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THEIR DEATH IS DECREED

THE JUDGMENT CONDEMNING THE ANARCHISTS TO HANG AFFIRMED.

The Supreme Court, Through Justice Magruder, Declares that the Sentence of the Lower Court Against Spies and His Coconspirators Is Sustained—Chief-Justice Sheldon Fixes the Time of Execution for Nov. 11—Scenes in the Court-Room—Justice Mulkey's Explanation.

[The decision in full will be found elsewhere.]

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court has unanimously affirmed the judgment of the lower court in the Anarchist case. Friday, Nov. 11—eight weeks from Friday next—the seven condemned murderers in Cook County Jail will suffer the extreme penalty of the law. Chief-Justice Sheldon passed sentence today in the following words:

"In this case the court orders that the sentence by the Criminal Court of Cook County on the defendants in the indictment—August Spies, Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden, Albert R. Parsons, Adolph Fischer, George Engel, and Louis Lingg—be carried into effect by the Sheriff of Cook County Friday, the 11th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day."

There was nearly twenty minutes' delay in the opening of this morning's session of the Supreme Court. This is something that does not happen once in five years, for the Supreme Justices are models of punctuality. When the seven Justices filed into court at 9:30 the twenty or twenty-five people in court arose to their feet and bowed to the court, as is the usual custom; the seven Justices bowed in response. Chief-Justice Sheldon signaled Deputy-Sheriff Smith to open the court in due form, and then the seven dignified, elderly men took their seats. Justice Magruder on entering the court carried in his hands a very large bundle of manuscript inclosed between black paper boards and tied up in an awkward way with several pieces of string. He placed the bundle on the bench before him, and then placed beside it a large black note-book. The Justice was very pale, and any person familiar with the court and its methods could see at a glance that the opinion, for which the world has been watching, was about to be filed and that the onus of the work had fallen on the Justice from Cook County. All seven were exceptionally serious-looking. Justice Craig clasped his hands nervously and heaved one or two sighs that could be both heard and seen all over the room; Justice Shope stared fixedly out of the window; Justice Mulkey tugged at his long iron-gray beard, and even the Chief Justice, Mr. Sheldon, who is generally impassible as a stone image, betrayed symptoms of nervousness and excitement.

Deputy-Sheriff Smith gave his customary knocks on the bar and made his customary announcement that "The Honorable the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois is now in session pursuant to adjournment." Then the Chief Justice cleared his throat and said: "Brother Shope!" This meant simply an interrogation as to whether Justice Shope had any announcement to make. Mr. Shope started suddenly from his occupation of gazing out of the window, and, facing around to the Chief Justice, replied, "Nothing, nothing." Then the Chief Justice turned in the other direction and said: "Brother Magruder!" Justice Magruder bowed slightly, then picked up his little black note-book and glanced at its pages, and then in low and somewhat tremulous tones said:

"No. 59 on the advisement calendar, Spies et al. versus The People. In this case the judgment of the court below is affirmed as to all the plaintiffs in error. An opinion has been prepared setting forth the reasons for the affirmance of the judgment. The opinion is now here handed to the Clerk to be filed in court."

Justice Magruder thereupon handed Supreme Court Clerk Taylor the large bundle of loosely-bound manuscript. Then Justice Mulkey cleared his throat to attract attention, and spread a couple of small sheets of manuscript on the desk before him, which he read as follows:

"As it is not my intention to offer a separate opinion, as I should have done had health permitted, I desire to avail myself of this occasion to say from the bench that, while I concur in the conclusions reached, and also in the personal view presented in the opinion filed, I do not wish to be understood as holding that the record is free from error, for I do not think it is. I am nevertheless of opinion that none of the errors complained of are of so serious a character as to require a reversal of the judgment. In view of the number of defendants on trial, the great length of time it was in progress, the vast amount of testimony passed upon by the court, and the almost numberless rulings the court was required to make, the wonder with me is that the errors were not more numerous and more serious than they are. In short, after having more fully examined the record and given all questions concerning it my very best thought, with an earnest and conscientious desire to faithfully discharge my whole duty, I am fully satisfied that the conclusion reached vindicates the law and does complete justice between the prisoners and the State, and that it is fully warranted by the law and evidence."

Chief Justice Sheldon then passed sentence in the words quoted above.

The news immediately whizzed through the town and created much excitement. The telegraph office—a little 20x10 room on the second floor of a down-town building—was literally besieged for the next two hours by reporters and others anxious to send off dispatches. Immediately Justice Magruder had announced the fact that the decision was affirmed, half the reporters in court dashed out on a run for the telegraph office. Some had horses saddled and ready at the foot of the court-house steps, others had buggies in waiting, and the race for five blocks was a very pretty one. But it was rather disappointing to the enterprising special reporters for distant afternoon sheets to find on getting to the telegraph office that the comparatively slow-going local men had beaten them by a prompt use of the telephone.

It did not occasion much surprise to learn that the opinion had been written by Justice Magruder of Chicago, for that has been the belief here for some time, but it did surprise a good many wise lawyers here that the Justice had the nerve to put his name on the opinion in the usual form. The expectation was that the opinion would be "pro curia"—that is, by the court, or, in other words, that the identity of the particular writer of the opinion would be concealed. Justice Magruder, in a conversation with a friend this afternoon, said that he had the opinion written and ready the middle of last July. He also said that the Justices, in their consideration of the case at the March term, first inquired into the facts and at once unanimously agreed that the verdict was fully justified by the evidence. On this point there was not the slightest dissent and consequently no discussion. They next inquired as to whether the defendants had been given a fair and impartial trial. This also was unanimously decided in the affirmative. Next they considered whether there was any material error in the record, and in this matter they struck the only point upon which there was any really vigorous discussion, and that was as to the impaneling of the jury.

Justice Magruder did not say that Justice Mulkey was troubled by the record on this particular point, but from Justice Mulkey's remarks in court today it is reasonable to infer that he was the stickler in the matter. Finally, however, the Justices unanimously agreed that, though there might be some trifling technical errors in the record, there was no error of sufficient moment to warrant remanding the case for a new trial. Justice Mulkey in his remarks in open court even went so far as to say that, "considering the voluminous character of the case, he was surprised that more serious errors had not been made in the record."

Attorney-General Hunt, who got here today to attend to his docket of people's cases, was congratulated on all sides on the result. Indeed, the people here are all thoroughly pleased with the action of the Supreme Court; there is congratulation on all sides. "The decision is exactly what I anticipated," said Mr. Hunt. "We had right on our side, and we had the law on our side. I am sure it will give general satisfaction."

"Do you think there is any possibility of the case being brought before the United States Supreme Court?"

"O, no. There is nothing in the record that I know of that would justify an appeal to the Federal Court—no ground whatever that could be used as a basis for an appeal to the Federal bench."

Mr. I. K. Boyesen of Chicago, who was in court waiting to make a motion in a civil case when the verdict was announced, talked with several of the Justices this afternoon. The Justices, Mr. Boyesen said, talked without reserve about the case. They acknowledged that the only trouble they had at all was with the question of impaneling the jury, the court being unanimous in the opinion that the accused were guilty in law and in fact, and that there was nothing in the record to show that their case had been prejudiced by any ruling of the court below. Quoting the opinion of some noted Eastern jurist Mr. Boyesen said the Supreme Court had practically followed this line of reasoning:

The end and object of the law is the attainment of justice, and in the degree that it fails to attain this object its suffers but from the frailties and imperfections of all human institutions. In presenting a cause to a court, therefore, the first thing is to satisfy the court that there is a right demanding enforcement, a wrong demanding a remedy, and the best established rules of the law will be found yielding and pliable before the evident right.

Mr. Boyesen said further that the great value of the decision is that it will give the people renewed confidence in the judiciary, and help do away with the idea that the law is contrived only for the protection of criminals. States's-Attorney Maloney of this county expressed an emphatic hope that the powers that be should take some action toward keeping confessed Anarchists out of the country.

Not a detective was to be seen about the East Chicago Avenue Station last evening, the inference being that they were out on the hunt for pointers on the movements of the Anarchists out of jail. Capt. Schaack sat in his office talking to a few friends, and did not see Chris Spies and two other Germans cast angry looks at his window as they passed.

"Are there any society meetings of the Anarchists tonight?" inquired the reporter.

"I don't know yet. I will hear tomorrow," replied the Captain.

Schaack is the most uncommunicative man on the police force, but he unbent a little under the influence of the news from Ottawa, and said he expected the secret meetings of the Anarchistic groups would be largely attended during the next few days. "There are two groups which still hold meetings on the North Side," he said, "but they have been very slimly attended of late. The news of today will, of course, result in drawing all of them to the meetings, just to see what is going on. Their meetings won't be interfered with as long as they are peaceable, which will probably be the case. The only meetings I know of at present are simply gatherings of the sympathizers to talk over methods of raising more money for the defense."

WHAT THE BIG OIL DEAL MEANS.

How the Standard Company Proposes to Mulct the People Out of Millions.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The contract entered into between the Standard Oil Company and the producers at the secret meeting in this city during the last three days is stated by a Standard Oil official in an evening paper to be as follows:

The Standard Oil Company has contracted for and agreed to transfer to a certain body of producers 6,000,000 barrels of oil at 62 cents a barrel, this oil to be afterwards sold out for the benefit of the producers at $1 a barrel. This is the Standard's part of the contract, which it has bound itself to carry out. The producers' part of the contract in return for the offer of the Standard Oil Company is this: They agree to hold meetings, establish secret lodges, discourage wildcatting, stop the drilling, and curtail the amount of their own and others' production to the amount of 6,000,000 barrels of oil, the exact amount of the oil transferred to them at 62 cents.

The benents to accrue on both sides are obvious. The Standard Company will not lose one cent. They will merely fail to make the difference in the price of the 6,000,000 barrels between 62 cents and $1. They lose nothing because they have bought every barrel of this amount at 62 cents or below—perhaps the bulk at 55 cents. The producers, on the contrary, will make $2,280,000 if the terms of the contract are to be carried out, which at present looks favorable for the producers. When the market reaches $1 this immense sum, $2,280,000, will be pro-rated among the producers who have shut down, and the fact is that they will not lose a dollar, but, on the contrary, come out ahead on the deal. The Standard also will be enabled to reap a large profit on the stocks which they held, and thus the arrangement will be a mutual benefit, providing they can get the market up to $1.

There was great excitement at the Oil Exchange today. The price opened at 69 and dropped to 62¼ at the close. There was a great rush to sell. No failures are reported, but a great many lambs were shorn. The sales aggregated about 2,000,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The brokers on the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange got excited today, when oil was still lower. At the closing last night it was quoted at 68¼@68⅝, after having fallen to 67⅝. This morning it opened at 68¾, and in less than half an hour fell to 65¼. It then rallied, and during the forenoon was fairly steady at 66@66¼. As no failures were announced the wiseacres say that the movement was an attempt on the part of the insiders to catch outsiders by a rise; but, as the "gudgeons did not bite," oil is now settling down to the price at which it ruled before the rise began. During the afternoon the quotations for oil fell to 62¾, which was 6 cents lower than at the opening this morning and 11½ cents below yesterday's highest figures.

MR. KERN'S PATH NOT A SMOOTH ONE.

Some of His Own Committeemen Are Not True to Him.

The Committee on Political Action of the Cook County Democracy held a secret session lasting two hours and a half last evening and put in the time in a fight between the Government Building wing and the Kern people. Mr. Kern found that the Goudy people had kept away some of the men he had appointed and depended upon. Only fifteen persons appeared, and it was found that three of them could not act for the reason that they were not members of the club. Ex-Controller Schwab was elected Chairman of the committee. As the call of the committee had contemplated some action in regard to a conference relative to the harmonizing of the different Democratic organizations, a resolution authorizing the President of the club to appoint a committee of five to confer with like committees from the Democratic City and County Committees was introduced by one of the Kern men. This totally ignored the Committee of Eighty and its work, and brought matters to a crisis for the evening. With Mr. Schwab voting the result was six to six, and the committee adjourned. After the meeting Mr. Kern expressed great surprise that the offices and prospect of offices, together with the work of the Goudy men, had kept so many men away, especially those in whom he had the greatest confidence.

W. J. Mize, the Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, is comfortably installed in the Democratic headquarters in the Palmer House. The room is the one which has been used for the same purpose nearly every year since 1876, and is in the northwest corner of the entresol. A circular announcing the opening of the headquarters has been mailed to Democrats throughout the State inviting them to "look in" while doing the city. A number of well-known Democrats came and went all day yesterday. The idea of opening this early is to push the work of organization.

Chicagoans in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—H. B. Thompson and W. L. Chase of the Chicago Board of Health are at the St. Lawrence Hall inspecting the city crematories, used for disposing of the city garbage and night soil. They are well pleased with the working of the system, and say they would like to see it introduced into Chicago. They have also inspected the system in vogue here for consuming smoke, and the civic by-laws enforced in this connection. They leave for home tomorrow.

Pleuro-Pneumonia in Pennsylvania.

NATRONIA, Pa., Sept. 14.—Eight head of Texas cattle died today from pleuro-pneumonia. The cattle were owned by Andrew Rail, a butcher, who claims that they were shipped to him from the East Liberty Stock-Yards two weeks ago.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 14.—Superintendent Alterton of the East Liberty Stock-Yards denies that any cattle were shipped to Natronia within the last two weeks.

COL. GRANT NOMINATED.

HE IS CHOSEN TO LEAD THE NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.

The State Convention at Saratoga Names a Strong Ticket for the Fall Campaign—All Factions Are United to Make a Winning Fight—The Platform Adopted—Nominations for Other Offices—The Prohibition Campaign in Tennessee—Other News.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The Republican State Convention, the best representative gathering held by this party in the Empire State for years, performed its work faithfully and well today. Harmony and good feeling, bordering almost on jollity, characterized the entire proceedings, and never have the Republicans been more sanguine of success. There was no bossism or attempts at dictation, and no obnoxious factional lines could be discerned. There were no stalwarts and no half-breeds, as the opposing elements of the past were today enjoying each other's confidence as a unit for the benefit of the party. Realizing that a Presidential campaign is close at hand, the unanimous sentiment was in favor of closing up any possible gaps in the line and presenting a solid front to the political enemy.

The nomination of Col. Fred D. Grant was made unanimous, and when the worthy son of the great Ulysses S. Grant was introduced to the convention the 700 delegates rose to their feet and made the spacious Casino Rink fairly ring with cheer upon cheer. Col. Grant, as he stood upon the platform returning thanks, bore a striking resemblance to his illustrious father. The Colonel is well qualified for the position. County Judge Jesse S. Lamoreaux of Saratoga, who was nominated for Controller, is also looked upon as a strong candidate. He was one of the original Blaine supporters, and will receive an unusually heavy vote in the northern and eastern portions of the State. He is a graduate of the Fort Edward Institute, and was a classmate of Judge George S. Batchellor of Saratoga, who was a member of the international Tribunal of Egypt. James H. Carmichael of Erie, the nominee for State Treasurer, is the present Treasurer of that county and possesses marked ability in this direction, and he is well and favorably known the length and breadth of the State. James H. Dennison, of Fulton, nominated for Attorney-General, is one of the best nominations that could be made, a lawyer of ability, a graduate of West Point, and a Union veteran of the war. The nomination of O. H. P. Cornell for State Engineer and Surveyor was also a most excellent one.

The platform is one that will commend itself to all. It favors protection, support for the veteran soldier, high license and local option, true civil service, and declares that the Republican party is the true friend of the workingman. The methods and administrations of both Cleveland and Hill are severely criticised.

Promptly at noon the 668 delegates met in the Casino Rink and the convention was called to order, and, after prayer, Seth Low assumed the temporary chair and addressed the convention. The regular committees were then appointed and a recess taken. On the reassembling of the convention the Committee on Permanent Organization reported for President Warner Miller. The report was concurred in and Mr. Miller was conducted to the platform by Senator Hiscock, being received with great applause. The convention then proceeded to the nominations. Senator Evarts placed the name of Col. Fred D. Grant before the convention for Secretary of State. Col. Grant was unanimously nominated by acclamation.

Judge Jesse S. Lamoreaux, of Saratoga County was nominated for Controller, James H. Carmichael of Erie for State Treasurer, James A. Dennison of Fulton for Attorney-General, and O. H. P. Cornell for State Engineer and Surveyor.

The platform, as reported, begins by stating that the Republican party seeks restoration to power in the Nation and the State, and rehearses its record and that of the Democratic party since its accession to power as reasons therefor; claiming for the former "success in war, in pacification, and restoration, and executive, legislative, and financial achievements," and charging upon the latter "incapacity and inefficiency in administration and legislation," and "the egregious blunders of the Executive and the Democratic branch of Congress. It proceeds as follows:

Two and a half years of a Democratic President, who has had the cooperation of an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives, where under the Constitution revenue measures must originate, have exposed the incapacity of the Democratic party and the weakness of the Democratic policy under which so much was promised the people, but from which there have come only broken pledges, failure to promote the welfare of the people, a interest to reduce the revenues or to retrench expenditure, no purpose to promote a practical civil-service reform or otherwise to improve the public service; while conspicuous among the many shortcomings of this administration are numberless appointees who have proven faithless and incompetent, the postal service disorganized and its efficiency impaired, and the public business in other departments delayed and obstructed. We adhere firmly to the American policy under whose operation unexampled prosperity has blessed the land, and hold that any changes to be made in the tariff laws should be made by the friends of those laws, and in the interest of protection to the labor of our own soil and of home markets, not by or in the interest of free-trade propagandists, nor for the benefit of foreign producers and foreign labor. National taxation should be so adjusted as to raise revenue sufficient for an economical and wise administration of the Government, for the payment of public debt, for the development of National resources, and for National defenses, but any reduction should be so made as not to impair the prosperity of home industries. American markets must be preserved to the products of American labor and capital and protected from foreign encroachments. The principle of the National and State Civil-Service Reform laws has our hearty approval. These laws should be executed in the spirit in which they were enacted and accepted by the people and be advanced and made permanent.

The platform further charges President Cleveland and Gov. Hill with hypocrisy and systematic perversion of the law to partisan purposes, and says the political rights of all persons throughout the land must be established firmly and beyond controversy. It charges persecutions of the workingman in the South and the denial of his civil rights, and declares that: A fair hearing on all public questions, a free ballot in every citizen's hand, and an honest count of the vote are just prerogatives of citizenship to which full respect must be paid to insure the enjoyment of the freeman's birthright and the maintenance of republican government on a stable foundation.

The veterans of the Union armies and navies are entitled to the liberal consideration of this people for all public preferment, and should receive generous care and adequate pensions. The flippant, sneering language of President Cleveland's vetoes of pension bills are insulting to the veterans and degrading to the Executive. The subservient spirit displayed in Mr. Cleveland's illegal order to return Rebel battle flags, the precious trophies of the Union troops, deserves only reprobation and justly excites the resentment of all loyal people. Anarchists, Communists, polygamists, paupers, fugitives from justice, and insane, vicious, and criminal persons, as also contract labor, should be rigorously excluded. But honest, industrious, well-intentioned persons escaping the oppression and degradation of Old World despotisms and the crushing force of free-trade policies are welcome as a desirable element in our population. We heartily indorse the purpose of the Republican majority of the Legislature in passing the bills to limit and restrict the liquor traffic, and we condemn the vetoes of the Governor as hostile to that purpose. We recommend comprehensive and efficient legislation for giving local option by counties, towns, and cities and restriction by taxation in such localities as do not by their option exclude absolutely the traffic. We approve the laws, State and National, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of articles of food made in imitation of butter and cheese and earnestly favor such further legislation as may be necessary for the protection of genuine dairy products.

The cause of Ireland and the efforts in its behalf by Gladstone, Parnell, and their associates have the earnest sympathy of Republicans and command their cooperation by all peaceful methods to promote an early and complete triumph.

Saratoga Delegates for Blaine.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The *World* sent a corps of reporters to Saratoga Tuesday night to interview the delegates to the Republican State Convention as to their choice for President and their opinions of what the strength of the Prohibition and Labor vote will be in the coming election. Of the 668 delegates constituting the convention nearly 400 were sounded by the *World's* agents. Of these 201 were outspoken in favor of James G. Blaine for President. Chauncey M. Depew had 23 admirers, Robert T. Lincoln 19, and James R. Hawley 7. Only four delegates preferred Roscoe Conkling. There were a few scattering preferences recorded, and 100 gentlemen declined to express a choice. The estimates of the labor vote range from 25,000 to 250,000, and the prohibition vote from 15,000 to 75,000.

Prohibition Fight in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The Prohibitionists have opened headquarters at the Olympic Theatre, and during the next two weeks the campaign in the interest of the proposed amendment will be directed from this point. The officers of the State Temperance Alliance have received reports from every section of the commonwealth, and say they are of an encouraging character. It is claimed that the cause is gaining strength, and that with a full vote they can carry the State. Some of the ablest men in Tennessee are speaking for the amendment, but most of the politicians are silent on the question. The liquor men have speakers in every county and are well supplied with funds to carry on the campaign. They have circulated a great deal of literature, and assert that they will have a majority of 50,000. Senator Lyle attempted to make a Prohibition speech at Brownsville last night, but was prevented by a crowd that blew horns and forced him to leave. Mr. Smith, a colored Prohibitionist, was not allowed to fill an engagement at Tullahoma, threats having been made against him. Fights have occurred at various places, but only one killing has resulted thus far.

No Man for Governor.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The Democrats have almost exhausted their list of available candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination. Andrew, the mugwump candidate of a year ago, will not accept, and Leopold Morse, the next best man, does not care for the empty honor, and the party leaders do not want ex-Congressman Lovering. Efforts are now being made to get young Mayor Russell of Cambridge to accept the nomination. He is a good enough Democrat for the party leaders and the mugwumps would heartily support him. Park Commissioner Maguire, who is something of a leader in State politics and a local boss of great influence, vows vengeance on Postmaster Corse. He proposes an investigation of the charges Corse is declared to have made. He also promises suits for damages for slander, civil and criminal.

General Political News.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The first meeting of the organizers of the League of Liberty took place here tonight. It was composed mainly of Germans, and their object is to inaugurate a hard fight on prohibition. All the turner societies in the city joined, and a similar organization will be effected in all the cities of the United States. The league will issue appeals to all the minor cities in this State to organize. They claim that organizations are now being rapidly made through the East. "We are not fighting for the brewers or liquor-sellers, but for a principle," said a leading member.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 14.—The National Distillers' Protective Association finished its labors today and was banqueted by the local members tonight. It was resolved to make a collection of $7,500 immediately from the wholesale dealers and an equal sum from the distillers for immediate use in Tennessee. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That while we favor temperance we are opposed to prohibition, general or local, whether sought to be accomplished by direct statute or by exorbitant and proscriptive license; and we are opposed to it because we believe it to be wrong in principle, impossible of enforcement, and promotive of the worst forms of deceit and hypocrisy. We indorse the tax or license system, and favor State enactments imposing a reasonable license.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—At the Republican Senatorial Convention for Marion and Monroe Counties at Knoxville today Josiah T. Young of Albia, ex-Secretary of State, was nominated for Senator.

TWO ILLINOIS CONGRESSMEN.

Willing to Retire at the End of Their Present Terms—Purchase of Bonds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Congressman John R. Thomas of Illinois arrived here today en route to New York, where, as a member of the House Naval Committee, he will witness the experiments with the new dynamite guns. Capt. Thomas is not in good health, and says he has been unable to pay any attention to the Gubernatorial canvass. There is no question, however, that he will be in the race for the Republican nomination. It is reported here that Congressman B. W. Townshend will retire at the close of his present term. The alleged reason is that the opposition among the Democrats of his district is getting to be so strong that he will have to fight harder than ever to hold his position, and he does not feel like doing so after his long service. Candidates are now said to be trimming their sails for Townshend's place. Quincy E. Browning of Franklin County, now connected with the Pension Office, is one of those who are longing for Townshend to retire. Senator Organ of White County is another. Tom Merritt and Marion Youngflood have been after the place for years. If Townshend should retire there would be a lively time in the Nineteenth District.

Civil-Service Commissioners Oberly and Lyman have finished their revision of the civil-service rules, and it looks as if they had hurried the work to complete it before the return of Mr. Edgerton. As soon as the Indiana member went away they settled down to the work, and the result has been sent to the Public Printer to be put in shape for submission to the President. The change that will attract the most attention is the one requiring appointing officers who make changes in the classified service to give reasons for all removals. This is the point on which they differed with Mr. Edgerton in the Philadelphia and Chicago reports. The President will have to decide whether the rule shall be adopted. If he sides with Messrs. Oberly and Lyman the mugwumps will be pleased, while the Democratic spoilsmen will want Edgerton's views sustained.

John Hise, the Surveyor-General of Arizona, in his annual report says evidence is accumulating that the survey of a large block of land, about eighty miles in width and about 100 miles in length, for the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, has been carelessly done, if not criminally instigated. It has been notoriously commented upon by the settlers on this tract during the last year that the watering places are almost entirely on the railroad sections. Large cattle companies are now the possessors of these lands, including Government lands, and there is a mysterious whispering as to the corporators and owners of the stock incidental to corporations of this magnitude. The Surveyor-General expresses the opinion that the whole matter should be investigated and the remedy applied.

MINOR NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The Philadelphia Reception Committee has delegated Maj. John M. Carson of the Philadelphia *Ledger* to represent them and take charge of the President's party to Philadelphia.

It is the present intention of the President to leave this city for Philadelphia tomorrow afternoon about 4 o'clock. He will probably be accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland and Secretary Bayard.

Acting-Secretary Thompson this afternoon accepted $4,190,500 of the bonds offered at prices ranging from 107.98 to 108.99. The largest offer of bonds was Harvey Fisk & Sons' of New York, who offered $3,000,000 at 108. The total of the offerings was $5,175,900, of which $4,080,700 were registered and $1,095,200 coupon. The prices asked ranged from 107 to 110.

Gen. J. C. Black, Commissioner of Pensions, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, makes suggestions looking to improvement of the affairs of the Pension Bureau and an increase of certain pensions. The aggregate annual value of all pensions is $72,824,641, an increase of like value for the year of $8,116,633. The amount paid for pensions during the year was $73,465,581, an increase in amount over the previous year of $9,669,750. The amount paid to 44,019 new pensioners during the year upon first payment was $25,166,960. During the year 55,194 original certificates were issued, a greater number than was ever before issue by the bureau in any one year. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, aggregate $78,049,230. The appropriation for the last fiscal year was $78,701,250.

FAIR WENT TO THE RESCUE

HOW THE NEVADA BANK WAS SAVED FROM RUIN.

The Collapse of the Great California Wheat Deal and Millionaire Flood's Severe Illness Lead to a Reconciliation Between Mackay and Fair, for Years Bitter Enemies, and Will Probably Reunite the Latter and His Alienated Family—A Story Teeming with Romance.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The election of ex-Senator James G. Fair to the Presidency of the Nevada Bank has created a genuine sensation here. It has been known for some time that the wheat deal had left Flood without any ready money. Mackay was also tied up, the amount of cornered wheat representing nearly $20,000,000. Flood's troubles have been aggravated by his sickness, which has left him blind and feeble in his Menlo Park mansion. His valuable city real estate had been offered for sale, but a sufficient bid could not be received. His Market Street Railroad bonds, commanding a high premium, were sacrificed, and still the bank could not be placed in proper condition for examination by the Bank Commissioners, who were to make an official visit. It is now seen that but for the help rendered by Fair, who put a few millions at the disposal of the embarrassed bankers, the Nevada Bank would have been closed and serious loss to the stock market would have ensued.

The relations between Mackay and Fair have been very unfriendly for a long time, but, to the surprise of every one, Fair at the critical moment interposed to save his old partner and yesterday he was formally elected President of the Nevada Bank. John Mackay temporarily remains one of the directors, but it is generally believed that he will retire before the end of the year.

George L. Brander, Vice-President of the bank, was deposed from that position, and John F. Bigelow, who has been managing the Virginia City branch, elected in his place. Brander is made the scapegoat of the late disastrous deal in the wheat market, but, strange to say, though sadly with the responsibility of that transaction, is retained as President of the Anglo Assurance Company, one of Flood and Mackay's ventures.

Mackay asserts more stoutly than ever that he had no hand in the wheat deal, and left it entirely to Vice-President Brander to advance money to the brokers engaged in the deal. Mackay says that Brander's advances in wheat speculation cost the bank some $500,000, but it was thought by going on this could be got back. The brokers misrepresented the amount of their contracts, the wheat crop of the State was miscalculated, and the result was that a tremendous amount of May wheat was delivered. This caused a still greater loss, and while Mackay was away in Europe Brander kept on advancing on wheat till the loans represented $20,000,000.

As soon as Mackay returned he found how matters stood, while his partner Flood lay at the point of death, and accordingly stopped the whole business. Ready money was needed, however, and but for Fair could not have been got. Fair got in just soon enough to put $500,000 in gold on the trays of the Nevada Bank and made the accounts balance.

The grain brokers who lost money by the deal scoff at the idea that Brander advanced the millions without Mackay's knowledge, and today authorized a firm of attorneys to commence suit against Mackay and Flood. This is a turn in the proceedings not expected.

Fair formally assumed the duties of President of the Nevada Bank today. It is whispered that the reconciliation of the partners may cause the reunion of Fair and his wife and daughters, from whom he has been alienated, but who are the warm friends of Mackay.

THE ST. LOUIS WAR OF RATES.

Ohio & Mississippi Making It Exceedingly Lively for the Bee Line.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The eastbound passenger rate-war was extended yesterday so as to include all the western termini of the trunk lines except Pittsburg. The rate for round-trip tickets to Niagara Falls and Buffalo was placed at $15, the regular one-way fare, and Jamestown on the same basis, while the New York round-trip rate was reduced from $32.80 to $30.80, with the limit for the return portion of all tickets extended to twelve days. The latter cut the Bee Line met, but failed to take up the Ohio & Mississippi gauntlet as to the other points. The Wabash also took a back seat, thus leaving the field to the Ohio & Mississippi, and giving that line an immense advantage in the efforts of the three roads to capture the hearts of the people.

The apparent inactivity of the Bee Line was attributed to a conference that was being held between the managing officials of that road to fix upon a plan of action, but up to the time of the closing of the ticket offices nothing had been agreed upon. It was rumored under cover that certain ones in the official household of the Bee Line wanted to make a sharp and disastrous war by dropping the rate between St. Louis and Cincinnati to $1, and holding it at that until the voice of the Ohio & Mississippi should be heard begging, but others thought it the better policy to merely meet the Ohio & Mississippi rate.

Something decisive is expected tomorrow morning. In fact, a rand of some kind kind will have to be taken, for the Ohio & Mississippi is "rushing things" at every point of attack in Bee Line territory, and its policy seems to be growing more aggressive every hour.

Today Commissioner Daniels wired Passenger Agent Shattuc asking if he would meet representatives of the lines in interest tomorrow and try and adjust existing differences, but Shattuc very promptly declined to have anything to do with the proposition, and intimated further that the Ohio & Mississippi did not need to consult other roads on matters concerning its own affairs, its officials being perfectly capable of attending to the road's interest, and not needing advice nor suggestions from outsiders.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Chairman Pierson of the Passenger Committee of the trunk lines said this afternoon the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Company had withdrawn the $16.50 round-trip tickets from Chicago to New York. The danger of any demoralization of rates was therefore virtually ended.

The Case of Banker Hoke of Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 14.—The brief of the attorneys for the prosecution in the Hoke case was made public today. It is a long document, basing its main argument on the construction placed on forgery by State statutes, and says the State has never surrendered the right to punish a citizen for a crime whether he is an officer of a National bank or not. Hoke's attorneys obtained a stay after his conviction on the plea that the crime was outside the jurisdiction of the State courts. Under the United States statutes his crime is embezzlement, and, as he was extradited for forgery, if the Supreme Court decides adversely on the question of jurisdiction, Hoke will go back to Canada.

Reunion of Ex-Confederates.

MEXICO, Mo., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The ex-Confederates of the State of Missouri, 20,000 strong, took possession of this town today. It was a peaceful possession, and they were welcomed by the local Grand Army posts and the citizens of the county. One hundred head of stock were barbecued last night and tables accommodating 4,000 at a time were prepared near the court-house. Judge Edwards of Missouri delivered an address of welcome. Among the prominent speakers are Senator Kenna of West Virginia, W. C. Breckinridge of Kentucky, Gen. D. M. Frost, and Col. J. R. Claiborne of Missouri.

Blessing the Statue of Stanne.

QUEBEC, Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The crowning and blessing of the statue of Stanne at the shrine today was a most imposing ceremony. Cardinal Tachereau and all the Bishops of the province, with the exception of Mgrs. Lafleche and Fabre, were present, besides about 10,000 persons from Quebec and its districts. During high mass attending the blessing there was not standing room in the large edifice. Mgr. Duhamel of Ottawa preached a sermon in English, touching on the holy virtues and the many miracles wrought through Stanne. Mgr. Racine preached in French. The musical part of the mass was grand.

President of Honduras Elected.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Jacob Baiz, Consul-General of Honduras, has received news by cable from the Capital of the Republic of Honduras that President Luis Bogran has been reelected with no opposition of any consequence. The Republic is in perfect peace and order.

THE TRIAL OF MUNCHRATH.

New Testimony Introduced Tending to Prove an Alibi.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The tedium of the Haddock case today was relieved by the introduction of some new testimony on the part of the defense. The testimony is that on which the defense depends for its case, and was almost confined to the alibi sought to be established. Nearly all the witnesses were members of the defendant's family, or are under indictment with him for the murder of Dr. Haddock.

John Arensdorf, Harry Sherman, Paul Leader, and Charles Campbell testified to seeing the defendant the night of the murder at such times and places as to preclude the possibility of his having seen the murder.

The defendant's father testified that the night of the murder some time after 10 o'clock he was at home in the dining-room; that the defendant came in and staid a quarter or a half an hour; that he then accompanied his son to the latter's saloon and left him there; that on his return home he heard of the murder. The defendant's sister gave substantially the same testimony as his father about his coming into the dining-room after 10 o'clock. The defendant's mother swore that that night at exactly 10:20 o'clock she heard a revolver shot in the direction of where the murder occurred, and that on going from a front room into the dining-room she found her son there, who less than half an hour later went out with her husband.

Fred Munchrath was then put on the stand, and his evidence occupied the remainder of the day. He admitted that he was around town all the evening up to within a few minutes of the murder; that he knew Haddock had taken a buggy and driven out that night in search of evidence against the saloons then being prosecuted; that he saw Haddock start, being at the time and all through the evening in company with Louis Plath, who is also now under indictment; that he and Louis Plath then visited a large number of saloons in that vicinity; that he knew that four saloonmen had hired a hack and started out after Haddock; that a few minutes before the murder and within a block of the place of the murder he stopped United States District Attorney Murphy's hack, supposing it to be the saloonmen's hack, and spoke to Murphy and the driver; that he then went to Junk's saloon, half a block distant, and was there when Leavitt and the saloonmen rode up in the hack and entered the saloon; that he was there when word came that Dr. Haddock had returned, and the gang went out of the saloon and west to where the murder occurred; that he himself went out and went east, falling in with Campbell after going a block and walking two blocks further with him to his father's house; that after remaining there in the dining-room about twenty minutes he and his father started out and went to his home, where he first heard of the murder; that he was not present at the murder and had nothing to do with it.

The defense stated they would only occupy about a half an hour tomorrow morning and would then close their evidence.

THE PRISON CONGRESS IN TORONTO.

Sing Sing's Warden Makes an Explanation—Interesting Papers Read.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Gen. R Brinkerhoff of Ohio presided over the Prison Congress this morning. The Secretary read a letter from Archbishop Lynch expressing sympathy with the aims of the Prison Reform Association.

Col. Brush, the Warden of Sing Sing, rose to a question of privilege and contradicted an editorial in a morning paper which attributed to him the statement that his prisoners could be supplied by wealthy outside friends with all the delicacies of the season, dress as they please, and live in idleness. The prison food was all the inmates got excepting a box of delicacies which they could have once in two months only. All had to wear the stripes, and the fact that $75,000 went into the Treasury of New York State last year from the net earnings of the prisoners was sufficient proof that there was no idleness there.

Eugene Smith of New York and Z. R. Brockway of Elmira, N. Y., followed with papers, and the congress adjourned at 12:30.

In the afternoon the delegates were received at the City Hall by the Mayor and City Council. They were welcomed in a speech by the Mayor, and Gen. Brinkerhoff, Prof. Wayland, and Dr. Byers briefly replied.

ENGEL.

At 11 o'clock the reporter on emerging from the jail found a half-dozen detectives in citizen's clothes lounging about the building and was assured that a detachment of Capt. Schaack's police were within easy call. During the day there will be no extra force in the jail, and the extra guards will be all on the outside. At night the jail force will be slightly increased and the outside guard doubled. The prisoners will be allowed their exercise hours as usual and will continue to receive visitors. The death-watch will be doubled.

The hanging will occur in the usual place—the north corridor of the jail—and under the law all seven will be hanged at once. There is plenty of room for the execution to be effectively carried out, notwithstanding the number of the condemned men. The number of spectators will be very small, and confined almost entirely to officials and representatives of the press, notwithstanding applications for permission to be present were made to the Sheriff some week ago. Sheriff Matson himself is considerably broken up over the job he has in prospect, and has no patience whatever with any man who enjoys such a sight. The first man who made application to him was turned out of the office with scant ceremony, and was lucky to get out without the application of the Sheriff's boot.

AND NOW THE COURT OF LAST RESORT.

Attorney Salomon said until he had seen the opinion he could not give an intelligent expression. "As soon as we have examined the opinion," said he, "it will be decided whether or not to ask for a rehearing. If the court has erred, in our opinion, on the law, or failed to attach enough importance to some of the points we consider vital, we shall apply for a rehearing. If the opinion shows that our points have been carefully considered and squarely overruled then our only resource is to take the case to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error in the constitutional questions involved. We hold that the constitutional rights of the defendants were violated in many respects. There were unreasonable search and seizure. The breaking open of Spies' desk and Neebe's house were instances. Then the defendants were not informed of the nature and cause of the accusation against them. The evidence and the instructions of the court show three distinct offenses, and no man can be tried for more than one offense at one time. One set of instructions was that the jury should believe that they made speeches and that because unknown parties committed murder they themselves were guilty of murder. Another that they had entered into a conspiracy to use physical force, while still another that they had entered into a conspiracy to kill the police. We believe the jury was not impartial. The right to free speech is denied by the instructions to the jury. The right to peaceful assemblage and free thought is also denied by the ruling of the court. The United States Supreme Court meets in October, and if the case can be gotten ready a stay of proceedings will be asked. It may be thought best, however, to ask a supersedeas of some Justice before the court meets. In order to get the case before the Supreme Court Chief-Justice Sheldon must certify that constitutional questions are involved, and if he refuses proof that that is so the case must be submitted to the one of whom a supersedeas is asked. A first refusal would not be necessarily final. If one Justice refused to grant it we could apply to others."

The news had already reached Capt. Black when a TRIBUNE reporter entered his office. Mrs. Henry Spies, Mrs. Fischer, and others were in consultation with him in his private room, while Mrs. Black was administering consolation to a tearful woman in the hallway outside the door. Said he: "I wonder at the indiscriminate confirmation of the verdict. I do not see how any sane man of intelligence can believe that the verdict as to Neebe is right, and I feel the same way with respect to Schwab. The case will be taken to the Supreme Coaat of the United States. The movement to petition Gov. Oglesby to commute the death penalty will now no doubt come to the front again."

RAISING MONEY FOR THE REDS.

A special meeting of the Defense Association was held last night at Dr. Ernst Schmidt's office, No. 95 Fifth avenue. Among those present were Dr. Schmidt, Frank A. Stauber, George Schilling, Charles Seib, and Christian Myers. The session lasted for several hours, and when the members came down the steps they looked cheerful and even hopeful.

"The thought of that $6,000 will keep me awake tonight," said Dr. Schmidt, addressing Frank Stauber, the treasurer of the association. "I told Spies three months ago that the next time he went into the Anarchist business he should first become a millionaire. O, those lawyers are expensive luxuries."

"We shall carry the case to the United States Supreme Court," said Frank Stauber. "We have not given up the fight by any means. We have about $8,000 now in the treasury and need $6,000 more. We have more confidence in the United States Supreme Court than in that of Illinois. The latter is an elective office and the Judges are swayed by political reasons. The Judges of the United States Supreme Court are in a more independent position. We have been considering the question of retaining a lawyer of National reputation, but have not yet made a selection. Yes, Gen. Benjamin F. Butler is favorably spoken of. Capt. Black will take the initiatory steps immediately."

All present were confident that the money required could be raised without much difficulty. An appeal will be issued and mailed to all of the more radical labor organizations asking for all the assistance in their power.

A secret call has been issued for a meeting of the Amnesty Association. This organization was formed immediately after the verdict was reached in the lower court for the purpose of superintending the circulation of a petition for a pardon. It was abandoned when the supersedeas was granted. Lucian S. Oliver is the President of the association, which has a membership of about 100. The leading spirits are in favor of commencing the work of circulating the petition immediately.

Schilling's errand to the jail was to talk over with Spies a plan for raising money for the defense fund. The carrying of the case to the Supreme Court of the United States will be quite an expensive proceeding. Schilling, when he appeared at the jail at the morning exercise hour, was accompanied by quite a delegation of Socialists, who wanted to be present at the interview, but Jailer Folz refused to admit so many. Accordingly Schilling went in, and after a brief conversation with Spies left the jail to return in the afternoon. In the afternoon he was accompanied by one man only and no question was raised as to their admittance. As he went by Neebe remarked: "I suppose I am still to keep on making my bureaus," referring to some toy bureaus he has been whittling out with a jackknife.

"Of course," responded Schilling, "as long as you don't put prison-made goods on the market."

This was considered a good joke all around, and everybody smiled. Schilling also paid a visit to Capt. Black during the day, and it is understood that he received elaborate written instructions from the lawyer regarding the management of the defense fund and the efforts to raise money. Schilling refused to give any info mation regarding the future movements of the Defense Committee, but said: "We have had legal advice from a very eminent lawyer of international reputation [probably Benjamin F. Butler] and he thinks our chances good. Here is one of his letters to me."

On examination of the papers left with me, I am of the opinion

First—That the case is reviewable by the United States Supreme Court.

Second—That the stay of execution may be obtained.

Third—That there is a probability of reversing the conviction.

A. R. Parsons during his incarceration whittled out a boat about two feet long with a small pocketknife. The toy will be raffled off and the proceeds go to swell the defense fund, which is now said to contain $14,000.

At No. 58, Morris Neff's old stand, there was a meeting of Carpenters' Union No. 291 of the internationals. The fate of the Anarchists was brought up and several warm speeches made. Nothing definit was done except to determine to aid the cause of defense with the whole strength of their treasury if necessary. At a meeting of Union No. 2 of the metal-workers the subject was also brought up. The Chairman, however, would not allow any speeches or resolutions on the subject, saying there had been too much talk on the subject already.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT ON THE DECISION.

Public sentiment regarding the decision was not unanimous. Among the businessmen down-town, scores of whom were seen, the expression was general that it was right. Among those men with Socialistic proclivities or who are prominent in labor organizations the feeling was the other way, though some of them, while admitting that the opinion was probably sound law, thought it would be better to change the sentence to life imprisonment. Following are representative views:

Judge Gary—Justice has been done.

Judge Garnett—I concur fully with the finding of the court.

Mayor Roche—The ruling was to be expected, and when it is executed life and property in Chicago will be fully protected.

Andrew Peterson, the banker—I uphold the decision.

E. A. Cummings—This will insure a more settled feeling.

R. C. Givens—It is the only remedy for the protection of society.

Phil Armour—The verdict is a righteous one.

Commissioner J. F. Aldrich—The people will abide by it.

E. Baggot—There should be no sympathy for Anarchists.

Henry W. King—I think everybody will acquiesce in the verdict.

Max Stern—The affirmation is just and proper, but I prefer life imprisonment.

Peter Van Shaack & Sons—Never heard a piece of news that pleased us so well.

Norman T. Gassette—Any other result would have been deplorable.

W. T. Elgin of Edwin Hunt & Sons—Quite gratified.

Blackman Bros.—The law should be carried out.

John A. Rice, Tremont House—I am pleased.

Leopold Mayer, banker—These men had the right to talk.

George P. Bay, banker—I say carry out the law.

M. T. Miles, No. 80 La Salle street—If they were to come to me with a petition reaching from here to England I would not sign it.

Frederick J. Eberhardt—May 6 of last year was the proper day for the grand opening.

John R. Brown of the Rubber Manufacturing Company—Hang 'em.

S. H. Moore—It's all right.

George C. Bayley—Righteous and just.

W. H. French of Barnhart Bros. & Spindler—Nobody here is displeased with the verdict.

J. B. Lapham—If any hanging is to be done these men are good subjects.

Austin Cruver—Let the sentence be carried out.

R. H. Trumbull—They must be punished for the protection of society.

Marshall, Baker & Co.—They've been fooling around too long already.

J. & A. Boskowitz—As it should be.

William D. Kerfoot & Co.—The verdict is a good one.

Shultz, Ennis & Co.—We think it's grand.

Joseph R. Buchanan (editor of *Labor Enquirer*)—The trade-unionists from all parts of the world will rally to the financial aid of the condemned men. The coming General Assembly of the Knights of Labor at Minneapolis will place itself on record against the decision.

P. A. Rogan, Secretary of the National Building Trades Council—The National Building Trades Council, which convenes here next week, will contribute toward taking the case to the highest court in the land.

William Scanlan, lawyer—I now propose to burn my law books.

Peter J. Ellert, lawyer, and recent Democratic candidate for City-Attorney—An honest man is liable to be hanged at any time.

Mark L. Crawford, President of the Trade and Labor Assembly—The lives of these men can be saved if their fool friends will keep quiet.

G. W. Sloan—A public meeting will be called to take steps to secure justice for the victims of this decision.

Frank A. Stauber—It is a crime. These men will hang, petition or no petition. Such is the opinion of the men themselves.

D. G. Dixon—The whole thing was a persecution, not a prosecution. It will double the labor vote and eventually sweep the capitalists out of existence as a political factor.

T. J. Morgan—The pound of flesh is to be exacted. I have no hope and have had none since they were arrested. Violence will not occur, unless the authorities first violate the law in preventing the people from exercising their rights as citizens.

Charles Wheeler, Secretary of the Socialistic Labor party—There is no one so foolish as to attempt any rescue. That is the rankest kind of nonsense.

John M. Foley of Assembly No. 1307—The affirmation of the Supreme Court's places me in a condition where I would not be surprised at anything. I am not a Socialist.

R. Rowe of the Carpenters' Council—It is one of the most barbarous outrages ever committed on American soil.

A. M. Dewey, Special Organizer and Instructor of the Knights of Labor, of Detroit, now visiting Chicago—If these men are hanged it will be simply to satisfy the clamor of the press and some of the people. I have no sympathy with the methods of the condemned men.

President Workeller of the Bricklayers' Union said that if they were all sentenced for life it would have been better.

Secretary Turnbull of District No. 24—I don't believe the decision was justified.

Among the police the feeling was unanimous that the Supreme Court had done the right thing, and the delight of the officers was unbounded.

THE SOCIALISTIC PRESS.

Resuscitation of the "Arbeiter-Zeitung" Still Hopes.

Dyer D. Lum, the Chicago Red who has been East for some time, will reach Chicago soon, and Oct. 15 will start up the *Alarm*, the paper of which A. R. Parsons was editor at the time of the haymarket butchery. The paper as edited by Parsons was Communistic, but under Lum's directorship will be Anarchistic. Its tone will be necessarily mild at the start, but it will become bolder with each issue. *Liberty* of Boston is the paper on which the *Alarm* will be modeled. Its contributors will be Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Parsons, and Albert Currlin of local fame; Georgia Replogle, formerly of the Kansas *Equity*, Clemens of Topeka, and Owen, the Krapotkin Socialist of Oregon. Justus Schwab of New York will spread the light there, and many other fire-eating Anarchists will help the venture.

There is a scheme on foot looking to the formation of an Anarchistic and Socialistic associated press and a meeting of representatives of the various Red organs will be held. Among those who will have delegates present are the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* and *Alarm* of Chicago, *Volksblatt* of Detroit, *Parole* of St. Louis, *Arbeiter-Zeitung* of Milwaukee, and *Volks-Zeitung* and *Leader* of New York.

The following is the *Alarm's* salutatory:

Again we ring out the *Alarm!* Everywhere the lines of the contending social forces are drawing closer. Capital, drunk on the fumes arising from the blood of its victims, has grown harder and more pitiless. In various States coercive measures have been engrafted into statutory law. Conspiracy acts are so framed as to leave a wide scope for interpretation. In interpreting laws from their crimes standpoint, in affirming that conspiracy can exist only on the side of the oppressed, they have virtually declared war against the weak. Be it so. The lesson, though bitter, will not be unheeded.

Let those who have so dehumanized man beware the nearing day when the blind Samson will turn in despair and laugh when the destruction cometh. Oppression breeds other than a kindly spirit; those families with sadness and mourning learn to wish to share it with others.

Believing that the time has not passed to raise the standard of intelligent revolt against the hellish condition of social affairs which Christ's Church and Devil's World have fastened upon us the *Alarm* is again sent forth.

To proclaim revolt we dedicate the *Alarm* to the people. Believing that their interests will best subserve by propagating the principles of cooperative Socialism we shall not hesitate to point out the wrongs under which we groan, and demand restitution from the robbers who have despoiled us.

But by what methods? The proletariat, standing like one between the devil and the deep sea, have ever found their method in the inspiration of despair; neither kid gloves nor the ballot will arm them for the conflict. They have relentless foes to meet and have need for more than courage and determination. The memory of our martyrs through countless ages will nerve us to the task; love for the martyrs of the present in this "year of our Lord" will inspire us; we trust the support and confidence of those who believe in and await the advent of the Social Revolution will sustain us.

We accept the gage of battle so contemptuously thrown down to the proletariat. To the sniveling psalm-singing of the Sunday deacon and his rapacity and extortion as a week-day boss, we have but one answer—"The Dawn" cometh.

"The herald of our coming Christ keeps in the womb of time;
The poor's grand army treads the age's march with steps sublime;
Ours is the mighty future! and what marvel, brother man,
If the devoured of ages should turn devourer then?"

The *Arbeiter-Zeitung* has the following editorial, headed "The Verdict Confirmed":

So the unheard-of, that which was held to be impossible, has come to pass. One's breath chokes in speaking it, and the ink will not flow from the pen to write it down.

The class hatred of the Citizens' Association has triumphed over the plainest demands of humanity. The Supreme Court at Ottawa, the legal instrument of the moneyed power, confirmed this morning the shameful verdict of the lower court, which condemned seven of our best comrades to a martyr's death for the cause of the laboring people, and sentenced the eighth to fifteen years in the penitentiary.

What they are to undergo is not a penalty on account of the policemen slain at the haymarket. It is the spirit of the new era that is to be strangled on the gallows.

"On us and our children be your blood!" is the answer which the ruling class gives to our protestations, the same answer that the Pharisees once hurled at the friends of Jesus Christ of Nazareth.

However, we, the friends of Spies and comrades, will not cry out for vengeance at an inopportune moment, but will do all that remains to be done.

The counsel of the defense will demand a rehearing. Then the Governor must be urged to postpone the execution. Meanwhile, steps must be taken to bring the case before the United States Supreme Court, and one of the Justices will be urged to give a supersedeas, an order for reprieve.

Despite all, we hope. And if our hope disappoints us, still shall we hope and await in confidence that day of better understanding which is daily drawing nearer.

There is still many a slip betwixt the cup and the lip!

THE HISTORY OF THE CASE.

Inauguration of the Eight-Hour Movement, the Massacre, and the Trial.

The history of the Anarchist case from the inauguration of the labor movement, of which the haymarket meeting and massacre were results, to the action of the Supreme Court in the matter, together with the dates upon which the principal events occurred, is concisely as follows:

Inauguration of the eight-hour movement by labor organizations in Chicago and elsewhere..... May 1, 1886
Promulgation of the "Revenge Circular"—Ten thousand eight-hour advocates inflamed by Anarchistic speeches, storm McCormick's Harvester Works..... May 3.
Explosion of a dynamite bomb in the ranks of several companies of policemen sent to disperse a mob of Anarchists in the haymarket—Matthias Degan killed, six men fatally and nearly fifty seriously injured..... May 4
Inquest over Officer Degan and arrest of August Spies, Samuel Fielden, Michael Schwab, and other Anarchists—Seizure of dynamite and arms.. May 5
Officers Barrett and Mueller die from the effect of wounds received at the haymarket..... May 6
Death of Officer Flavin—The *Arbeiter-Zeitung* fails to appear..... May 8
Death of Officer Sheehan..... May 9
Death of Officer Reddin..... May 16
Grand jury impaneled—Judge Rogers denounces the red flag..... May 17
The grand jury began its investigation of the haymarket massacre..... May 19
Capt. Schaack testifies before the grand jury of the existence of an Anarchist plot to burn and sack Chicago the night of May 4..... May 22
Dynamite bombs found on Roby street—Anarchists begin to give evidence against their fellows..... May 23
The grand jury returns ten indictments against Anarchists for complicity in the haymarket murders—Arrest of Oscar Neebe—Discovery of a cipher signal in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*.. May 27
The grand jury reports to Judge Rogers that it finds the haymarket massacre the result of a conspiracy, and returns six more bills..... June 5
Anarchist Seliger confirms Capt. Schaack's theory that the haymarket massacre was the result of a conspiracy..... June 7
Death of Officer Hansen, the seventh victim of the haymarket riot..... June 14
Spies, Fielden, Neebe, and Schwab apply for a separate trial..... June 18
The trial of Spies, Fielden, Schwab, Neebe, Lingg, Fischer, Engel, and Parsons begins before Judge Gary—The missing Parsons creates a sensation by walking into court with his attorney—Judge Gary overrules the motion for separate trial of Neebe, Spies, Fielden and Schwab, and the impaneling of a jury is proceeded with..... June 21
James H. Cole accepted as the first juror in the Anarchist trial..... June 23
Jury is secured and the State's Attorney Grinnell makes the opening speech..... July 15
Judge Gary rules that the existence of a conspiracy is sufficient to prove the guilt of the accused without specific proof of their connection with it..... July 16
The State rests and Attorney Salomon opens for the defense..... July 21
The defense rests..... Aug. 10
The State submits its evidence in rebuttal and the closing arguments begin..... Aug. 11
The arguments are closed by State's Attorney Grinnell, and, having received its instructions from Judge Gary, the jury retires..... Aug. 19
The jury returns a verdict of guilty and fixes the penalty in the cases of Spies, Schwab, Parsons, Lingg, Fischer, Engel, and Fielden at death, and in the case of Neebe at fifteen years in the penitentiary—A motion for a new trial is entered..... Aug. 20
Arguments for a new trial commence..... Oct. 1
Judge Gary overrules the motion for a new trial and fixes Dec. 3 as the date of execution, and the prisoners address the court..... Oct. 7
The prisoners finish their speeches and sentence is pronounced in accordance with the verdict..... Oct. 9
The defense secures the signature of Judge Gary to its bill of exceptions, and the same is submitted to Leonard Swett for his approval before it is presented to the Supreme Judges..... Nov. 13
The record in the case is presented to Judge Scott and application made for a supersedeas..... Nov. 23
Judge Scott, after examining a transcript of the record, grants a writ of error..... Nov. 25
Briefs of the State in the Anarchists' case are filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court..... March 16
Beginning of the oral arguments in the case before the Supreme Court, Messrs. Grinnell and Ingham and Attorney-General Hunt acting on behalf of the people, and Messrs. Swett, Black, and Zeisler on behalf of the Anarchists..... March 17
Arguments finished and the case taken under advisement..... March 18
The Supreme Court, in a voluminous opinion written by Mr. Justice Magruder, sustains the judgment of the lower court and fixes Nov. 11 as the date of execution of the condemned Anarchists..... Sept. 14

THE CONDEMNED MEN.

AUGUST SPIES is a native of Friedewald, in the Province of Hesse, Germany, and is 32 years old. He was well educated by private tutors and at the Polytechnic Institute. Coming to America at the age of 16 he worked at various trades in Chicago until 1880, when he became editor of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*.

GEORGE ENGEL was born in Kassel, Hesse, Germany, in 1889. He came to Chicago in 1872, where he worked as a painter until in the spring of 1880 he became business manager of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, and later its associate editor.

SAMUEL FIELDEN lived in Manchester, Eng., where he was born in 1847, and was employed in a cotton-mill until his 21st year. Then he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church and became a preacher. After coming to the United States in 1866 he spent three years in Cleveland, thence coming to Chicago, where he has since resided. He is a teamster by occupation.

ALFRED R. PARSONS is an American, born in Texas, where he lived most of the time till he came to the men of the Chicago police, who on that bloody night, under circumstances of trial more terrible than ever presents, scattered the Anarchist mob and crushed then and there the plot for sacking the city. Let us honor the wisdom of the lawmakers, the patient and enlightened judgment of the bench, but thrice honored be the brave men who nobly did so terrible and beneficent a duty.

New York *World:* The decision will carry a much-needed warning to the dangerous classes in Europe and to an essentially alien element in our own country. Ignorant and misguided though some of the condemned doubtless are, the welfare of the Nation requires that the execution of the law should put its terrible emphasis upon the fact that American freedom does not mean freedom to kill, to burn, to defy law, and to assail our cherished institutions with the weapons of Old World anarchy. The emergency is one which the founders of the Republic could not have anticipated. Its issue affords another proof of the sufficiency of our system for its self-preservation.

New York *Star:* They have had all the delays the laws should grant them. Their execution will be a relief to the people of the whole country as well as to Chicago.

New York *Sun:* There is no doubt that public sentiment will generally agree with this confirmatory judgment. The Anarchists were engaged in the work of murder by the use of dynamite and other nefarious agencies; and if any murderers are ever rightfully condemned they are rightfully condemned. It is also satisfactory to know that the sentence is not merely just, but that it is in strict accordance with the law.

New York *Commercial-Advertiser:* The result reached by the court is precisely that which justice, right, reason, and the public welfare demanded. For the men now finally doomed death there is no shadow of occasion for pity. They have had the benefit of every technicality which the ingenuity of lawyers could discover or invent. Now they must die the death, and it is well.

Brooklyn *Eagle:* The news is unwelcome only to the condemned murderers themselves. The execution of these Anarchists will be a consummation that could not have failed to eventuate in any city of the United States. It will be interesting to note the mental attitude these Anarchists will assume at the approach of death—an experience which they advocate so cordially for others who have not been disciplined in their schools of practical Socialism.

New York *Herald:* The decision is rather startling, though it does not come as a surprise. It is calculated to make that part of our foreign population which has brought its inveterate hatred of all kinds of government to this country hesitate in its mad career. This decision will clear the social atmosphere of the West, which sadly needed it.

Philadelphia (Pa.) *Press:* The haymarket bomb-throwers must hang. This is a righteous judgment, and its effect cannot but be most wholesome in every nest of Anarchists and Socialists in America and Europe.

Philadelphia *Public Ledger:* The judgment against the Chicago Anarchists comes just in time to form a part of the centennial celebration of the adoption of the Constitution. At this centennial season, when the blessings of free government are brought to mind, the judgment pronounced upon the Anarchists who would seek to overthrow it appears especially appropriate.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* It was a good day to settle the fate of the Anarchists. There is no room for Anarchy under the American Constitution.

Philadelphia *Times:* While no intelligent citizen doubted the actual guilt of the Chicago Anarchists, there may have been doubts on technical points as to the legality of their conviction. There will be general gratification therefore that the Supreme Court of Illinois has approved the legality of the conviction.

Philadelphia *Record:* The affirmation of the sentence of the Chicago Anarchists by the Illinois Supreme Court came with peculiar appropriateness on the eve of the constitutional celebration. Their crime was a blow aimed at our liberties, and its punishment will be a triumph of right over threatened disorder and destruction.

Philadelphia *North American:* There is no reason to believe that the Judges of the Illinois Supreme Court after their long, calm consideration of the Anarchist cases could be swerved by popular feeling from the truest judgment upon the law and the facts, and their judgment is that the sentence of death was correctly found.

Cincinnati (O.) *Enquirer:* If that is the law, the law should be maintained. Between these men and death there lies only the possibility of interference upon the part of the Governor of Illinois, whether for pardon or for commutation of sentence. Men born and bred in this country obey its laws or pay with their persons and their property the penalty of violation. Men who come to us from abroad must do the same.

Cincinnati *Zeitung:* The judgment is an outrage on American freedom and institutions.

St. Louis (Mo.) *Globe-Democrat:* Justice is very often slow in this country, but it is usually sure. The haymarket miscreants ought to have been hanged twelve months ago. However, if that ceremony comes off at the time just selected the gentleman responsible for the delay thus far may be forgiven.

Kansas City (Mo.) *Evening Star:* This decision is in accordance with the best sentiments of the people, who prefer law and order to a reign of anarchy.

Kansas City *Journal:* The miscreants now awaiting execution in Chicago will be forced to the gibbet not for the purpose of gratifying a demand for vengeance against murderers. They will hang as a solemn announcement to all the world that this Nation will not tolerate the methods of anarchy, and that the American people can and will save themselves from despotism by strangling the agents of anarchy at the very inception of their bloody business.

Kansas City *Times:* The decision is again for government and for all civil order. The germ of treason has been killed before it could grow and reproduce. Chicago has been the centre of Anarchism, and its destruction there will end its extension over the rest of the country for a long time. The hanging of the guilty men is now all that intervenes between a danger to republican institutions and its happy removal.

Omaha (Neb.) *Republican:* The judgment of the court will meet the approval of all law-abiding citizens, and the effect upon the growing brood of Anarchists and Socialists in this country cannot but be salutary.

Omaha *Bee:* It possesses an interest peculiar in itself and also conveys an exceptional lesson. It is impossible to say with certainty what fruits it may bear in the far future, but the present feeling is that it is necessary to the conservation of law and the protection of our institutions from the assaults of the reactionary elements of society.

Omaha *Herald:* The verdict is wise and righteous. Neither the clamor of the sympathizers with the conspirators nor the sentimentality of those who believed them would-be, though misguided, evangels of a different social order has moved the masses of the American people—workingmen as well as capitalists—from the belief that the public welfare demands the execution of the villains who incited the worst outbreak against American institutions recorded in the history of criminals.

Minneapolis (Minn.) *Journal:* The affirmation of such wholesome doctrine by the Supreme Court cannot do less than produce a salutary effect. It will have all the more influence upon rational and intelligent people from the fact that the condemned, who despise the law, have had the benefit of every aid the law could give toward establishing their innocence.

St. Paul *Despatch:* The decision that the men must die for their crimes will be welcomed by every man who still preserves faith in organized society.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* For the first time in their history the American people have been called upon to do battle with an organization formed for the destruction of social order by crime. They have used no weapon but the law. They have come out triumphant and that triumph is not marred by the possible injustice of passionate impulse.

San Francisco (Cal.) *Chronicle:* The result of this case will be a lesson to a certain class of foreigners in this country who, because they do not feel the strong arm of the law is upon them, think the country is without law.

San Francisco *Bulletin:* The Chicago Anarchists complain that they have been railroaded to the gallows. In their respective native countries they would have met their fate long ago.

San Francisco *Post:* A man has the right to be an Anarchist, to believe in murder, in dynamite, in anything he pleases, so long as he interferes with no one. When he attempts to put his theory into execution by murdering his fellow men he should be promptly hanged.

San Francisco *Alta:* All reasonable men view without regret the legal punishment of willful murder such as the Chicago Anarchists have been found guilty of having perpetrated.

New Orleans (La.) *Picayune:* The decision means that the condemned have had a fair and impartial trial, free from passion or excitement. All the forms of law have been complied with, and it only remains for the demands of justice to be executed.

New Orleans *Times-Democrat:* We trust a fearless execution of the law will have a salutary effect on the morals of the country.

New Orleans *States:* The action of the Supreme Court will be applauded from one end of the land to the other. Anarchy will not be allowed to take root in the American soil, and the lesson which the hanging will teach will have a wholesome effect on all enemies of law and order.

New Orleans *German Gazette:* We believe the attorneys of the condemned will succeed in staying further proceedings. The *Gazette* expects the Anarchists to be pardoned, or at least their sentence to be commuted to life imprisonment in Illinois, if the United States Supreme Court should not interfere. The *Gazette* does not believe that they will be hanged.

Joliet (Ill.) *Express:* The decision of the Supreme Court affirming the judgment of Judge Gary's court in the case of the Anarchists will be applauded everywhere by patriotic, law-and-order loving people.

Galesburg (Ill.) *Republican-Register:* The crime for which these men are condemned is a new one to this country, and is one of the worst to personal and civil liberty known anywhere. The attempt to introduce it here has been promptly met by the officials and courts of Illinois, and their acts and decisions are sanctioned by all lovers of liberty.

Boston *Journal:* Doubtless a great effort will be made by those in sympathy with the Anarchists and by other sentimentalists to save them, and that the court which has consigned them to the gallows will be savagely denounced. These men were the leaders of a small army of men who only awaited an opportunity to plunge a great city into anarchy and bloodshed such as has not been witnessed since the days that the Communists held Paris in their bloody grasp. These men who are now consigned to the gallows were proved to be the leaders in this conspiracy and to be responsible for it, even if all of them were not present and cognizant of the details. In view of these facts what friend of law and order will say they do not deserve the fate to which the courts have consigned them?

Boston *Globe:* It is the *Globe's* opinion that the condemned men are entitled to a new trial.

Boston (Mass.) *Post:* But for the fact the long delay has encouraged the suspicion that there might be a doubt in the minds of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Illinois there could have been no question at any time that the decision, which was announced yesterday, would be finally reached. Nothing but the postponement has favored any other conclusion. The deliberate and careful manner in which the trial of the bomb-throwers and their fellow-conspirators was conducted removed the usual causes of error from the proceedings, and no one who followed closely the course of that remarkable trial could avoid the conviction that in all material points, and even in matters of trivial form, the accused were protected to the full extent of the law. Nothing that was brought forward on the hearing of the appeal was of sufficient weight and force to warrant any anticipation that the judgment would be set aside. It is gratifying to find that the caution and wisdom of Judge Gary, who presided at the trial, averted the misfortune of failure through technical neglect or error.

The Board of Education Will Retain Manual Training.

At the meeting of the Board of Education last evening the most important subject considered was the report of the Committee on Janitors and Supplies of Fuel recommending the awarding of the following contracts for soft coal: Baker Bros., 8,000 tons, more or less, of Brazil block at $3.35 per ton, and 8,000 tons, more or less, of Shawnee lump at $3.55 per ton; and for hard coal and pine slabs. A very exhaustive report of the tests that had been entered into was presented, but with the exception of those in the case of Brazil block, which was used in the schools last year, the soft coal tests were not considered sufficient by the board, and it was finally decided to postpone the awarding of the contracts until the next meeting. During this time tests are to be made.

The Committee on Manual Training advised the retention of that department in the West Division High School, and, although it was strenuously opposed by Mr. Brenan, the report was adopted. Petitions from various parties requesting a continuance of the deaf-mute schools were read, and it was decided to keep them open for the present.

Representative Chase Dying.

D. C. Chase, Labor Representative in the late Legislature, is reported to be dying from an attack of creeping paralysis at Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Chase went to Syracuse with his family some time ago. When he left Lake he was afflicted with rheumatism, and it is supposed the disease has since developed into the malady from which he is now suffering.

"THE TRIBUNE'S" SPECIAL TRAIN.

How It Distanced All Its Competitors—Good Running Time.

As usual, THE TRIBUNE distanced its competitors from the moment the last word of the decision was read until it was received in Chicago. The carriage which was kept in waiting at the court-house in Ottawa was the first to reach the depot after the copying had been finished, and THE TRIBUNE'S special train was the first of the specials to pull out of Ottawa. Once headed towards this city it made the best time and continued gaining on the others until its destination was reached. It left Ottawa at 8:42 o'clock last night, and at 9:07, just twenty-five minutes later, whizzed through Morris, twenty-three miles away. The second special left Ottawa at 8:46, but did not reach Morris until 9:23, thus occupying thirty-seven minutes in the run. This was a gain of twelve minutes for THE TRIBUNE'S train. At Joliet, which it reached at 9:40, although it lost seven minutes at the coal-chutes just beyond, THE TRIBUNE'S special was eighteen minutes ahead of the other train. Awaiting orders at this point five more minutes were lost, making twelve in all. Blue Island, sixteen miles from the city and twenty-five miles from Joliet, was passed at 10:20, the train running at the rate of fifty miles per hour. At 10:45 the train came to a stop at the Rock Island depot in Chicago, twenty-five minutes ahead of the next special and in just two hours and three minutes from Ottawa, or, exclusive of stops, in one hour and fifty-one minutes. As the exact distance is eighty-four miles the running time was at the rate of forty-five miles per hour.

Engine No. 414, with Engineer Brewer at the throttle, drew the train. His fireman was John Farnum. The conductor was F. Maguire and his brakemen M. Murphy and E. Burke.

Valuable Butterflies.

A collection of butterflies owned by Herman Stricker of Reading, Pa., is valued at $13,000.

JOHANN MOST EXCITED.

THE ARCH-ANARCHIST BECOMES FURIOUS WHEN HE HEARS THE NEWS.

Advising the Workingmen to Assist the Condemned Chicago Plotters—He Says the Hanging Can Be Prevented if the Workingmen Will It—A Mass-Meeting to Be Called in New York to Protest Against the Decision—The United States Supreme Court—Press Opinion.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The news of the affirmation by the Supreme Court of Illinois of the decision of the lower court in the case of the condemned Chicago Anarchists caused great excitement among New York Socialists and Anarchists. Herr Most was furious. His Anarchist paper, the *Freiheit*, had just gone to press when the news came. The forms were ordered from the press. Most posted a notice saying that he could not be interviewed, and that the paper would be published containing an editorial on the matter. Most rolled up his sleeves and proceeded to write an editorial addressed "To the workingmen of all countries." The editorial was a column and a half long. He characterizes the Judges who made the decision as "Infamous and bloodthirsty fools" and the jury as corrupt. Nov. 11 was a day set for the murder of these "heroes." The capitalists wished to see blood flow, to show the people that they were the law and could do as they pleased. He says: "Workingmen, will you peaceably allow this to take place? Allow the punishment of the representatives who have identified themselves with your cause—these ideals of your class!" He asks that no stone be left unturned to assist the condemned. The sacrifice would strengthen the cause. The condemned men were the evangelists who had preached to the workingmen. The cruel deed of Nov. 11 could be prevented if the Anarchists so wished. Workingmen must show their military strength. An indignation mass-meeting must be held at once and money raised to fight the battle of justice and salvation of the martyrs. Most goes on to demand a decision in the case from the United States Supreme Court, and says that agitation meetings should be held all over the country until the court dare not declare the law constitutional. The editorial closes with the following appeal: "The question of their bloodshed is not settled yet. Let every one do his duty and it never will be. Hail the social revolution."

Editor S. E. Shevitch of the *Leader*, the recognized leader of the Socialist element in this city, fiercely denounced the affirmation of the verdict. He said that as the principal in the crime had not been apprehended, it was impossible to say what motives actuated the man who threw the bomb. And it could not be asserted that the condemned men had any connection with the killing of the policemen. A mass-meeting will be held in Union Square next Monday night to protest against the hanging of the condemned men.

Informal meetings of the Anarchists were held in various parts of this city tonight to denounce the decision.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—No one connected with the courts in Washington understands how the Anarchists can get their cases before the United States Supreme Court. A year ago Chief Justice Waite intimated that there was nothing which gave the Federal Court jurisdiction. The October term begins in about two weeks. A deep interest was taken by public men here in the Anarchists' trial and conviction, and the affirming of the sentence of the lower court is looked upon as of great importance.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The Milwaukee Anarchists and labor agitators are much agitated over the decision that the Chicago Anarchists must hang. Simon Hickler of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* said: "We will teach the capitalistic class what this means. They will regret the day when the verdict was confirmed. They are blind to the teachings of history. The capitalistic class of America does not differ from that of Europe." Bob Schilling said: "It is an outrage to hang those men. They should be sent to the insane asylum, where they belong." The general public expresses satisfaction with the verdict.

APPROVED BY THE PRESS.

The Decision of the Supreme Court Sustained by the Papers.

Newspaper opinion is almost unanimous in approval of the decision of the Supreme Court. Extracts from the leading papers of the country are as follows:

New York *Tribune:* This is a most fortunate and satisfactory end of the whole matter. American law has declared with no less deliberation than emphasis that a bomb is a murderer's weapon, that every one connected with its manufacture and use is a murderer, and that murderers must suffer the extreme penalty of the law, even if they profess to be champions of the poorest of the working classes and the agents of social reform. The Anarchist when he instigates plots and commits murder is not to be dealt with as a political agent or a social reformer, but simply and solely as a murderer. America is one of the workshops of the world. It is not an apprentice-room for the Devil's trade of murder.

New York *Times:* The Anarchists are cowed, probably permanently, certainly for a long time, and this generation need have no serious fear of any considerable organized war upon society. For this happy result, which is of almost incalculable value, we are indebted to the fact that the whole legal system of Illinois was built upon the solid foundation of the right of the community to order and peace, and the cognate right to defend itself and to punish those who assail it. But we cannot forget that a debt of deep gratitude is due also to the men of the Chicago police, who on that bloody night, under circumstances of trial more terrible than ever presents, scattered the Anarchist mob and crushed then and there the plot for sacking the city. Let us honor the wisdom of the lawmakers, the patient and enlightened judgment of the bench, but thrice honored be the brave men who nobly did so terrible and beneficent a duty.

New York *World:* The decision will carry a much-needed warning to the dangerous classes in Europe and to an essentially alien element in our own country. Ignorant and misguided though some of the condemned doubtless are, the welfare of the Nation requires that the execution of the law should put its terrible emphasis upon the fact that American freedom does not mean freedom to kill, to burn, to defy law, and to assail our cherished institutions with the weapons of Old World anarchy. The emergency is one which the founders of the Republic could not have anticipated. Its issue affords another proof of the sufficiency of our system for its self-preservation.

New

H. LIPPINCOTT.

he Auspices of the
at Springfield.
pt. 14.—[Special.]—The
E. Lippincott arrived
Quincy, and were m
depot to the residence
by the members of
s city. In accordance
ed desire this post had
from Dr. Jayne's house
to the Congregational
old Thirty-third Illinois
bearers. The honorary
Ogiesby, Gen. John M
ellom, Gen. Jobs A. Mc
Gen. John Cook
nces were conducted by
ance concourse of people
nt. The ritual service
performed at Oak Ridge

kburn Dead.
pt. 14.—[Special.]—Ex-
after lingering between
forty days, died this
ife and children, among
S. Blackburn and Dr.
at his side.
orn in Woodford Coun-
16. He had been mar-
being Miss Lida Bos-
seph. Bowling, whom
ll, whom he met and
ll of 1857. Dr. Black-
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commenced the practice
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the State Legislature
or three years, when he
o Natchez, Miss., Dr.
the head of medical af-
idemic of yellow fever.
heroism he went to the
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visited by the scourge
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erm as Governor he
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Mrs. T. Lyle Dickey
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and formerly rector at
which Mrs. Dickey at-
the regular Episcopal
ections. "Lead, Kindly
h Me," were sung
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lasting of several pil-
ent anchor, and the
ns will be taken to Os-
o'clock by the Chi-
ailroad, where they
her husband. The pall-
L. E. Games, Alex-
n Palmer, Dwight F.
n, and Wayne Hoyne
he Palmer House was
deceased, among those
P. Eden, Henry S. Hon-
entists in the district
Fred Eames, Dr. Ely F.

-Elect Kane.
14.—Congressman-elect
ere tonight.

RTING NEWS.

Chamberlain Tourna-
nt.
pt. 14.—[Special.]—The
n the Chamberlain tour-
oday. In the 70 class, J.
n, Ky., won the first
e of 96, the best of the
of Cleveland won sec-
ond 87. T. A. Prescott of
aird money. Silk with a
class, first money, 200;
y of East Aurora, N. Y.,
$175, went to E. R. Sac-
ore 93; third money, $150,
of Huron County, with a
ge of 94. Treadle, F. L.
with a score of 80.

Fleetwood Park.
-The trotting meeting at
today with a large at-

won the fourth, fifth,
race; Skylight Pilot won
money; Alroy the sec-
ney; Governor Hill se-
ney. Myrtle and Brown
me, 2:19; 2:23; 2:20; 2:21

in won in straight heats,
third, Jersey Prize
n starters. Time, 2:20½;

t. Joseph, Mo.
pt. 14.—[Special.]—The
Exposition resulted:
33 class—Willie D. won,
dgar A. third. Allerton
2:33; 2:31¼; 2:33.
28 class—Monkey Rolls
ol Miller third. Time,

d a half mile dash, all
el Norte second. Time,

Bench Show.
pt. 14.—[Special.]—The
was only fairly well at-
ning was taken up with
s, and this will continue
er of the show or until
ohn H. Naylor of Mount
first prizes for Scotch

LIGENCE.

nt Him Back.
orer at the Lake Shore
Eighteenth street, near
it at a stand at Clark
as he started to go
up to him and asked
refused, and one of
n the head with
him to the sidewalk.
s. The assailant ran
g to the station, where
to resist being ta-
is then taken to the
e was pronounced as
of alcohol and was re-
The officers, however,
s opinion and sent for

l Investigate.
ued Aug. 14 for Indigo
No. 1227 State street.
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tative of a life insur-
e Health Department
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y by which he is en-
le last night at the
arge of Frank Morgan,
still on the window,
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an, he said, died from
k for months before
ill be placed on the
is possible the body
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rious Case.
at No. 786 West Van
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of No. 785, across the
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t. Her husband, who
raft at No. 161 Adams
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tally Kicked.
Willie Whitcomb, 5
e curbing in front of
avenue, when a horse
e child on the head,
ght and it is feared
sterday morning Mr.
tter to the police and
was arrested on sus-
the horse.

nters' Wages.
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night's meeting of
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aid of that body in
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hem. This contract
es painters' wages at
hour for eight hours'
be for one year. The
shops, mostly in the
painters ten hours
s than 27½ cents per
e painters, but the
g proofs at a future
working for less than
a sentiment to the
inters' Association.
wages and they are
eration of the union

WISHES TO BE THE KING.

THE COUNT OF PARIS ISSUES A MANIFESTO TO THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE.

Claiming that He Can Give the Country a Better Form of Government than a Republic—He Promises to Divide His Power with the People—A Great Demonstration to Follow Chamberlain's Visit to Londonderry—Incendiary Speeches in France.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The Count of Paris will tomorrow sue an important manifesto, the text of which was settled in London Sunday last. The Count, in his manifesto, approves the recent action of the Royalists in the Chamber of Deputies, but says:

It is apparent that the calm ill conceals perils of the future. The all-powerful electoral considerations dominate the Parliament and sterilize all efforts to adjust finances. The instability of the executive isolates France in Europe. The ascendant faction oppresses the remainder. Nobody has confidence in the morrow. The situation imposes duties upon the Monarchists in the country, who, unshackled like those in Parliament by a limited mandate, must show France how necessary it is and how easily it will be to restore monarchy, and must reassure her against sanguinary dangers, and prove that the transition can be legally effected. In vain does Congress proclaim the eternity of the republic. Universal misery manifests her wishes, no obstacle or procedure will prevent a revival of the monarchy. Experience, however, gives a small ground of hope for a peaceful transition. History furnishes too many reasons by which to foresee one of those violent crises which seem of periodical character in the life of the nation.

The Count proceeds to predict that republican misgovernment may provoke such a crisis, when the monarchy will be the instrument with which to restore order and concord. The present movement, he says, is favorable for uttering a warning that such a monarchy will not mark a return to the past. He then sketches a reformed monarchy suited to progressive ideas, in which stability and true liberty will be secured by a constituent assembly or by popular vote, adding that although unusual under a monarchy, the last form more solemn, affording solid foundations for a constitution. Such a government would have nothing to fear from direct consultation with the nation. The choice of deputies would be by direct universal suffrage.

Dwelling upon the advantage of a strong government of monarchical control as compared with republican uncontrol, the Count states that equal authority will belong to the Senate, which be partly elective, and that between the two assemblies royalty would be enlightened, guided, and not condemned to subservience. The budget, instead of being voted annually, would be made up in accordance with ordinary law, subject to annual amendment by agreement among the powers in the State. Thus no fresh tax would be imposed or new expense incurred without the consent of the nations-elect, who will also discuss all questions of interest to the country. At the same time the caprice of the Chamber will no longer be able to suddenly paralyze public life and national policy. The Ministers will feel themselves free from this fear of one day. They will no longer be responsible to one omnipotent Chamber. The new monarchy will be able to satisfy at the same time conservative needs and the passion for equality.

The Count promises to reduce the military burdens and restore religious liberty both as to worship and education. He would shelter the army from political influences by appointing a permanent commander. He would remove the grievances of the working classes and retain all liberties secured under the Republic. The manifesto concludes:

May all good citizens whose hopes have been received, whose interests have been compromised, and whose consciences have been wounded by the present régime, join the laborers in the first hour to prepare for a common salvation. May they second the efforts of him who will be the King of all and the first servant of France.

It was rumored here tonight that changes are about to be made in the French Ministry, M. Rouvier, who meets with difficulty in the financial situation, being desirous of resigning.

At a military banquet given in Toulouse last evening, Gen. Breart, commander of the Thirteenth Army Corps, declared that France now knew her strength and that she was ready and awaited revenge. M. Cales, member of the Chamber of Deputies, said the recent mobilization experiment showed that the army was now in a position to give France the revenge for which she patiently awaited. The speeches have excited serious comment. The evening papers endeavor to soften the effect of the speeches and assert that no importance must be attached to them. They blame the speakers and say that the German press will be sure to make an outcry because of the speeches, and they therefore admonish France to remain quiet and dignified.

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

Chamberlain's Visit to Londonderry to Be the Occasion.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Coleraine, in Londonderry, will be made the occasion of a great Unionist demonstration. The railways will run special trains to accommodate the visitors to the town. At the place of meeting a temporary building will be constructed capable of holding 5,000 persons. An address will be presented affirming the necessity of urging an early settlement of the land question and local government for Ireland the same as in Great Britain. Mr. Chamberlain, it is expected, will announce his scheme of local government as an alternative of home rule.

It is reported that the Duke of Devonshire has been converted to Gladstone's Irish policy and is trying to induce Lord Hartington, his son, to abandon the dissident party.

Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has gone to Dublin.

DUBLIN, Sept. 14.—Casey, one of the men wounded during the mêlée Friday at Mitchellstown, has since died. Sunday he swore to a deposition identifying the constable who shot him.

At an inquest today over the victims Head Constable Doherty's evidence differed from the statement made by Chief Secretary Balfour in the House of Commons. An unbiased Scotch tourist gave testimony which agrees with the Nationalist version.

While returning from the funeral at Mitchellstown this evening a mob of about 300 completely wrecked the houses of several obnoxious tenants in Galbally, who were compelled to flee for their lives. The police escort were stoned by the mob and compelled to take refuge in their barracks.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 14.—The Municipal Council have adopted a resolution condemning the Mitchellstown police for "cold-blooded murder" when they fired on the meeting last Friday. A copy of the resolution was ordered to be presented to Mr. William O'Brien in his cell in the Cork jail.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—At the annual convention of the Highland Land League at Oban a resolution was adopted condemning the Government for its interference with the freedom of speech in Ireland.

SHERBROOK, Que., Sept. 14.—The Eastern Townships' Exhibition was formally opened today by the Governor-General. During the speech of the Governor-General an interruption occurred from a man describing himself as Michael Lynch of Boston. His Excellency was speaking of the advisability of encouraging the proper kind of immigration from England and Ireland to this country, when Lynch called out, "What about pauper immigration?" No notice was taken of this, but almost immediately he added: "You are a tyrant, sir; the greatest tyrant of Ireland. What about Luggacurran?" The interrupter was hustled off the platform and taken into custody by the police on a charge of disturbing the peace. He will be tried before a police magistrate tomorrow.

A Delegation of English Home-Rulers.

DUBLIN, Sept. 14.—[New York World Cable.]—A magnificent demonstration took place this evening in the rotunda. The round room was crowded and two overflow meetings were held. The Lord Mayor presided. The deputation from the English Home-Rule Union were received with the greatest enthusiasm as they filed upon the platform. The women members especially were greeted. As Mr. Davitt, who accompanied the deputation, was recognized the cheers were deafening.

The Lord Mayor in his opening speech made pointed reference to the fact that then for the first occasion in the long and checkered history of their country they had among them a large, a distinguished, and an influential deputation of English men and English women to express hearty sympathy with the Irish, and bearing a message of peace from hundreds, and thousands, and millions of English and English-speaking people.

Michael Davitt proposed the resolution of the evening: "That this meeting of the citizens of Dublin gladly records its warmest welcome to the deputation from the English Home-Rule Union as a pledge of the progress and practical sympathy which the cause of Ireland is now obtaining among the people of Great Britain." The motion was seconded by Justin McCarthy, M. P., and carried enthusiastically.

The meeting afterwards was addressed by Prof. Harold Rogers, the Rev. Page Hopps, a Protestant minister, Mrs. Bateson, C. A. Conybeare, M. P., Sir Wilfred Blunt, and other members of the deputation. All condemned the coercion policy of the Government and spoke confidently of the near advent of home rule for Ireland.

The meeting was very enthusiastic, and the visitors, who had been sightseeing with the Lord Mayor during the day, were delighted with the reception extended them.

This morning the boy John Casey, who was shot by the police in Mitchellstown Friday last, died in the Workhouse Hospital, making the third death. The inquest was reopened today by Coroner Rice. T. Harrington, M. P., appeared for the next of kin of Lonergan, Shinnick, and Casey, the three dead men, and Thomas Rice appeared for the Crown. The police were represented by District Inspector Irwin and Mr. Morphy, head constable. Joseph O. Doherty swore that the first shot from the barracks was fired by Sergt. Kirwin from Boherbee, County Cork. Then the inquest was adjourned.

THE ATTACK ON THE CABINET.

Balfour Maintains His Position with Ease —The Argument.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—[New York Tribune Cable.]—Last night's attack on the Government, which Sir William Harcourt led and Mr. Gladstone supported, is described by the Liberals as rather tame. Sir William Harcourt was most learned and Mr. Gladstone was fiery in defense of free speech and the right of poor men to combine; yet once more has it happened that Mr. Balfour carried off the honors of the evening. Sir William Harcourt's elaborate legalities were deemed ill-suited to the House of Commons. People do not deeply care what Lord Eldon thought of the right of public meeting. Mr. Balfour brushed away all the legal cobwebs which Sir William Harcourt spun, and the House cheered and laughed while he justified Government interference in behalf of public order out of Sir William Harcourt's own mouth while the latter was himself responsible, as Home Secretary, for order. The fact that Mr. Gladstone's Government had put down 130 meetings, acting with no other authority than the common law, covered the whole case from the House of Commons point of view. Mr. Gladstone says that is the tu quoque argument. Perhaps it is. There is no other in which the House is so much delighted.

The whole debate was far less passionate than was expected. Sir William Harcourt steered clear of what the Liberal papers now call the Mitchellstown massacre, and Mr. Gladstone declined to express an opinion on the conduct of the police, though he rebuked Mr. Balfour for justifying them. The truth is that the fresh murder of a constable by moonlighters in County Clare, which became known yesterday afternoon, modified the Liberal and Parnellite tactics and gravely modifies English opinions on the whole question between the police and the Irish people. The *Daily News*, which fills many columns, news and editorial, even today, with Mitchellstown, hardly finds room for a meagre narrative of the killing of Head Constable Whelehan. That Parnellites honestly deplore this event is beyond question. They would deplore it in any case. They are keenly aware of its effect in England at this moment. Mr. O'Brien's arrest and his attitude as a martyr to free speech might have moved many an Englishman whose attention is now fixed on the latest victim of moonlighting. Two suspensions early this morning were rather out of the usual course. Mr. Graham was punished for a reflection on the House of Lords such as the House of Commons never tolerates, and Mr. Harrington for a personal insult to the Speaker.

Mr. Bright's noble letter regretfully declining the invitation to the centennial at Philadelphia contains one sentence which ought to remind Americans how much we owe to this undaunted and unfaltering friendship in our darkest days. "My voice," says this lifelong tribune of the English people, "was raised at that time in favor of that American unity which I hope may never again be endangered nor impaired." This invitation to Mr. Bright, signed by Mr. Kasson as Chairman of the commission, is a curious commentary on Mr. Blaine's effort to obtain Mr. Gladstone's acceptance by the assurance that none was addressed to any other person not an American citizen or a diplomatist at Washington. "We cannot wonder," observes the Leeds *Mercury*, one of those powerful provincial journals which Mr. Gladstone applauds, "that Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone have declined at their age and under present circumstances to cross the Atlantic twice. But not the less may the American people rest assured that the sympathy and good wishes of the English people are with them in the celebration of the centennial anniversary of their constitution."

It is now stated on what is called the highest authority that the Queen does not intend publishing a new book. Such rumors are stigmatized as clumsy inventions. The Empress of India, says this wise person, is learning Hindustan, and that is her Majesty's only literary occupation at present.

GOSSIP FROM LONDON.

A Chinese Theatrical Company Coming—Russian Invention of an Explosive.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—[New York World Cable.]—Sir Charles Young, author of "Jim the Penman," is to be buried tomorrow.

A company of actors from the Flowery Kingdom are now on the way to Paris and London. They are eighty in number, and their appearance is looked forward to with much interest. The great piece in their repertory is "Pi Pa Ki," a drama in forty-two tableaux. After a month in each of the Capitals they will proceed to New York.

Great Britain has been done in every possible manner, but a young American couple, newly married, are about to undertake the tour of England in a novel way. William Black has done the old country in canoe, Carnegie on coach, Burnaby in a balloon, and thousands on foot and on bicycles. The vehicle in which this pair has chosen to view the land of their ancestors is in a London hansom. They start tomorrow from St. James street, Piccadilly. They will first visit southern cathedral towns. They are under oath not to write a book about their journey.

The passenger lists of the Fulda of Bremen contain the names of Frederick L. Godwin, George Gregory, Dexter Gregory, George Howe and wife, Prof. B. J. Taussig of Harvard College, and H. C. Kelsey. The Alaska of Liverpool, which sailed Sept. 10, has Prof. B. C. Blodgett, John Bell Bouton, the Misses Dean, Judge Charles G. Dwight, Mrs. John Emmons, the Rev. John G. Lansing, Henry F. Lewis, Dr. John C. McKenzie, George T. Morgan, Dr. C. J. Musgrave, Capt. Perry, John W. Pierson, Ruth R. Sloane, Peter Van Shaack, Dr. J. B. Whitaker, the Rev. T. C. Williams, Paul Wilcox, and Mr. W. W. Winslow. On the City of Richmond, Sept. 13, are Lieut.-Col. C. T. Alexander, N. A. Boynton, the Rev. Thomas Brougham, E. J. Butler, Archibald Edman, Justice Cox, P. H. Dwyer, the Rev. B. S. Everitt, Mrs. C. C. Homan, Spencer Jerome, the Rev. S. Kennedy, Martin Kerwin, the Rev. Daniel Riordan, and George C. Rawlins. On the Saale, Bremen, Sept. 14, are Dr. Dwight Smith, H. Mewitter, the Misses Norris, Charles W. Elliott, the Rev. Rufus Miller, Horace Crosby, John Nelson, Mrs. H. C. Wainwright, Claus Spreckels, and H. O. Armour. On the Aurania, Sept. 10, are Percy Alden, W. J. Ballard, Mrs. F. N. Bangs, G. E. Batchelor, Dr. W. G. Buckington, the Rev. Waldo Burnett, Lieut.-Col. Carlisle, Frank Collier of Chicago, Jubilee Elliott Cowdin, George Crouch, Charles Delmonico, the Misses Delmonico, W. Butler Duncan, Lottie Goodridge, W. E. Gray, Gen. Hickenlooper, C. Le Boutillier, C. F. McVeigh, Mrs. Le Montague, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris Jr., Miss A. B. Talmage, Alexander Taylor, W. G. Thayer, Dr. S. Gaillard Thomas, Messrs. M. and R. S. Wainwright, ex-Minister Frederick Winston, and Stevens, Clerk of the Court of Appeals. Col. Clark E. Carr of Galesburg, Ill., has returned from the Continent on his way home.

A correspondent at Aix-les-Baines says there is a person who creates a great sensation there. She is in the prime of life and decorée, and is the wife of a General. She has her hair cut short like a man and curled, a most rare thing in France, indeed. The celebrated Marquise de Belboeuf and her set have nearly a monopoly of this style. She wears a jacket and waistcoat, a shirt, high collar, and tie, and walks about swinging a cane in her hand and smoking cigars nearly as big as herself, for she is very small.

Society says the eagerness displayed to overwhelm the Pope with jubilee gifts, which has necessitated the erection of a building nearly a quarter of a mile long for their reception, apparently does not extend to his faithful clergy. These gentlemen are to present the representative of St. Peter with two golden keys. So far the total amount resulting from their energetic whips is about £80. Cardinal Parrocchi has found it necessary to issue a strongly-worded circular stirring up his lesser brethren to be mindful of what they owe to the head of their church, but the priests seem to think that, whatever they owe, it is not cash, and the keys are likely to be small ones.

Says the London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*: The foreign member of the house of Rothschild states that Boulanger is bidding for the Presidency in succession to Grévy, and that his popularity is so great that he is likely to succeed.

It is reported that the Russian Minister of War has just concluded a series of experiments with a new explosive compound which bids fair to outdo the qualities of melanite, roberite, and all other explosives whatever in its application to all present uses of gunpowder. This new composition is destined, say many persons, to revolutionize existing systems of ammunition. The new explosive is the discovery of a Russian engineer, and has been christened "Sleeteover." Its strength is equal to that of pyroxylino, and it has the immense advantage of being ten times cheaper than ordinary saltpetre. Another great superiority which it possesses over all known explosives of the dynamite class is that when fired its force does not strike downward, but entirely in a forward direction, so that it can be used for all the purposes of cannon and musket charges to which ordinary gunpowder is now applied without any damage whatever to the weapon from which it is discharged. It is stated, in fact, that ball cartridges loaded with it have been fired out of cardboard barrels as a test without the least injury to the latter. So satisfactory, indeed, have been the experiments that it is reported the Minister of War is about to have a special factory built for its manufacture. The composition of the new compound is a deep secret.

The Arizona, which arrived at Queenstown this morning, reports having passed at noon yesterday in latitude 51° 20', longitude 13° 45', a wreck drifting bottom upwards in the track of transatlantic steamers. The wreck is most dangerous to navigation.

A DINNER WITH THE PRINCE.

Chauncey M. Depew Tells a Typical American Story to Wales.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—[New York World Cable.]—Chauncey M. Depew left Paris yesterday for Liverpool, to sail by the White Star Line next Saturday. Mr. Depew gave an excellent account of his dinner with the Prince of Wales at Homburg. The Prince was very anxious to meet a typical American, and in one of his conversations with Mr. Blaine the latter gave him that name. Mr. Blaine said that although he had the honor to be an American he was not the type, but that Chauncey M. Depew was the man he wanted, and he could, moreover, tell a typical American story. Depew found the Prince to be most affable and agreeable, a very jolly sort of a fellow. They dined alone, and after defsert, when the cloth was removed and cigars and a case of bottles placed on the table, the Prince asked Depew for the typical American story. Depew related the anecdote of Horace Greeley and the missionary, which amused the Prince very much. He laughed very heartily and called for more. He asked a good many questions about America and American institutions. Mr. Depew, like Mr. Blaine, disavowed the honor of being a typical American, but told the Prince that there was an American at Homburg who was the very man he wanted. He was self-made and stood high in the estimation of the people of his section. He began life after the war, in which he served as a drummer-boy, and had risen to be the Governor of his native State. He was cultivated and refined, and his home was one of the most beautiful in the United States. Mr. Depew referred to Gov. Alger of Detroit, whom the Prince said he was most anxious to meet. Mr. Depew introduced Gov. Alger to the Prince, who had a long conversation with him afterwards.

Schaeffer, the billiardist, is to begin tonight a match with M. Gay at the Grand Café. The game is 3,000 points, Schaefer giving 1,500 odds. Schaefer said that Vignaux would accept no one as referee proposed by Schaefer. Vignaux on his part had no one to offer but an employé of his billiard-room. Latterly he complained of rheumatism in his arms and a total inability to play.

Minister Lothrop left yesterday for St. Petersburg via Berlin. He was very much amused at the reasons given in the papers for his resignation, particularly that of his ill health. "I like Russia, and think I am good enough for a long swing yet," he said yesterday. "I have been so well treated in St. Petersburg that I could not help liking it, and my health has never been better."

A breakfast was given Monday morning by E. C. Bolney of Dayton, O., to Chauncey M. Depew. Among the guests were Ministers McLane and Lothrop.

W. E. Curtis, Washington, and Hobson E. G. Mason of Chicago left for home this morning. George Peel of New York and family arrived in Paris after a three months' tour in Holland and Germany. They sail in October for New York. The following are among the visitors here: Meurice Hotel—Mrs. and Miss Fischer, New York. Continental—John H. Bofinger and family, William Barr and Mrs. Barr, Saines Green and family, St. Louis. Hotel Bellevue—Mrs. A. S. Monroe, Mrs. Frank Hopkins, Viscountess de Sibourg. Mr. and Mrs. S. Montgomery Roosevelt, New York. Mrs. E. B. Bolney, Dayton, O., sails today for New York via Liverpool. Frank Sellhere arrived yesterday in Paris. He is a brother of the famous Baron Raymond Sellière. Several French papers have his name registered.

Prince Napoleon's book will be a reply to Taine. It will appear next Tuesday.

The engagement is announced of Miss Wentworth, only daughter of Long John Wentworth, and the Rev. Mr. Little, a clergyman of Boston, and a widower with a daughter 15 years of age. Miss Wentworth spends most of her time abroad.

Miss Sessie Van Auken, granddaughter of the late Commodore Garrison, is engaged to Judge Tremenheare, who lives in Madras. The Van Aukens are at the Continental. The marriage will take place in New York.

Mr. Henry Brevoort, New York, is at the Continental. Miss Mildred Lee, daughter of the late Robert E. Lee, is at the Normandy. Gen. Bond and Col. Hasbrock were tendered a reception this afternoon by the Minister of War.

Mrs. Hicks-Lord sailed Saturday for New York. Clara Louise Kellogg and Emma Nevada arrived in Paris yesterday. At the Hotel L'Athenee—William Armour, Chicago; Jules Aldige and the Misses Aldige, New Orleans; John Field, Philadelphia; Dudley H. Rodman, New York. Hotel Burgundy—Clinton Scollard. Bellevue—Du Bois Wragstaff and family, New York. Continental—Frank Carroll, Baltimore; J. H. Steffins, New York. Grand Hotel—Sidney Bishop and family of Bridgeport, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Two Men Men Excluded from Germany After Twenty Years' Absence.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—Two brothers named Juergensen, who returned to their native village, Alhersim, on the island of Fohr, four months ago, after an absence of twenty years in America, have been ordered to leave Prussian territory.

Called on Prince Ferdinand.

SOPHIA, Sept. 14.—Prince Ferdinand today received the Austrian and Italian agents.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—It is reported that M. Karaveloff has fled from Sophia and that the Bulgarian Government is about to restore the press censorship.

Progress of the Cholera.

ROME, Sept. 14.—During the last twenty-four hours there were four new cases of cholera and four deaths in Catania, fifty-one cases and twenty-two deaths in Messina, four cases and two deaths in Palermo. The disease has made its appearance in Taranto.

Ayoub Inciting People to Riot.

BOMBAY, Sept. 14.—News has been received from Cabul that Ayoub Khan has dispatched Akbar Khan to the Barazai Kashak country for the purpose of inciting the natives to rebel.

Twelve Persons Burned to Death.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—One hundred houses have been destroyed by fire in Nevil, Russian Poland. Twelve persons were burned to death.

Made an Assignment.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 14.—Elias Ehler, lumber-dealer and planing-mill proprietor, assigned today. Liabilities, $35,000; assets, $25,000. He gave preferences to C. C. Crane & Co., $12,679; E. W. Ehler, $1,079; and one or two small sums.

THE DOMAIN OF FASHION.

THE NOVEL AND TAKING THINGS IN LOVELY WOMAN'S ATTIRE.

The New Open House Jackets—Graceful and Simple Polonaises—Handsome Millinery Fabrics—The Rage for White Toilets Will Continue—Basques and Bodices—Vests and Waistcoats—Traveling Suits—Bustles Growing Smaller.

New York *Post*: Belted corsages are more than ever in fashion.

Bronze, golden brown, beige, tan, and all the tawny yellow tints of wood color are very fashionable this season, both here and abroad.

Many of the new open house jackets are worn above loose vests made of Spanish net. At each side of this blouse, under the jacket, and at the belt, are sewed the ends of two long lengths of moiré ribbon. The one fastened at the right side is brought down to a point several inches below the belt, and just in front run through a silver buckle or slide, and then fastened securely. The ribbon is then carried up to the left side and tied in with the second length and there fastened, the loops inclining towards the front of the skirt, above which they fall.

Graceful and simply fashioned polonaises are displayed, made of plain camel's hair, limousine, or India cashmere over striped or blocked velvet or plush skirts. The polonaise is lapped to the left hip, and has a revers or panier on the left side only, while the front drops in a long-flowing drapery. The back is arranged in straight full pleats, and is open up the sides and middle to display the rich skirt beneath. The V-neck is finished by a plastron of the material of the skirt. This is shown in dark Russian green cloth over a velvet skirt of golden-brown and dark green, while the dark green polonaise is trimmed with handsome appliqués bands of golden-brown silk gimp.

Shot, or changeable, velvet is among the handsome millinery fabrics used this season. The velvet is corrugated or ribbed, and some of the patterns are of superb coloring, changing in sheeny lights from gold to scarlet, green to Roman red, or red to orange yellow, golden-brown to Gobelin blue, and like beautiful variations. These materials are employed both for bonnets and hats entire, or for trimmings to head-coverings of plush, velvet, and French felt.

The rage for white toilets which has lasted all summer will continue through the autumn, and costumes of veiling, nun's cloth, serge, etc., will be worn out of doors until the weather grows decidedly chilly. Pretty sailor gowns are made afresh; for this purpose dark-colored velvet ribbon in straight rows or put on fancifully being the very appropriate garniture. A lovely dress of cream-white Ursuline cloth, recently completed, is finished across the front and side breadths with long half-panels that lap, one over the other, the panels reaching the entire length of the skirt. These are decorated with five rows of black velvet ribbon. In the back is full draping, with cream-white moiré sash as a finish. Above this a stylish Babet coat of black velvet opening over a cream-white silk blouse vest, dotted with black. En suite is a wee cap bonnet of the velvet, trimmed with white velvet marguerites.

Basques and bodices are gradually being lengthened to cover the hips more deeply. The vest, the plastron, the separate waistcoat, the pleated shoulder-pieces, the demure nuns' corsage, with folds lapping each other over the chest; the surplice front, lapping from right to left; and revers of all shapes and kinds are seen on the newest Paris dresses. It is almost impossible to make the front of the bodice too dressy in effect, or to go far astray in the design, as the variety of models is now so limitless that any style becoming the wearer is in good taste. The broad and showy directoire revers give the effect of breadth, and are seen alike on the richest and the simplest gowns. Collars remain high and close, often to exaggeration, and are frequently made of two fabrics, the one in front matching the vest or plastron, and the one at the sides and back is of the third material used for garniture, be it braiding, embroidery, a contrasting fabric, or corded silk finished with French pipings of the same, or of white or silver.

Rich-hued and pale-toned tulles, with velvet in dark colors, form combinations for autumn dress hats. Roman red tulle, combined with golden olive velvet, is a popular trimming. The combination of tulle with velvet is also very handsome in apricot, almond, biscuit, or golden-brown tulle, with very dark velvet shot with gold. Some very slender curved feather-quills, beaded with copper, form a high aigret in front. For gayer hats, an English novelty is the "Zingari," a large black Gypsy-like hat, the brim underside finished with a bias band of bright red velvet an inch and a half wide. Outside is a scarf of bright red tulle, dotted with black velvet figures. In front the tulle is arranged in high, airy loops, into which is set a large cluster of scarlet velvet poppies mingled with a number of large black velvet leaves. A blackbird made of jet adorns a hat similarly trimmed.

Vests and waistcoats of every description, long and narrow, short and full, ample and expansive, like the old Continental gilet, are all in high vogue again this season. These are made variously of white broadcloth, richly braided or covered with bands of silk galloon; also, of changeable velvet, ribbed plush, heavy corded silk laid on in diagonal folds, crossing each other from the chest to the waist-line, and of gray, cream-white, and écru piqué cloth, with borders braided in gold, or in green, blue, black, olive, Roman red, etc., to match the shade of the costume. The new waistcoats are longer by several inches than those of last spring, as are also the bodices and jackets worn with them, and upon many are deep pocket-flaps, or square side pockets, decorated with large enamel buttons or otherwise, with rows of braid set on in straight lines or wrought in designs of plaques, disks, Greek key patterns, or odd arabesque devices. These are outlined in some instances with Carmelite beads, or those in cashmere colorings, the beads repeating the rich shades in the tweed composing the tailor gown with which the waistcoat is worn.

Many of the stylish traveling suits for autumn are made of Queen's tweed in narrow stripes and bars, or of finely-twilled basket-cloth, illumined with bright threads of color. Accompanying these are wraps of various attractive styles to suit various figures. Among them are double-breasted coats, easy-fitting in front, with close backs and lapped fronts finished with one short velvet revers. There are also improved Newmarkets and Raglans, and London-made Boulanger coats fitting like a glove at the back, with semi-loose fronts turned back with revers on both sides which reach from shoulder to hem. A close velvet vest shows beneath this stylish wrap, closed with handsome buttons in gold and bronze. Scotch tweeds, striped with faint lines of white, are made into entire costumes, with jaunty short coats and Rob Roy caps en suite. The graceful and protective French long coats, fashioned in Jersey style, with long, pointed hoods at the back, and made of Melton and Londonderry suitings, have to match the Princess of Wales or jockey cap of the same cloth, with the tiny visor in front covered with the same. Costumes of gray, dark blue, and moss-green pilot-cloth have simple and pretty cloth toques to correspond. These fit the head closely, are but little trimmed, and prove becoming only to fresh, youthful faces.

The first openings of millinery by the importers and the wholesale houses disclose fine felt bonnets of such choice qualities and colorings that they bid fair to prove strong rivals to bonnets of velvet and plush. Some of the more expensive models are handsomely worked in Kensington embroideries; other styles show soft felts of attractive colors, trimmed with narrow folds and rolls of the felt, and still others show pinked bands of the felt, set upon the edges of the brim, or covering entirely the coronet front. The pinked bands are outlined with a tiny edge of velvet or chenille about the thickness of a pin. These scalloped edges lap each other, like a thatched roof; and frequently the bands cover the whole crown of the bonnet. Pointed leaves, rosets, and other ornaments are also made of the pinked felt. The crowns are slightly lower to these bonnets, and there is a trifle more breadth from side to side. The new fall and winter colors are well represented, notably rosewood, dahlia, prune, golden bronze, all shades of pure gray, olive, Parma violet, etc. The new green-blue shades are shown, but they are not largely imported.

In a magnificent trousseau, nearly completed for an early autumn bride of great wealth in this city, are a number of rare gowns well worthy of mention. One toilet consists of a trained robe of pale pink velvet, the skirt front of silver satin embroidered all over with pink pearl, seed pearl, and crystal beads, in an intricate and marvelous design. To wear above this is an opera wrap of dove-colored plush lined with rose-colored satin and trimmed with silver-gray marabout bands. A second toilet is made of an exquisite shade of willow-green Lyons satin, brocaded with pale-gold flowers and leaves. The gown is fashioned en princesse, the skirt parting down the front to show a petticoat of amber and golden olive-shot velvet. The Raphael corsage has close sleeves with Vandyke puffs at the elbows made of the velvet. The edges of the open square neck are bordered with bias bands of the velvet, partly concealed by cascades of gold lace. The bridal dress is in Grecian style and is composed of milk-white India silk crape, dotted with pearl pendants and draped with a pearled girdle and châtelaine, over a slip of milk-white corded silk. Importers returning from abroad bring word that the exaggerated tournures introduced by English women are rapidly being abandoned by them. Their winter dresses will show a return to more graceful flowing outlines. Skirts are still bouffant, however, and will likely continue to be so for weeks if not months to come. Semi-annual predictions have been made regarding the certain fall of the bustle for the last two years. It still exists, however, but is subject to modifications and repressions owing to the present crusade against it. A bloodless war has been waged between two rival man-milners abroad, and each of these fashion-leaders has his strong followers and adherents. In all probability the tournure will meet its end at a period not far distant. There will likely be a sudden collapse, when, perhaps, it will be the least expected, and sheath-like effects and Grecian draperies will once more reign supreme.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

The Falling of the Waters.

"Have you heard," asked one Kansas prohibitionist of another, "of the remarkable fall in the river last night?"

"No, I hadn't heard."

"Well, the river went down six inches in two hours. Strange, isn't it."

"O, I don't know."

"How do you account for it?"

"Why, seven Atchison druggists obtained permits to sell liquor last evening."—*Nebraska State Journal.*

Clear Case of Libel.

Omaha dame—Why don't you go to your own Sunday-school, Johnny?

Johnny—I like the Broad avenue Sunday-school best; they have the nicest books.

"But they don't belong to our denomination at all. Does the preacher ever say anything about hell?"

"Yes, he did once. He said hell was a state."

"Hump! You understand that explanation, of course!"

"O, yes; I knew right off he meant Missouri."—*Omaha World.*

How She Could Distinguish Them.

"Speaking of Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Jones," remarked Fangle, "they resemble each other very much."

"Yes, they look a good deal alike," assented Mrs. Fangle.

"In fact, I can't tell them apart, but I suppose you can, my dear!"

"Well, I should just think I could. Why, Mrs. Jones' bonnet cost four times as much as Mrs. Robinson's."—*Oil City Derrick.*

Didn't Wait the Day Spoiled,

"Say, old chap, I have with me one of the nicest poems I ever read."

"What is it called?"

"'How Easy It Is to Spoil a Day.' Let me read it to you, will you?"

"No—don't, please."

"Why not?"

"Well, the poem may be all right, but I don't want a practical illustration of it."—*Lincoln Journal.*

Too True for a Joke.

"Well, my little boy," he said to his neighbor's son, "so you've got back home, eh?"

"Yes, sir."

"Been out in the country rusticating?"

"No, sir; we've been out in the country living on grandpa's folks."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Congenial Company.

"Want to sell that mule?" asked a quiet-looking man on the sidewalk.

"Yes: but I'll be honest with you, mister. I don't think you want him; he's an awful kicker."

"Is he a full-jeweled, thorough-going, first-class kicker?"

"You bet."

"Well, name your figure; I'll take him."

"Great Scott, mister! What do you want of him?"

"Company. I'm a base

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1887.

COL. FRED GRANT was yesterday nominated for Secretary of State by the Republicans of New York.

THE offerings of 4½ per cent bonds to the Treasury yesterday aggregated $5,175,900 at prices ranging from 107 98-100 to 108 99-100.

IT is rumored that changes are about to be made in the French Ministry, M. Rouvier, who meets with difficulty in the financial situation, being desirous of resigning.

THE Illinois Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of Chicago's Anarchists, and the seven condemned men will probably be executed Nov. 11.

IT is reported that a Russian engineer has discovered a new explosive which is destined to drive all existing ammunition out of use, being equal in strength to pyroxyline. It is said that the Russian War-Office will build a special factory for its manufacture.

THE receipts of peaches in this city for yesterday amounted to 70,000 baskets. This is much the largest record of any one day in the history of the Chicago market, and probably of any, not excepting London, peaches not being plentiful in the old country.

THE money market was strong under a good miscellaneous demand. Shipments of currency to the country from Chicago are on the increase. Sterling bills were quiet and unchanged. Investment securities were dull. Stocks were moderately active and lower.—The Chicago produce markets were quiet and generally steady, with more firmness in the minor cereals. Corn and the long futures in provisions were disposed to weakness. As compared with Tuesday pork and meats for January closed 2½ cents lower, lard 7½ cents lower, wheat and oats ⅛ cent higher, corn ⅛ cent lower, rye ½ cent higher, barley for this month 8¼ cents higher, and flaxseeds 1 cent higher.

THERE is some talk about the possibility of reducing the storage charges for grain in this city by a voluntary concession on the part of the warehousemen, for the summer term only. The four-cent rate for winter storage will remain as it is now, being considered low enough. The reason for the concession is supposed to be a wish on the part of the proprietors of the houses now in running order to get hold of as much grain as possible before the addition of the four or five million-bushel capacity which will come on the market when the new houses are completed. The thing has been kept as a "dead secret" so far, and its publication is an item of real as well as interesting news to the trade.

PROF. MARIANO SEMMOLA, the famous Italian physician and scientist, who was present at the recent Medical Congress in Washington, created considerable sensation by his attack upon the Koch theory of microbes as a cause of disease. The position which he took was that in most cases microbes were the effects, not the causes, of disease, and that the only way in which it could be established that they were the causes would be to reproduce the disease artificially by them. Upon this point he said:

> The experiments made have not given any satisfactory results except in carbuncle and tuberculosis. Then to conclude hastily that the microbe in such and such a disease is the cause is to but ignore or set aside the experimental method. The demonstration which the experimental method demands in this case would be complicated, because we would not only have to know that the microbe existed, but we would have to know what was the condition of the blood necessary to the culture of that particular microbe, and science tells us that, for the present, this is a problem we cannot solve.

If this be so, then away goes the theory of bacteriology. If more theories could go with it, and medical science could be content with resting squarely upon demonstration, there would be less jumping at conclusions and more working upon the lines of actual experiment. Meanwhile poor humanity can go on eating, drinking, and breathing microbes by millions without fear as to the result, until science can demonstrate the baneful effects of these microscopic bacteria. When they can be demonstrated as causes of disease and bacteriology can counteract them, it will be time to give them the attention that is due.

THE Bourbon Rebels of Richmond, Va., are in a disgruntled state because the Common Council of that city has declined to appropriate $15,000 toward defraying the expense of laying the Lee monument corner-stone. At the last election the majority of the Council was composed of Knights of Labor and Republicans, who in combination routed the Bourbons. The Knights of Labor have no interest in erecting a tribute to Lee, who did nothing for them except to disable large numbers of them in the field, and the Republicans have no interest in it because they have never had any interest in treason. The Bourbons, however, are indignant and claim that inasmuch as Richmond appropriated $10,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire she ought to appropriate the money for the Lee monument. The connection between the two things, however, is not very apparent. The money sent to Chicago came out of humanity's pocket, the same as the money sent to the South from Northern cities in the yellow-fever times did. It was not appropriated as a tribute to treason or in commemoration of an effort to disrupt the Union and destroy the Government. The Labor men and Republicans of Richmond are entitled to credit for the stand they have taken in this matter. If the Bourbons of that city want to commemorate their cause they should put their hands in their own pockets. Even this they are slow in doing. The *State*, the Bourbon organ, has started a subscription, but at last accounts had raised only $700. The Richmond Bourbons appear to be as slow in coming forward for Lee as the New-Yorkers are for Grant. Both are willing that others should furnish the money, but don't like a personal tax on their reverence for the two leaders. Meanwhile would it not be better for the Richmond Bourbons to wait until the New-Yorkers erect a monument to the memory of the man who saved the Union before they start upon one to the memory of the man who did his best to destroy it. If they are bound to go ahead with it, however, the New-Yorkers can give them some pointers. Newspaper subscriptions will amount to nothing. They have tried that. The latest device is the advertising dodge. Why should not Lee dress-goods, bustles, and liverpads work as well in the South as the same line of goods with Grant's name attached in the North? Let not the Richmond Bourbons despair. They can find sympathy among the New-Yorkers.

LEGAL SCOPE OF THE DECISION.

Profoundly appreciating the gravity of an issue involving human lives on the one hand and the security of law and public order on the other, the Judges of the Supreme Court have sought, in their opinion in the Anarchist case, to put on record a lasting and unanswerable justification of their action in affirming the sentence of death. Hence the great length of the opinion and the elaborate consideration given matters that in any ordinary case would be brushed aside with a bare mention. Voluminous as the opinion is, it may be briefly summarized and the reasoning classed under the following leading lines of thought:

1. As to the facts. The Judges find in the testimony ample proof showing that in May, 1886, and for a long time previous, there existed in Chicago an Anarchist conspiracy having in view violent resistance to the law and the inauguration of a social revolution by dynamite methods; that the ultimate purpose was "the destruction of the right of the private ownership of property," and "the destruction by force of the police and militia in the City of Chicago was the practical object which this organization proposed to accomplish." The proofs showing the drilling of the "armed groups," the directions for the manufacture and use of bombs, the plans and preparations for an uprising May 1, and the incendiary utterances of the defendants in public speeches and in the columns of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, the *Anarchist*, and the *Alarm*, are all canvassed in detail to show the common purpose of the conspirators and the connection of the defendants with the plot. Great stress is laid on the fact that the bomb manufactured by Lingg must have been made for the sole purpose of effecting a massacre of the police or militia, who were regarded as "the protectors of the property-owning class." That there was an agreed purpose to slaughter the police or the militia by the explosion of dynamite bombs, that such an act was advised and instigated by the defendants, and that the crime of May 4, 1886, was the direct result of their teachings and criminal incitements are facts which the Judges consider proved beyond all doubt.

2. As to the guilt of advising and instigating accessories. The Judges point out with great particularity and emphasis that the distinction between principals in the first degree and principals in the second degree was long ago abolished by statute in Illinois as to all accessories before the fact, and the guilt of the adviser or instigator of a crime is precisely the same as that of the actual perpetrator. "If, therefore, the defendants advised, encouraged, aided, or abetted the killing of Degan they are as guilty as though they took his life with their own hands." A common purpose of the conspirators to murder the police being shown, it follows that "the acts and declarations of one of them, done in furtherance of the common design, are, in contemplation of law, the acts and declarations of all." Although the crime charged was murder proof of conspiracy was proper to show a common design and establish the position of the members of the combination as accessories to the killing of Degan and the other officers. Such proof the Judges find supplied in voluminous detail. The massacre at haymarket square was the natural and almost the inevitable result of the plans and preparations, the teachings and incitements, of Spies, Parsons, Fielden, and their associates, and they are accordingly pronounced legally guilty under the laws of Illinois of the crime which they agitated, advised, and encouraged.

3. As to the methods of the trial. Reviewing carefully the multitude of technical objections concerning the selection of the jury, the admission and rejection of testimony, the refusal of instructions asked by the defense, and the alleged contradictions of the evidence, the court finds that no right of the defendants was denied and no error committed which could affect wrongfully the verdict rendered by the jury. Some slight irregularities are discovered, but none of any consequence—none that could impair the justice and right of the finding.

No unprejudiced person can read the invincible reasoning of the court without being convinced that the Judges have performed a duty which they could not escape under the obligations of their oaths of office. Abidingly convinced of the legality, justice, and right of the verdict, they realized also that to allow an impossible new trial would be to grant anarchy a victory over law and give bloody-minded revolutionists the free right to make war on American society and civilization. Such a ruling, unless based on imperative requirements of law, would have been a moral and judicial wrong, unsettling society and spreading consternation throughout this country and into foreign lands. Fortunately the Judges have shown conclusively that there could be no decent excuse or pretext for such action. The decision rendered is in every sense an honor to the court, and it will live in history as a timely, just, noble, and fearless vindication of the supremacy of law.

BEGIN ON THE NEW WATER-WORKS.

At the last meeting of the City Council, Aug. 1, an order was passed directing the Mayor, Controller, and Commissioner of Public Works to advertise for such real estate as may be necessary for the proposed new pumping-works within the territory bounded by Halsted street on the west, Van Buren street on the north, and Eighteenth street on the south, and to acquire the same for the city "either by purchase from bids received or by condemnation." Since then the Mayor and Commissioner Swift have been looking over the region to find a suitable plot at a moderate price. It has been no easy task. Scarcely had the order above referred to been passed than some of the real-estate scalpers set about securing options on nearly every available piece of property within the district named, with the intention of forcing the city to pay a fancy price. During the last week, however, the Mayor and Mr. Swift have found a lot of ground which they think they can secure at a reasonable figure. The bargain is nearly completed, and the transfer is likely to be made within a few days. The negotiations have been conducted quietly to defeat the schemes of the real-estate speculators.

As soon as the site is obtained the plans for the new tunnel can be completed and bids for the work may be advertised for. It is important that the tunnel should be built soon. At certain periods of the year the capacity of the present works is overtaxed. The addition of new territory by annexation will add to the demands on the works. Before the new pumps can be completed there will be brief periods of scarcity in some parts of the city through the inadequacy of the old ones. Moreover, as long as the supply is drawn from the present crib there will be one or two days each year when the supply will be polluted.

It is desirable that the new works, from which an abundant supply of pure water can be had at all times, shall be completed without delay. The extension of the present tunnels to a crib two miles further out into the lake so as to insure an unpolluted supply at all times of the year ought also to be pushed.

At a meeting of the Council the 25th of July the Commissioner of Public Works was directed to prepare the plans and specifications. These are now ready, and it only remains for the Council to order the work on them to begin. According to the City Engineer it will require about a year and a half to complete the new tunnels and extend the old ones. Even if they are started within the next month they will be no more than ready for use in the summer of 1889. Mayor Roche ought to push the work so that they may be completed during his first term of office.

The city has ample funds for the purpose. There is a surplus water fund of $1,800,000 now in the City Treasury.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Had the Supreme Court failed to affirm the decision of the court below in the Anarchists' case it would have practically amounted to an acquittal of the conspirators. A new trial would have been impossible. The principal witnesses for the prosecution have already left the city. The whereabouts of informer Seliger, on whose testimony concerning the manufacture of bombs by Lingg and his companions so much depended, has left town and nobody seems to know where he is to be found. The informer Gottfried Waller, who swore about the conspiracy meeting on Emma street, in the Fourteenth Ward, the Sunday before the haymarket massacre, where the signal word "Ruhe" was agreed on, is also missing. In fact, there is scarcely one of those who turned informer in the city or within reach at this time. The Socialistic and Anarchistic sympathizers with the doomed men so persecuted the informers that they had to leave Chicago. Even if all the witnesses were here it would be almost impossible to find a jury under the absurd statute which excludes men from the service who have expressed belief in the truth of what they may have read or heard about the case. State's-Attorney Grinnell said in his speech to the Supreme Court that a jury could never again be obtained in Cook County, as every man capable of serving had read the testimony given at the trial and had therefore formed an opinion, not on hearsay or newspaper report, but on sworn testimony, which would rule him out from acting as a juror. He told the court that it would be useless to try the case over again, for the reasons stated. Thus the decision affirming the correctness of Judge Gary's rulings in the case prevents a miscarriage of justice which would be without parallel. The result is, of course, largely due to the eminent legal learning and skill of Judge Gary; to the great care and attention which he gave to every point raised in the case; to his patience and impartiality under the trying circumstances of the trial. He was always fair and just. He listened with attention to all the objections made by the counsel for the prisoners, even though they were sometimes couched in irritating language, and though many of them were as trivial as Mr. Salomon alone could make them. Had any Judge less able, less patient, or less learned in the law tried the case the result might have been different. The decision proves that the people of Chicago do not rate Judge Gary too highly.

IOWA DEMOCRATS DISGUSTED.

The Iowa Democratic State Convention attempted as follows to express disgust with the Inter-State Commerce Commission without directly condemning the Administration:

> We are opposed to special tribunals for the settlement of railroad questions, and especially to such tribunals having power to suspend the laws of the land. We therefore favor the abolition of all such tribunals, and believe that the ordinary courts of the country should be vested with full power to enforce the just obligations of the companies and to award adequate damages to persons injured by their violation.

Coupled with the above was a demand for further Congressional legislation to apply "the principles of the Reagan bill" to inter-State traffic. Why don't the Iowa Democrats say what they evidently mean instead of taking refuge behind Reagan and shuffling about to avoid passing the censure which they well know the Administration deserves? The Inter-State Commerce act contains all the beneficial features of the Reagan bill—and a great deal more. It prohibits pooling, demands reasonable rates, forbids discrimination between persons or places, or the making of a larger charge for a less than for a greater service, and then gives the aggrieved shipper a choice as to his mode of redress, and allows him to appeal to the commission or to "the ordinary courts of the country" at his option. If he thinks the courts sufficient he can bring his suit and ignore the commission. The Inter-State act supplies the Reagan remedy plus Cullom's instead of arbitrarily confining complainants to one according to "the principles of the Reagan bill." What sense is there in changing the law so as to restrict shippers to a remedy open to them already, but which they persistently refuse to use? The fact that nearly all complainants ignore the courts and continue appealing even to the paralyzed commission shows the general public belief that Reagan's lawsuit remedy is useless in a contest against a powerful corporation, and that if the Inter-State act ever receives enforcement it must be at the hands of a capable, courageous administrative board.

It does not follow because the present Commissioners are proving weak, unsatisfactory, and inefficient that the commission plan must be abandoned. Fault is with the men, not with the measure. Are the Iowa Democrats ready to declare it an impossibility for the Cleveland Administration to enforce a statute containing all the essential features of the Reagan bill? If the people have not secured just, reasonable, and fairly-equalized rates it is because of a failure of duty on the part of a commission of mugwumps and Democrats appointed by Cleveland and constituting a part of his Administration. Already it is whispered that the work of these associated mugwumps and Democrats is of such a character that it will assure Mr. Cleveland the solid support of the railroad corporations next year. The railroads ask nothing better than four years more of such interpretation and application of the Inter-State act as that measure has received during the last six months. Rates have been shoved up and enormously increased; pools are preserved under another name, and in fact made more grinding on the public than ever. Iowa has suffered perhaps more than any other State from the failure to enforce the new law. Do Iowa Democrats propose to suffer in silence while the corporations are rallied to keep a Wall street Administration in power? Why don't they say what they mean—viz.: That Cleveland's mugwump-Democratic commission is a failure, and that if its members are not soon stirred up to a faithful performance of duty they must give way to men who can and will do something to protect the rights of the public? The commission plan will not be abandoned, but if matters continue much longer as they are at present the ousting of the present Commissioners will soon become imperative.

CHANGING THEIR NAME.

The New York Socialists, recognizing the unpopularity of their name by reason of their odious principles, have adopted the title of "the Progressive Labor party" to their gloss-over and have called a State convention with the intention of entering the field as a political party, though their main object confessedly is revenge upon the other would-be land-stealers, the Georgeites, for barring them out of their recent convention. The new name of these fellows will deceive no one. Labor, progressive or otherwise, cuts no figure in their doctrine. If they had christened themselves "drones," "idlers," "rum-suckers," and for Progressive Labor party had said labor-dodging party, or crab-fashion progress party, they would have described themselves exactly.

At a meeting of these able-bodied loafers the other day the Chairman stated that he wanted the speakers to get to the farmers, because they could catch many of their votes! It may be, however, that they will find the American farmers a different class from the alien, pauper, ragtag and bobtail that make up the Reds' following, and that when they seriously propose to them that they shall give up their farms, implements, and products—lump them into one common pool for the benefit of a so-called State—sacrifice their ambition, independence, and individuality, become State paupers, and subsist on pauper fare doled out to them—when they come to make such demands as these upon the intelligence of American farmers, they may meet with a reception somewhat warmer than they anticipated. It makes little difference whether they are Georgeite or Socialistic land-thieves, all the farmers' votes they can get in the State of New York they can count on less than the fingers of one hand. They will save time and money by sticking to their native slums in the cities.

THE TRIBUTE TO JUDGE GARY.

In affirming the sentence of the court below in the Anarchists' case the Supreme Court has paid incidentally a high compliment to the trial Judge, Joseph E. Gary. No Judge ever had a more difficult task than confronted Judge Gary when he took up this celebrated case, which involved the application of old principles to a state of facts and a character of crime wholly new to the courts of justice. The gravity of the issue, the inflamed state of the public mind, the difficulty of securing impartial jurors, the unprecedented number of challenges allowed the defense, and the peculiar nature of the testimony offered were concurring circumstances which made it doubtful whether any Judge could keep the record free from errors that would authorize a reversal and a new trial irrespective of the demands of justice. By the voice of his brother Judges Gary was called to assume the task. During his prolonged experience on the bench Gary had never had a decision of any consequence reversed by the higher courts. His legal learning, judicial habit of mind, quickness of decision, and remarkable power of seizing at once the true issue in every question presented gave assurance that he, if any one, could try this great case in a manner to do exact justice between the State and the defendants.

From the moment the first juror was called Judge Gary's path was over pitfalls into which a nervous, inexperienced, or less skilled Judge would surely have stumbled. The attorneys for the defense labored from the outset to force, drag, or crowd into the record some error that would serve on appeal to secure a new trial. The case presented extraordinary facilities for raising technical points, and lawyers all said it would be a superhuman task to keep the record flawless in such a trial. Nevertheless, Judge Gary decided the most complicated questions offhand as fast as they were presented, and now, after the record has been subjected to patient, unwearied, microscopical examination by the seven Judges of the Supreme Court, it is pronounced without error, and that too despite the disposition of the appellate courts to find fault and stick at trifles in capital cases. Only one Judge—Mulkey—finds any error worthy of mention, and he candidly says:

> I am of the opinion that none of the errors complained of are of such serious character as to require a reversal of the judgment. In view of the number of defendants on trial, the great length of time consumed in the trial, the vast amount of testimony offered and passed upon by the court, and the almost numberless rulings the court was required to make the wonderment to me is that the errors were not more numerous and of a more serious character than they are, in short, after having fully examined the record and given the questions arising on it my very best thought, with an earnest and conscientious desire to faithfully discharge my whole duty, I am fully satisfied that the opinion reached vindicates the law and does complete justice between the people of the State and the defendants, and was fully warranted by the law and the evidence.
>
> "The wonderment to me is that the errors were not more numerous and of a more serious character than they are." Justice Mulkey agrees with his associates that the judgment must be affirmed, and admits that the errors he has discovered are of no consequence. A Judge could receive no higher tribute than the Supreme Court has paid Joseph E. Gary.

The Tax on Clothing.

The woolen manufacturers of this country, not satisfied with a tariff on foreign goods in their line amounting in some cases to over 100 per cent, and with a duty on worsted cloths amounting to from 70 to 80 per cent, have applied to the Secretary of the Treasury for a ruling that will obliterate the distinction made in the law of 1883 and impose the same duty on worsted goods that is collected on woolens.

The only authority having the right so radically to change the operation of the tariff laws is Congress. The last Congress refused on several occasions to make this change. Mr. Randall introduced it in his Tariff bill without avail, and Senator Dawes endeavored to effect the change by offering an amendment to the Oleomargarine bill. This amendment contained, word for word, the present demand of the Association of Wool Manufacturers on the Treasury Department, and it was overwhelmingly rejected. This action on the part of Congress, which set its face resolutely against any increase of duty, apparently makes these gentlemen fear to wait for early action on the question by the new Congress that will meet in December, and in which the leading question will be a reduction of duty on the necessities of the people, not an increase.

The Secretary of the Treasury, we imagine, will not be likely to forestall the action of Congress, especially to increase the cost of clothing for the people.—*New York World.*

SPEAKING of Congressmen, isn't it singular that the great city of Chicago never has a representative who amounts to shucks? A city with the population and wealth of Chicago ought to put a man in public life now and then with brains enough to enable him to rise to the surface of national prominence. The only Chicago people who have made national reputations in late years are the Anarchists.—*St. Paul Globe.*

How any man who has ever heard of Statesman Lawler can deliberately sit down and write such a paragraph as the foregoing passes comprehension.

"SHOULD Mr. Cleveland decline a renomination," says a Democratic exchange, "we want a man who has been prominently identified with the cause of the laboring man, but whose hands are clean from any pecuniary profit or emolument thereby." Martin Irons would seem to fill the bill.

THE President declines to visit Peoria while on his way to or from St. Louis. He does so kindly and regretfully, but he declines. And thus passes away the only opportunity he may ever have of seeing J. Finley Hoke, the celebrated financier, who has been occupying apartments in that city during the summer.

A MEETING of the coffin pool was held at Indianapolis a day or two ago and arrangements perfected for screwing the price of undertakers' goods up another notch. The promptness with which this meeting followed the sessions of the Medical Congress in Washington has a most grasping and unseemly look about it.

THE uncertainty as to the whereabouts of Stanley and McGarigle continues.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* would like to see Rutherford B. Hayes nominated next year by the Republican party. Well, we are not sure but Hayes could be elected over the man whom the Democrats will probably run.

THE work of reading Sam Randall out of the Democratic party is making very slow progress, on account of the limited number of Democrats who have learned to read.

JAY GOULD'S head has been examined by competent medical authority and his brain pronounced free from any indication of softening. It was not considered necessary to examine his heart.

THE Red Socialists in Rotterdam have been roughly handled by the authorities. Their American brethren ought to go to their relief. And stay there.

PERHAPS the news from Ottawa yesterday set the boodlers, who are neighbors of the Anarchists, thinking about the improbability of the Appellate Court coming to their rescue with a reversing decision. So many decisions are not reversed now as formerly, perhaps because the lower courts are more careful, and because the prosecuting attorneys are more skillful in drawing indictments and painstaking in trying their cases. There is less hope for the boodlers to get a new trial than there was for the Anarchists or for Joe Mackin. They would better "take their medicine" like men and save the State's Attorney the bother of arguing in favor of foregone conclusions. McClaughry was wise in entering on his period of prison service. Little Van Pelt would have been wise had he acted on his original impulse and joined McClaughry and his old friend Chesterfield a month ago. He ought to set a good example.

How Sewers Are Paid For in the City.

Now that the saloon, the fire limits, and the increase of taxation arguments of the anti-annexationists have been proved invalid, having been thoroughly exploded, an effort is made to frighten the suburban taxpayers from coming into Chicago by representing that if they do they will be subjected to heavy special assessments for sewers constructed mainly for the benefit of the central and business parts of the city. Needless to say, this kind of objection is put forward by the officeholding tax-eaters. It is based on a palpable falsehood. The fact is that in the city all the sewers are paid for out of the general fund raised by taxation and licenses. A large amount is appropriated every year for this purpose, and it is expended mostly in the outlying wards, as the central business districts and the thickly-settled residence portions of the city have been sewered for years. The only part of the appropriation expended in those central districts is for repairs—a comparative trifle. In the event of annexation a large portion of the sewer fund would be expended in the suburbs, as it is desirable for sanitary reasons to have the city sewerage system extended on a more complete and comprehensive plan. In Lake View and other suburbs the sewers are paid for now by special assessment on the property fronting them. The tax is pretty steep, too, for the contractor is usually allowed a liberal profit, and the special assessors and the numerous petty officials take good care to provide for themselves at the expense of the well-bled property-owners.

The manner in which the sewerage system of Chicago is managed and the work paid for is one of the strongest pocket arguments in favor of the suburbs asking for annexation, as it insures an improved system of sewers to the suburbs at the general cost of the whole city. Under the special assessment system taxation for sewers in some parts of the suburbs amounts almost to confiscation. This is a matter for annexationists to think about before allowing the local taxeaters to mislead them to their own injury.

THE mills of the Illinois Supreme Court grind slowly, but they grind a tremendous grist when they get started.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* have been engaged in the vain endeavor to write down Kansas City. How foolish such a task appears. The city is here to speak for itself as the most enterprising and most rapidly growing metropolis in the country, and the jealousy of other places is not going to interfere with its progress. People who come here can see the rapid growth that is taking place. Kansas City is away beyond the danger line. Misrepresentations cannot hurt it.—*Kansas City Star.*

What the *Star* calls "writing down Kansas City," so far as THE TRIBUNE is concerned, has no other basis than simply publishing a correspondent's letter from that city describing the partial subsidence of a wild, extravagant speculation in real estate that had been raging there; that and nothing more. THE TRIBUNE has expressed no opinion on the subject, but it will say now that inflated, reckless ballooning in real estate is not promotive of any city's prosperity, or rapid, healthy growth. Chicago has been through some of these real-estate "booms" and knows how it is herself. They are sure to collapse sooner or later, and are followed by a period of prostration and lassitude, and when the bubble bursts multitudes of people are caught and crippled or destroyed. Too big a boom in "corner lots" and "additions" is no more reliable sign of prosperity or growth than a big spree is of strength or health.

BOB INGERSOLL is said to be writing a play. If it should prove to be a failure it will probably be found that the wily Colonel has concealed a cipher somewhere in its pages showing that it was written by Moses.

WHEN the Constitution was framed 100 years ago there were thirteen States in the Union. Now there are thirty-eight, and one vast Territory of 600,000 inhabitants kept out by the Democrats because it is Republican. The population of the United States in 1790, when the first census was taken, was 3,929,214. It is now nearly or quite 60,000,000. There were then about 1,500 Federal officeholders in the country. There are now more than 100,000. The total act ordinary receipts of the United States in 1792 were $3,661,000. In 1886 they were $356,439,000. The total net ordinary expenditures in 1792 were $6,206,000. In 1886 they were $242,483,000.

In 1790 the receipts and expenditures of the Post-Office Department were only two or three millions of dollars, whereas Congress at its last session appropriated for 1887 the sum of $54,865,863. And the receipts are within a few millions of enough to meet the vast outlay. Only thirty-five years ago it cost 25 cents to mail a half-ounce letter 500 miles or more. Now an ounce letter can be sent from one extreme of the Republic to another for *two* cents!

BOB LINCOLN and Fred Grant are two very good men, but the proposition to boom them for President and Vice-President is too ridiculous.—*New York Graphic.*

Any proposition to boom very good men for office seems ridiculous to Democrats.

MRS. LANGTRY'S servants—comprising four grooms, a footman, a coachman, and two lady's maids—are on their way from England to join their mistress in this country. The coming dramatic season is likely to be a very expensive one to Freddy Gebhard.

OVERLAND SKETCHES.

He was riding fast and recklessly and looked like an animated arsenal when we first sighted him coming down the trail. As he came nearer, however, we saw that he only had a six-shooter and a knife in his belt and a repeating carbine across his lap. He drew up short and yelled:

"Hello, strangers!"

Then he offered us a drink of very red whisky, and took a remarkably long pull at the bottle himself. His eyes were bloodshot, his voice thick, and he looked like one of the bad men.

"Say!" he exclaimed, "I been down havin' a time—been on the biggest tear you ever seen—eight days! Now I'm goin' back to the ranch!"

"Yes?"

"A man insulted me back here—give me a low, dirty, mean insult! Run down my hoss, sir. Yes, sir; said mean things 'bout my hoss, made low-down, ornery remarks 'bout this hoss I'm ridin'!"

"Yes?"

"That's what he done, stranger; an' he meant it, too! Say, I come mighty near tellin' him what I thought of him—only one thing kept me from it."

"What was that?"

"I was 'frade it might raise a talk 'bout me, gen'l'men; feared it might start people talkin' 'bout me! You know it don't take much to start gossip, an' I wouldn't have stories git started that I was quarrelsome fer 'most anything! I don't want to be in no trouble at all on 'count o' the bad rep'tation it's sure to give a feller. There ain't never been no scandle 'bout me yet; but, blank it all, I b'lieve if that dashed, sneakin' coyote ever hops onto my hoss agin' an' goes to tellin' mean, dirty lies 'bout him I'll jes' up 'n' tell him what I think of him if it raises the biggest talk 'bout me you ever heered in Montayney!"

***

"Say," said a woman wearing a faded yellow dress as she came out of a Western Dakota house which stood near the road, as we drove up, "you didn't see no young 'uns down the road, I reckon?"

"No."

"Couple o' mine missin' again, I guess," and she surveyed a good-sized flock who were playing around the house. "Or, hold on, I guess there ain't, either." She began singling them out with her finger, saying: "One, two, three—stand still, you brats, till I count you!—four, five—come back here, Ophelia, till yer counted—six, seven, eight, an' two at school makes ten, an' the baby is 'leven, an' two out'n the field is thirteen. All right, stranger, they're all here; I 'lowed two or three o' 'em had lit out, but the census is correct!"

"You have a large family, madam."

"Lawks, family till you can't rest! An' say, do you know what's a fact, gen'l'men, when the fust one, Sheridan—he's out'n the field shuckin' corn now—when he was a baby what d'ye think me an' the old man used to do to him?"

"Give it up."

"Used to wake him up to see him laugh! Yes, sir; regular thing every time he went to sleep! Sometimes one big fool of us an' sometimes the other would sneak up an' chuck him under the chin an' say: 'Wake up, oo tootsy wootsy an' laugh oo cunnin' 'ittle laugh for oo papa!' Didn't never wake up any of the other twelve? Well, not hardly, stranger—we know a powerful sight more'n we did. Here, Washington, quit hurtin' yer little sister or I'll give you a switchin' you'll remember till yer a hundred years old!"

***

I ran across a little fellow 11 or 12 years old, pale and light-haired, in Northern Colorado who was herding sheep. He was lying by a large rock reading a badly-worn paper-covered book while the sheep grazed in the valley below.

"Don't you get lonesome out here?" I asked.

"Yes, I get pretty lonesome sometimes. I read a good deal when the sheep don't need any 'tendin' to, but that makes me all the lonesomer sometimes."

"What are you reading now?"

"'Great Expectations.' Ever read it?"

"Yes."

"Charles Dickens wrote it, you know. I don't b'lieve there are many folks 'round here that ever read Dickens much, or any other books, either. They mostly seem to like the *Police Gazette*. I s'pose the pictures are all right in that, but I don't think much o' the readin'. I found this up-stairs in an old trunk. I only begun it yesterday an' I got it more'n half done. I'll finish it tomorrow. Some days I don't have anything to read, an' then I lay and look up at the sky an' think an' think. An' lots o' times when I'm 'way off by myself an' the sheep are off a little ways an' there aint no noise but just a little wind blowin' through the tall grass I can hear music which sounds as if it was playin' 'way off somewhere solemn and sweet like. I heared it once when I went past a church one Sunday when pa took me to Denver with him. I hear it oftener since my little brother died—I guess it's 'cos I'm alone so much more since he went away. I used to think it was the wind blowin' through the grass that I heard, but it ain't, 'cos sometimes I hear it when the wind ain't blowin', an' lots o' times I can't hear it when it is, I don't care what it is—I like to listen to it if it does make me feel sort o' sorry an' sad like. It's 'way off somewhere ever so far, an' kinder rises an' falls, an' rings, an' trembles, an' it most always makes me cry to listen to it; but I like it if it does, an' there ain't anybody to see me 'cept the sheep; an' when I have to get up an' go an' tend to them I feel better after all."

CURRENT NOTES.

Most of our emigrants could come in free of duty as raw material for building political parties. The fellow that knows something is what the politicians don't want.—*Duluth Paragrapher.*

The novel-writers are fond of quoting the determination of their heroine to sell her life as dearly as possible. They probably would have us to understand that she intends to marry an old man for his money.—*Boston Transcript.*

Before a Norristown young man started out with his girl for a promenade the other evening he drew from his pocket a New York paper and read an article entitled, "Nearly One Hundred Persons Made Sick by Eating Ice-Cream."—*Norristown Herald.*

The late Dr. Bethune once asked a morose and miserly man how he was getting along. The man replied: "What business is that of yours?" Said the doctor: "O, sir, I am one of those who take an interest in even the meanest of God's creatures."—*The Epoch.*

The New Hampshire lawmakers, like those in Massachusetts, refused to give municipal suffrage to women, but they also have just taken good care to protect milk cans. Reason why: The owners of milk cans have votes; women have none.—*Boston Woman's Journal.*

"Say, Watson," said Bagley, "you know Jenks. What sort of a fellow is he? He has owed me a bill for over a year. Is he honest?" "Yes," said Watson, slowly; "Jenks is honest; there's no doubt about that; but it takes him a long time to find it out."—*Journal of Education.*

Blinks—I don't believe a woman ever read a novel without looking at the last chapter first to see how it turned out. Omaha girl—I have, many a time. "Perhaps some one had already told you how they turned out." "No, no one knew." "No one knew?" "No. They were published serially in the magazines."—*Omaha World.*

A contemporary asks: "Did it ever occur to anybody that if the women of this country should march en masse to the polls to vote no power on earth could stop them?" Turn a cow loose near those polls and the enfranchised women would scatter "en masse." No power on earth could stop the panic.—*Martha's Vineyard Herald.*

"Ah, madam," said he, gallantly, "I knew you must be beautiful even before I saw you, while you were singing in the other room; you could not but be beautiful with such an entrancing voice." "O, that does not always follow, do you think so? Now, I'm sure you have a very pleasant voice, but—and—that is——"—*Buffalo Courier.*

Mr. Fiddle and Mr. Faddle have met at the Widow Giltedge's. Mr. Fiddle (aside)—"I wish that conceited ass, Faddle, would go." Mr. Faddle (aside)—"That stupid idiot, Fiddle, never knows when he's in the way." Widow Giltedge (aside)—"I shall be uncommonly glad when both these foolish fellows remember that they have engagements."—*Town Topics.*

PERSONALS.

Gen. Butler heads the list of money-making lawyers of the country. His fortune is estimated at $8,500,000 and his annual practice nets him $100,000.

Mrs. Leland Stanford has given $1,000 toward building at San José, Cal., a home for the widows, destitute wives, and orphan children of Union veterans and army nurses.

Tom Ballard, the famous counterfeiter, is trying to do a legitimate business since his recent discharge from the Albany penitentiary. He has opened an establishment for steel engraving.

Mrs. Langtry says, in reference to the rumor that Mr. Langtry had come to this country to fight a suit for divorce which she had begun, that she knows nothing about any such visit or such suit.

Queen Marguerita of Italy prefers German music to Italian and Italian to French. She adores the art of Venice, her favorit painter being Carpaccio, and she keeps abreast of the latest literature of France, Germany, and England.

Alfred R. Page, a colored waiter, is a candidate for the Legislature on the Labor ticket in Cincinnati. Should he be elected it is to be hoped the facility and propensity for taking "tips" acquired in his business will not cling to him.

Mr. Emmons Raymond of Cambridge, Mass., who is 81 years old, started Saturday for California, where he will reopen his hotel for the season in a short time. Mr. Raymond is hale and hearty and has not missed a day from business for more than fifty years.

Attorney-General Garland writes to friends in Washington that he is enjoying his holiday at Hominy Hill very much. It is not too much to say that the great American people rejoice with the Attorney-General, and are almost unanimous in the wish that his vacation might be indefinitly prolonged.

The Confederate Gen. Longstreet introduced Gen. Grant to Miss Julia Dent, who is now Gen. Grant's widow. Longstreet's mother was a Dent. On graduating from the Military Academy Longstreet was assigned to a command, and was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, below St. Louis. While there he visited his relatives, the Dents, on the Gravois road, and when Grant was assigned to the same regiment with Longstreet the latter accompanied him on his first visit to the Dent place, and presented "the little man with the big epaulets," as Grant was sometimes called in those days, to his future wife.

THE CONVENTION OF 1787.

III.

The dangerous condition of the country which led to the call of that convention arose from the fact that the Continental Congress had no power, either, first, to compel the obedience of individuals, but only of States; or, secondly, to raise a revenue, and hence the existing Government had

IF COMMERCIAL UNION CARRIES.

What the Hon. William MacDougall Says of Its Benefit to Canada.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 14.—Referring to the subject of commercial union at a political meeting at Kingston yesterday, the Hon. William MacDougall, formerly a member of Sir John Macdonald's Government and admitted-ly the best Canadian authority on political economy as applied to this country, said there *was more smuggling done now between Canada and the United States than between any other two countries in the world.* He said it cost an enormous sum to collect certain duties and that the money came out of the products of Canadian people. They raised about $19,000,000 out of the $38,000,000 expended annually in carrying on the public affairs of the country. Mr. MacDougall admitted that it would be difficult to raise in Canada the same amount of money with commercial union as without it, but the people could raise $19,000,000 in another way, and a way that would be just as collectible and reasonable. He said some people thought that commercial union would be a stepping-stone to annexation. He did not desire annexation. He was a British loyalist and would always remain one.

The speaker concluded by stating that he was glad that the leading papers in Canada favored commercial union. If commercial union carried it would settle the fishery difficulty (and all other disputes). He was sorry that the Imperial Government had appointed a commission to settle this question. It was hoped, however, that the commission would let the Canadians have something to say upon it, as the speaker thought they were better able to settle the points in dispute than an English commission.

A LETTER FROM JEFF DAVIS.

He Replies to the Strictures Made Upon His Anti-Prohibition Views.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Tomorrow's papers will contain an open letter from Jefferson Davis to Bishop Charles B. Galloway of the Methodist Church South. The Confederate chieftain is very severe in his handling of the prohibition Bishop. He says: "I grieve that a dignitary of the Methodist Church South should have left the pulpit and Bible to mount the political rostrum and plead the law of prohibitionism, the substitution of force for free will moral responsibilities, the obligation to do unto others as we would be done by, and the brotherly love taught by the meek and lowly Jesus whom we adore. In this I see the forbidden union of Church and State, and my grief is real and relates to both. This reply, it may be proper here to remark, is not made to you in your character of a dignitary of the church, but in that which for that occasion you have assumed—as a political partisan. I regret that you did not acknowledge that your strictures were appropriate to what others had said or done, and were not justified by the text of my letter for which you arraign me."

The Lady and the Hats.

They tell a story at one of the leading Catskill hotels of the wife of a very prominent New York lawyer, who has developed a most remarkable attack of kleptomania. She pockets anything, from the matches on the hotel counter to other people's clothes. One day last week four gentlemen, when they came out of the dining-room after dinner, missed their hats. After a search they were found under the mattress in this lady's room. It is needless to say that they were completely spoiled, but the husband very graciously insisted upon giving each of the gentlemen in question an order on his hatter for a new hat a piece. A very pleasant-faced maid has been engaged to keep an eye on the kleptomaniac and as fast as she "nabs" anything she replaces it or returns it to the person to whom it belongs.—*New York Truth.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had children she gave them Castoria.

A bottle of Angostura Bitters to flavor your Lemonade or any other cold drink will keep you free from Dyspepsia, Colic, Diarrhœa, and all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Be sure to get the genuine Angostura manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

She who would be the Queen of Beauty must look to her teeth, for a pretty mouth is invaluable to female loveliness. Brush your teeth carefully with fragrant Sozodont and you will be charmed with the result, for it is without equal as a dentifrice.

James H. Walker & Co.

Wabash-av. & Adams-st.

Kid Gloves.

The following special prices in Genuine Imported Grenoble Kid Gloves, in all shades and sizes, will continue for one week only.

FOUR-BUTTON, PLAIN,

$1.00

PER PAIR.

FOUR-BUTTON EMBROIDERED,

$1.25

PER PAIR.

50 dozen FIVE-BUTTON (Centimeri cut) UNDRESSED KID GLOVES, in all shades of Tan,

59c

PER PAIR.

REDUCED FROM $1.25.

A Word About Catarrh.

"It is the mucous membrane, that wonderful blind-fluid envelope surrounding the delicate tissues of the air and food passages, that Catarrh makes its stronghold. Once established it eats into the very vitals, and renders life but a long-drawn breath of misery and disease, dulling the sense of hearing, trammeling the power of speech, destroying the faculty of smell, tainting the breath, and killing the refined pleasures of taste. Insidiously, by creeping on from a simple cold in the head, it assails the membranous lining and envelops the bones, eating through the delicate coats and causing inflammation, coughing, and death. Nothing short of total annihilation will secure health to the patient, and all alleviatives are simply procrastinated sufferings, leading to a fatal termination. SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, by inhalation and by internal administration, has never failed; even when the disease has made frightful inroads on delicate constitutions, hearing, smell, and taste have been recovered, and the disease thoroughly driven out."

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and one IMPROVED INHALER, neatly wrapped in one package, with full directions; price $1.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

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RELIEVED IN ONE MINUTE.

Aching backs, hips, and sides, kidney and uterine pains, weakness and inflammation, rheumatic, neuralgic, sciatic, sudden, sharp and nervous pains, coughs, colds and strains relieved in one minute by that new, original, elegant, and infallible antidote to pain and inflammation, the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. 25 cts.; 5 for $1; at all druggists or Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

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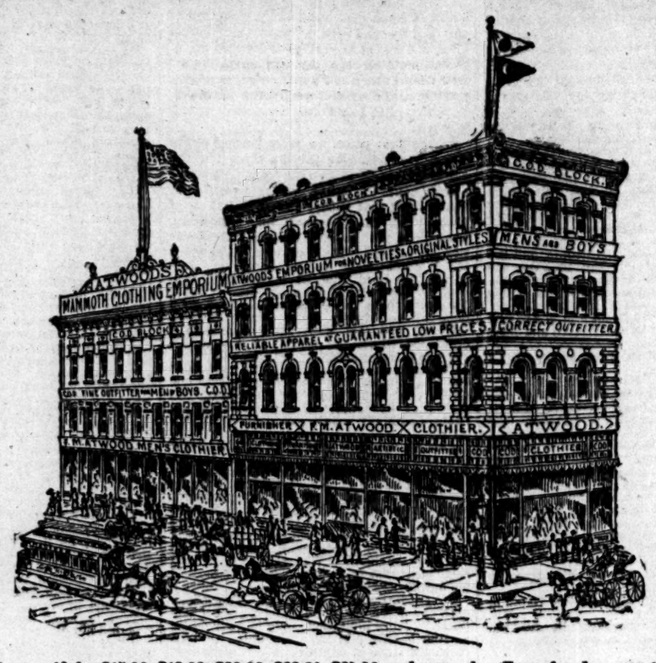
SALE EXCEPTIONAL OF 1,300 MEN'S SUITS.



Goods which have sold for $15.00, $18.00, $20.00, $23.00, $25.00, and upwards. For a few days you can take your

CHOICE AT $12.00 A SUIT

FROM THE ENTIRE LOT. We have never offered such an inducement before at this stage of the season, and honestly believe it has never been equaled by any Chicago House; but to "set the ball ROLLING," to start the Fall Trade off with an early rush, we offer this unprecedented inducement. Mind you, these are not regular $12.00 Suits—we retail comparatively few at this price—but these are, as the original plain figure marks on each suit indicate, goods which were made to sell, and have sold, at $15.00, $18.00, $20.00, $23.00, $25.00 and upwards. Sizes range from 33 to 44 inch bust measure, and the assortment of fabrics is very varied. To briefly illustrate we will mention a few specimen lots, viz.:

Lot 3742—Black and White Stylish Striped Cassimere Sack Suits; they have sold at $25; now they go for **$12.00**

Lot 3059—Blue & Black Plaid Cassimere Sack Suits, marked now in stock $23; take them for..... **$12.00**

Lot 1454—Dark Mixed Cassimere Suits; were marked $25; now only..... **$12.00**

Lot 4000—Medium-Weight Gray and Brown Mixed Cheviot $20 Suits now only..... **$12.00**

Lot 9096—Brown and White Plaid Worsted 4-Button Cutaway Frock Suits, which sold for $20, now reduced to..... **$12.00**

Lot 8988—Dark Brown and Gray Plaid Cassimere $18 Sack Suits now only..... **$12.00**

Lot 2074—Are Black and Gray Mixed Cassimere $20 Sack Suits; now they go at..... **$12.00**

Lot 4831—Are Black Worsted Diagonal 4-Buttoned Cutaway Frock Suits mark'd $20; take them now at **$12.00**

Lot 9561—Are Black Wide Wale Worsted Diagonal 4-Buttoned Cutaway French Suits; were $20; today they go at..... **$12.00**

Lot 9687—Are Black Corkscrew Diagonal 4-Buttoned Cutaway Frock Suits; were $15, today selling at **$12.00**

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.

This entire requisition of Suits, offered at $12.00 for your choice, will be best appreciated when seen; we don't invite you here to be at all disappointed, but the BEST GOODS, you know, always go first, so come early.

And now, from such dealers as wait on us for IDEAS, you may expect to see COUNTERFEIT ATTEMPTS in imitation of this STUPENDOUS SALE. But be not deceived—good things only are counterfeited, and their lack of originality must convince the public of their TRUE MERITS. The detective work we leave to an appreciative public.

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They are all good warm Fall Suits, thoroughly made and trimmed, perfect in fit and style, made up from the well-known Berkshire Cassimere, at $3.00. Clinton Scotch Cheviots and Mechanicsville Cassimeres at $3.50. Auburn Scotch Cheviots, Putnam Cassimeres, and Campbell Check Cassimeres at $4.00. All special value for School or Play wear. Finer grades of Short Pant Suits, ranging from $5.00 to $12.00.

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Every Forenoon, Afternoon, and Evening at the Great Panorama,

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From 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Every Day Except Sunday.

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RACES! RACES! RACES!

Last Day But Two.

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Good Fields. Good Entries.

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Multitudes Screaming With Frantic Delight. A Comedy Revelation.

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R. L. SCOTT. HARRY MILLS. MARGUERITE FISH. Monday—J. H. Wallick in "THE CATTLE KING."

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Thursday.....Sept. 15
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GAME CALLED AT 2:30.

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New Scenery! Double Quartette Jubilee Singers.

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Every Evening this Week, Saturday and Sunday Matinees. HARRY MERRY'S Great Drama, THE ARGONAUTS OF '49.

A Strong Cast. A car-load of Elegant Scenery. Prices—10, 25, 35, and 50c—no higher. Next Week—Tony Denier's HUMPTY-DUMPTY.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM. 146, 148, 150, and 152 South Clark-st., near Madison. Open from 10 a. m. Performances Hourly. Week Commencing Monday, Sept. 19. CAPT. PETERSON, THE POLICE GIANT. (His first appearance in the museum business.) The Terror of the Force, 7 Feet High. Theatre No. 1—"100 Nights in a Bar-Room." Theatre No. 2—Berley's Comedy Stars.

LEHNEN'S WINDSOR THEATRE. North Clark and Division-sts.

Today at 2. YOU SHOULD SEE HER! The Peerless Soubrette, JENNIE YEAMANS In Clay Greene's Delightful Comedy, OUR JENNIE. Tonight at 8. In Clay Greene's Delightful Comedy, OUR JENNIE.

Seats can be secured at Brentano Bros.'s, 101 State-st. Monday, Sept. 19—American Dramatic Co.

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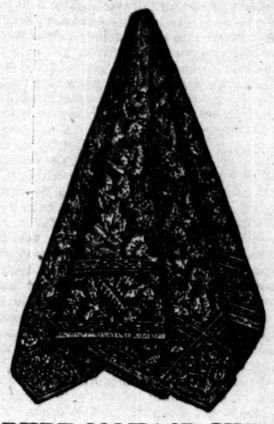

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A competent man sent with samples on application.

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Best French, English, and German Goods.

Rock Dyes, Raven Black, and Double Fast Dye Goods.

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Family Trade Solicited.

This important department is now complete for the coming season, and prices are lower than ever before.

Being crowded for room, we have removed our Hosiery and Underwear to the north aisle of our store, which now gives us better facilities to wait on the enormous trade in these departments.

Mail Orders from all parts of the country promptly filled.

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An Opportunity for 3 Days Only to Buy Beautiful New Fall Silks at Unparalleled Low Prices.

Lot 1. 22-INCH BLACK SILK RHADAMAS AT **89c** YARD.

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The Best and Most Popular Makes of Blankets will be offered in this sale.

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So early in the season except for the reason that at the EXTREMELY LOW PRICES we expect a tremendous rush and will enable us to make room for such bargains again later in the season.

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Notice of the Sale of the Property and Plant of the Northwestern Manufacturing & Car Company of Stillwater, Minnesota.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Washington—ss. District Court, First Judicial District.

H. L. Hospes and W. K. Wurdeman, copartners as H. L. Hospes & Co., plaintiffs, against The Northwestern Manufacturing & Car Company, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the order of said Court made in the above entitled action on the twelfth day of September, A. D. 1887, the undersigned W. C. Williston, the Referee in and by said order appointed to make sale of the property of said defendant, will as such Referee on the twenty-seventh day of October, A. D. 1887, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court-House in the City of Stillwater, in the County of Washington, in the State of Minnesota, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, who shall bid more than the sum of one million dollars therefor, all of the stock, property, things in action, and effects of the said defendant, The Northwestern Manufacturing & Car Company, of which H. S. Brown has been appointed Receiver in this action, or to which the Receiver may be entitled, as the same shall exist at the time of such sale, including all real estate, buildings, machinery, tools, patterns, figures, materials, articles manufactured, unmanufactured, or in process of manufacture, cash in hand, book accounts, letters patent, choses in action, bills receivable, and all other property, assets, claims, liens, and demands of every name and nature, either in law and equity, and wherever situate.

Said property will be offered and sold as one entire property. No first bid of a sum less than one million dollars will be received at such sale, nor will any bid therefor be received from any person or corporation who shall not prior to such sale deposit with the undersigned, as such referee, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in cash or its equivalent, such sum to be applied as part payment upon the bid of the successful bidder, to be returned to any unsuccessful bidder, or to be retained as liquidated damages for the benefit of the creditors of said defendant in case the successful bidder shall fail to pay the balance of his bid and accept a conveyance of the property sold.

Dated September 13th, 1887.

W. C. WILLISTON, Referee.
Red Wing, Minnesota.

WEAK MEN! Debilitated thro' Indiscretion or Exposure, Will RESTORE TO YOU by this NEW IMPROVED Electric Belt & Suspensory Appliance. Cures in this specific purpose. CURE OR REMEDIATIVE WEAKNESS, giving immense, mild, soothing currents of electricity directly through all weak parts restoring them to health and Vigorous Strength. Electric fail instantly or we forfeit $5,000 in cash. Greatest Improvements over all other belts. Worst cases permanently cured in three months. Sealed pamphlet &c. stamp

The Candee Electric Co. 169 LaSalle st., Chicago.

GOSSIP ABOUT FASHIONS.

WHAT LOVELY WOMAN MUST WEAR TO BE IN STYLE.

Diversity the Prevailing Characteristic in Autumn Materials and Makeup—The Princess of Wales Sets a Fashion—Corsages Exceedingly Varied—Few Novelties in Head-Coverings—Tailor Gowns, Tea Jackets, Ornaments, Etc.

New York *Post:* Indian cashmere made up with moiré Français forms one of the very fashionable combinations in stylish autumn toilets.

Among the new and natty costumes in a designer's parlor in this city is a Normandy costume which shows an oddly arranged tunic draped over a broadly kilted skirt. The unique bodice is cut away over a Vandyke vest which is shaped to the figure by means of a seam that reaches the entire length of the front. The cap sleeve is also Vandyked at the edges and falls over a second sleeve made of velvet. The vest buttons up the back beneath the trim Normandy jacket.

The Princess of Wales is credited with having introduced the fashion of wearing moiré basques over skirts of veiling, India cashmere, or surah, having appeared at one of her own entertainments in a cream-colored watered silk bodice over a skirt and drapery of India cashmere. Another time she appeared in a gown of seagreen India gauze striped with pale écru moiré. The basque was of écru watered silk, with an airy Fedora vest of the striped gauze. There were odd-looking sleeves with this basque, made of a combination of the striped gauze and the moiré.

It is no longer considered necessary to make the rich and stylish galloons serve alone as borders along the edge of garments. They are used in composing ornaments of various kinds and for simulating fabrics. For example, an underskirt brought into view by an upper skirt lightly draped will be covered with galloon laid in perpendicular, horizontal, or diagonal lines. Plastrons, vests, and backs of corsages are similarly decorated, and stripes of costly galloon produce the effect of a different fabric and justify fashion's device of unity with diversity.

A charming toilet worn at a recent hop at Asbury Park consisted of skirts of pale rose-colored corded silk, the drapery laid in two very deep and full box pleats in the back. In front was an apron drapery of gauze, which wholly veiled the pink skirt beneath. This drapery was densely wrought with an embroidery of pink pearl beads. The corsage was of dark moss-green velvet, cut out square in front and pointed at the back, the edges outlined with an exquisite design in pink pearl passementerie. There were no sleeves, and the wearer of this pretty gown had drawn over her snowy arm a pair of pale pink silk gloves which were long enough to reach nearly to the shoulders.

Although passementerie and silk-cord appliqué ornaments are far from being novelties, they never possessed the importance that they have at the present moment. Not only are they made in admirable imitation of ancient laces and embroideries, but they are brought out in a constant succession of novel devices. One of the new patterns consists of a graduated set in passementerie of fine silk cord and beads. Each design is different, large leaves, ferns, clusters of grapes, among others, which are to be disposed upon the fronts or panels of the skirt in various fashions, sometimes in fan shape, graduated in length towards the sides, sometimes depending in a primitive-looking belt about the waist. Occasionally one large single design is placed on the side of the skirt above the drapery, or is set as a finish at the points of a peplum scarf; ingenuity never rests. Other leaves are used, acacia, begonia, ivy, the oak and its acorns in cluster, these leaves delicately put together and notched to avoid heaviness.

In the display of new tailor gowns it is noted that great use is made of soft, silky India cashmere, combined with moiré of a deeper, and seldom of a contrasting, shade. Also of the flexible London diagonals, camel's-hair serges with threads of brilliant color intermingled, and of bourrets, armures, fancy Belgravia and Lincolnshire suitings in green and gold, blue, brown, and silver; olive, pale blue, and Roman red; bronze, nasturtium yellow and black; terra-cotta, golden brown, and beige, etc. Many of the costumes are combined with velvet. Others have striped velvet skirts with a mixture of the goods in monochrome. Some of the new stripes are plain, others richly shaded, and still others quadrilles. All are exceptionally attractive, and tailor fabrics as a whole will lend great variety and brilliancy to the autumn season's costuming.

Corsages are still to be exceedingly varied. Every style and shape is worn, but always with reference to the occasion for which the toilet is designed. The glove-fitting bodice for the tailor gown is most suitable for morning, shopping, and traveling. A very long-waisted corsage almost without basques is used for dressy dinner and tea wear; and a cuirass bodice with points and plastron is a mode for full-dress occasions, this remaining more or less open over half-high or high guimpes of lace or tulle. Habit-basques are worn with garden-party toilets of silk, with square tabs or peplum-points falling low on the skirt, with wide velvet revers turning back from petticoats of lace or those of pleated crêpe de chine or bengaline. Short English jackets of Gobelin blue, dark green, or pansy-colored piqué cloth, cut in severe tailor fashion, are worn with vests of pale écru kid or heavy corded silk, cut to fit like a glove, and braided or embroidered in shaded silks the color of the jacket. The collar matches the vest, and upon some of the more fancy styles there are broad turn-back cuffs on the cloth sleeve of the jacket, covered with braid or embroidery.

There are few genuine novelties as yet brought out in stylish head-coverings. It is a little late for the introduction of any novelties in light straw, and a little early for velvet or felt hats and bonnets except those in cream-white and navy-blue, which have already been mentioned. As a sort of demi-season compromise, occupying a middle ground between the two, fashionable women, both here and abroad, are wearing coarse straws in écru, terra-cotta, dark green, olive, garnet black, and Gobelin blue. These are worn en suite with very elegant toilets, and it is considered "quite English" to select the coarser fancy straws and rush braids, the trimmings, touching upon the cooler season just before us, being either of plush or velvet, with an additional garniture of superbly shaded autumn flowers of velvet, in scarlet, green, and gold, or with all sorts of gay East Indian birds, plumage, and feather tufts, the brims in the case faced or finished with a puffing of terra-cotta, moss-green, or other velvet, matching the garniture of the hat or bonnet in color.

Tea jackets are novelties for autumn high teas. These in a degree take the place of the elaborate tea gowns so long popular, which were made all in one piece, or garment rather. One example is in dove-gray plush, the shape of an Incroyable coat, the rich black edging to which falls gracefully over the silk embroidered waistcoat. A black lace skirt is worn with this coat. A creamy white plush jacket, loose-fronted and close fitting at the back, opens over a soft cream-silk plastron, the waist outline being marked by a golden cord, the rope-like ends of which fall on the front of the cream lace skirt. The jacket is edged with a narrow cord of the same color, and lace frills are added at the throat and sleeves, which last are coat-shaped. Velvet plush, as it is called, is, though expensive, the most serviceable for the jackets made in any color, as it neither marks nor crushes, and the great merit of a handsome plush is that it can be worn at any time, rendering its cost less to be considered than if it were a costly fabric which would do for rare occasions only, and would also soon bear its date.

OTHER HINTS FOR THE LADIES.

Garments and Goods Now Affected by the Stylish Folk.

New York *Post:* India cashmere and other woolens that under new names closely resemble camel's hair and étamine are used by French modistes in combination with soft silks that have stripes of plush or velvet, or else with heavy but pliable surahs that are plaided in dull, old-fashioned colors.

A stylish Parisian model has a bodice of ocean-gray cashmere, with Hungarian drapery of the same over a skirt of gray surah, plaited with Roman red and green velvet. The plaited vest is of red surah, with deep revers each side of the plaid. A dinner dress of Venetian bronze corded silk has a petticoat and vest of deep orange silk, striped broadly with bronze-brown velvet of exquisit shade and texture.

The new house jackets of armured pilot cloth, made in rich, dark colors, whether zouave, Russian, or Hungarian in style, are trimmed in military fashion, with epaulets, high collar, and revers, these covered with handsome gold or silver passementeries in fine arabesque designs, or formed of the rich silk-cord ornaments—plaques, grelots, pendeloques, and like garnitures.

Hats and bonnets are still somewhat overpowering in their effect. Princess bonnets, coronets, capotes, and toques rise to an imposing hight, while, on the other hand, some of the newer hats for the promenade are again very broad, two leading models in this style being the Boulanger and the Vivandière. All of these, however, have an abundance of towering trimmings in the shape of aigrets, plumes, jet-beaded crests, and palms, mingled with high loops of plain silk plush, or plaided velvet.

New autumn mantles and other small wraps display many attractive fancies. The visite is still a popular demi-season garment, and is made to appear almost a novelty by its fresh materials and number of pretty details. One model is made of golden olive plush, shot with pale bronze. It is cut to fit the figure very closely, and glistens with a superb passementerie of gold and olive beads. Another visite is made of pansy-colored corded silk, brocaded with dark violet leaves, touched with gold. The sling sleeves are of plain violet velvet, lined with gold, and heliotrope-shot surah. The sleeves are untrimmed, but down the front are set some very handsome pendants of gold and heliotrope beads, which glitter like real gems, so fine are they cut.

The long nun's or Carmelite pelisses are much liked for traveling because they are protective, stylish, and easily put on and off. They are simply long, straight garments, shirred about the throat, with or without hoods, and inside the fronts have short sling sleeves. They are finished with a deep hem all around, and closed with handsome clasps, or simply tied under the chin with long strings of faille or satin ribbon the shade of the pelisse. These dust mantles are made variously of surah, French cashmere, mohair, camel's hair, serge, and vigogne, and though worn by women of stout figure are really not becoming to any but those of slender build.

Heavy qualities of faille Française are imported for handsome church, visiting, and carriage dresses. These elegant textiles do not admit of intricate draperies, and the straight panels, pleats, and other perpendicular effects which fashion still favors are peculiarly adapted to this style of material. A Parisian gown made in regular tailor style is fashioned with a perfectly plain skirt, untrimmed in front, and devoid of even the tiny French foot-ruche, but pleated extremely full in the back. The dress in this instance is made of pale café au lait faille of magnificent quality. The bodice is simply pointed in front, ending in a short jabot-postilion at the back. There are épaulettes of beading under the shoulders, and a band of the same garniture on collar and sleeves, and added to this a girdle or rope of beads loosely encircling the waist.

A new and very rich material imported this autumn is a fancy velour or velvet, plaided or striped in raised lines, upon grounds of extra heavy silk étamine. This material comes in exquisit evening shades of cameo, Neapolitan violet, apricot, sea and Nile green, turquois blue, and pale terra-cotta, and also in deep shades for dinner and carriage gowns in bronze, fawn color, olive, mossgreen, Vandyke brown, gray, and dark lilac. Another handsome novelty is India silk broché, with chiné designs in velvet upon the rich surface, the patterns being borrowed from ancient Gobelin tapestries and other Oriental tissues.

Jackets for the present season to be worn on cool days throughout the autumn, and until late in November, are made of Queen's tweed, Irish blarneys, pilot cloth, camel's hair, fancy Meltons, and Lincolnshire suitings. The jacket of this year is not of any fixed shape, for there are jackets and jackets worn at all times, and in all countries—Turkish, Spanish, Russian, Persian, and Moorish, plain and severe, in tailor style, or displaying many coquetries. They are high, open, long, and short, single and double breasted, to suit the wearer. Stylish coats for young girls are shown à la Russe, made of dark imperial blue cloth, lined with silk of the same shade, and having the form of an extra long casaquin. These are trimmed with cream-white silk cord passementeries, and a little pointed hood, lined with cream-white silk, falls on the shoulders. Polish coats of Roman red pilot cloth, and those of red and black striped Jersey cloth, made in tailor style, will be worn over skirts of black satin and lace, and also over thinner dresses of veiling, albatross, and other light fabrics during the entire autumn season.

India camel's hair, soft and rich of texture, is much used in combination with the handsome plaided goods of various kinds, and a favorit fashion of making up these fabrics is that of putting a pleated panel of the plaid or check on the left side of the skirt, shirring it several inches below the belt, then letting it fall in kilts to the hem of the skirt. Beyond this panel, and on each side, are graduated revers of velvet of a dark rich shade matching one of the deep colors in the panel. This is effective in golden-brown camel's hair combined with surah plaided in olive, bronze, Roman red, and crossed with a hair-line of pale blue. Plain velvet is introduced on the skirt and revers, the Louis XIV. waistcoat, collar, and cuffs. The camel's-hair fabric is arranged as a Hungarian tunic, opening at the left side and up the back. This style of drapery increases in volume, and some modistes employ two breadths of wide goods for the purpose, although one breadth is really sufficient, and though full should be pleated into as narrow a compass as possible. The drapery requires deep facings up the sloped side, as the edges are curved in and out—en jabot.

Gray costumes of every shade imaginable will be very fashionably worn this autumn and winter. The handsome and most recherché gowns now worn in Paris are those in gray, the entire costume from bonnet to boot often matching in shade. An importer just returned from abroad exhibits an artistic dinner dress, which is as follows: The dress itself is in dove-gray cloth, the panels in plush of the same tint, striped with a much paler shade, and lined with silver-gray silk. The drapery of the Hungarian tunic is raised at each side in an easy yet deft manner. It looks as if one had caught up a length of it in a loop, much as one would do if punning up a skirt before venturing out in the rain. Yet there is a method in this looping not easy to follow. The costume is completed by a cuirass bodice of the cloth, laced at the back, and ornamented with a sort of a heart-shaped bib or (to borrow an impression from knight-errantry) gorget of plush covered with a jingling network of old silver ornaments resembling coins.

The majority of the fall bonnets and hats are neat, trim, and stylish. There are, however, a number of Parisian models that are too bizarre for general taste. One bonnet in golden fawn-colored velvet, like a silken fur, affects the shape of an old-fashioned calèche just in front, coming well over the waves of hair, but at the sides is round, and very short above the ears, and is tied down by strings of changeable flame and fawn color. The bonnet outside is trimmed with a high coronet of red, gold, brown, olive, moss-green, and fawn-colored feather tips, effectively grouped. Another bonnet, with a pent-house front and a short retroussé back, is made of two rich shades of Parma violet, garnitured with deep yellow velvet loops and two tiny East Indian birds of brown and yellow plumage. A downy felt hat of deep écru has a large turned-up brim, and is trimmed with a scarf of plaided velvet, and a large bird with outstretched wings. All these models are striking in effect, and should therefore be adopted only by those youthful and beautiful devotees of style who are not afraid to venture upon and introduce an eccentric and to them becoming fashion.

A Sad Disappointment.

"I understand you have a big agricultural fair up your way."

"Yes; or rather we did intend having one, but we've been disappointed.

"Disappointed? in what way?"

"Why, you see we got the race-course all laid out, and the base-ball field fixed up nice and handy, and everything was getting on splendidly, when we found that we had no room for gas-you-please pedestrian races."

"You don't say so!"

"Yes; but that isn't the worst of it. There's a lot of old fossils who want to exhibit cattle, vegetables, and all that sort o' stuff."—*Boston Transcript.*

An Able Statesman.

Campaign orator—Well, now that I've read my new speech to you what do you think of it?

Friend—It is very brilliant, but you dashed it off in too much of a hurry.

"Dashed it off? Why, I have been all summer writing that speech."

"If you had so much time why in the world didn't you hunt up some statistics to support your arguments? What that speech needs is figures."

"That's where you're wrong. Figures won't do for campaign speeches."

"Why won't they?"

"Figures can't lie."—*Nebraska State Journal.*

FALL FASHIONS FOR MEN.

SOME MARKED CHANGES IN MASCULINE ATTIRE.

The Conventional Evening Dress Suit Attacked—The New Dress Sack Coat—Three and Four Button Cutaways for Morning Wear—Tendency to Lower Cut Vests—The Correct Thing in Overcoats, Shoes, Hats, Etc.

New York *Mail and Express:* The evening dress suit shows marked changes. The shirts are out somewhat longer and the waist sets in more closely over the hips as if the coat were worn buttoned. All attempts, however to popularize a white or colored lining have failed, and black silk or satin will be the material generally used. A light cream or yellow silk sleeve lining, however, is considered good form. That old-timer, the notched collar, is the style advised for corpulent men, while for tall and slightly built persons the shawl-roll is considered most becoming. Broadcloth and invisible diagonals are the materials most in favor, not only for coats but for trousers and waistcoats as well. When cloth waistcoats are worn they should be embroidered, and will be considered quite the thing, no matter whether they have three or four buttons, while waistcoats are also to be worn, but to be correct must be of embossed or embroidered silk. The trousers will be worn rather more closely fitting than last year, yet not so tight as to be easily bagged at the knee. Hip trousers, to be worn without suspenders, are most in favor, but there is no objection to braces on that account. The full-dress evening shirt is still open in front. The tendency is toward flowered and ribbed pique bosoms, the floral design most favored being the fleur de lis. Fashion, however, permits the plain bosom with a narrow cord. One or three studs is considered equally good taste, but two should never be worn. The cuffs should be attached to the shirt and be fastened by narrow links, while the standing collar, with turnover points, is necessary to perfect dress. The white tie is still in favor, although the narrow little bows of black satin will contest for the supremacy. To complete the evening full dress, a moderately wide-toed patent leather gaiter is considered the proper caper. Laced patent leather pumps, low-cut shoes, and calf boots are tabooed.

A new idea in connection with evening dress is the dress sack coat. It looks well and costs much, and on this account will commend itself to many. It is made of fine worsteds. Its edges are bound with narrow French braid, turned over so as to imitate cord, and the roll is silky. On the left breast, high up, is a single buttonhole, intended for a boutonnière or a Sir Knight's button. There are no buttons on the coat, nor any outside pockets. There are two inside pockets in the lower half of the coat, and the sleeves are turned back or finished to imitate cuffs three and one-half inches deep, and are closed with two buttons. These coats, however, are intended for wear only when the strains of formality are slightly relaxed. Although made to wear on dress occasions, it is not intended to supplant the swallow-tail, but to be used in the proper place at the proper time in place of the claw-hammer. Such times and places would be at stag dinners, in the club house, and the billiard room. In the overcoat line the Inverness without sleeves will be the most popular. Made moderately long, of medium or heavy weight goods, it can be put on and slipped off of the shoulders with great ease and without wrinkling the clothes or disarranging the collar, cuffs, or tie.

For morning wear three or four button cutaways will be quite the thing, the figure governing the garment's style. The inside, a stout man will be advised by his tailor to wear a three-button coat, while a slim man will be told that a four-button coat suits him best. A black or blue-black wide wale worsted diagonal is about the only material suitable for these coats, and should be trimmed with a flat braid laid on. For business the sack coat will lead. These will be made up of a small check and stripe suitings, the striped effects taking the lead. Elderly gentlemen will find themselves best suited in the frock and one-button cutaways, the last named coat being especially designed for corpulent men. For exceedingly dressy young men the double-breasted sack will offer attractions, for it can be worn in the early winter in lieu of an overcoat. The greatest change in coats from those worn last season will be in the roll of the collar, and is regarded as being decidedly effective. Fullness and perfection of contour will mark the neck and shoulders, and is the result of an attempt to meet the change made in waistcoats.

These changes consist in a tendency to lower the cut. While six-button straight and curved crease vests will be worn, the most nobby and correct style is the five-button. Plain and notched collars will be considered good form, but a no-collar vest is not to be thought of. The general change of trousers noted in those for full dress applies to those used for ordinary wear, except that the latter are a trifle wider in the wale.

The single-breasted, fly-front Chesterfield will be the correct thing in overcoats for fall and early winter. Wide wale diagonals in dark colors will be the most swell, although good form admits of kerseys, meltons and other light weight materials being used. Corkscrews are no longer considered in good taste. For cold weather, snugly fitting coats of beaver, Montagnac cloth, and like materials will be used. They should be made with full sleeves, quilted satin facing, single or double breasted, and the sleeves and front should have a piping of velvet as near the shade of the cloth as possible. For rough weather the cape ulster will be found a comfortable and correct style. It will differ from last year's style in that it will be made more roomy and longer. The correct length will be to within six or seven inches of the instep. The Astrakhan, with deep fur collars, frays, and heavy cuffs, will also be affected by the too utterly utter, but for genteel dress they are not regarded as quite the thing.

Shoes will be worn very much broader at the toe than last year, the cloth top button gaiter and the high-laced calf taking the lead. For dress occasions the patent leather laced will be good taste.

In hats, however, there is nothing strikingly novel either in form or color. The tendency seems to be toward a neat genteel Derby. Leading dealers have brought out a hat of medium proportions, while one Broadway house offers a full block with a sort of a flat-top—a compromise between a square and a round crown. About the only new thing in connection with these articles of dress is in the color. Black seal and golden brown will be popular as ever, but russet, nutria tobacco, and hazel will come in for a fair share of favor. For knockabout the crush hat and Scotch cap will be worn. In high hats the tendency is toward lower crowns and a more decided bell. In neckwear, as in suitings, stripes will be all the rage, plain colors and dots being tabooed.

A Bright Future.

"When I was 21 years of age," he said, "I thought that if I wasn't rich at 30 I would be too old to enjoy wealth."

"How old are you now?"

"Seventy."

"And rich, of course?"

"No, I'm a poor man yet; but I've got a scheme in view that will make me as rich as mud before I'm 80, and then I propose to take things easy and enjoy life."—*New York Sun.*

What He Would Say.

"What would you say, young man," said an eminent Prohibitionist, "if I were to tell you that I never entered a whisky saloon in my life?"

"What would I say?" repeated the young man, slowly and thoughtfully. "Well, sir, I would say that the drug stores in your vicinity have been playing in big luck."—*New York Sun.*

Not Utterly Bad.

"Yes," said the Old Salt, concluding his yarn, "we drifted about for more'n a month, an' our provisions gin out. It was Bill eat me or I eat Bill, so I eat Bill, an' jest as I'd finished the last of him I was resked."

"I would commit suicide before doing that," said a listener.

"Mebbe you would. I ain't a very religious man, but shiver my whole lumber-yard if old Jack's wicked enough for that."—*New York Sun.*

Raising a Church Debt.

Circus agent (to Deacon Jones)—Will you allow me to put some posters on the church fence?

Deacon Jones (reflectively)—Well, I dunno as 'twould do any harm, but you would have to pay something for the privilege. The church is trying to get out of debt, and every little helps.

Circus agent—I'll give you a couple of tickets.

Deacon Jones—All right, go ahead.—*New York Sun.*

A MAN WITH A MEMORY.

How a Southern Spy Endeavored to "Check It" Through.

Just before Sherman advanced on his Georgia campaign a man supposed to be a Rebel spy was one day arrested in a Union camp. He was in Federal uniform, but his look and language were unmistakably Southern. He claimed to belong to a regiment in another camp about two miles away, and he was sent to the guardhouse until his assertion could be verified or disproved. I was officer of the day at camp that day, and that is now I came to learn so many of the particulars of the affair I am relating. It was in the camp of a Wisconsin regiment that the spy, who gave his name as George Swift, was arrested. He had come there ostensibly to visit friends, but some of the boys had seen him slyly taking notes, and he had asked such questions as no private Federal soldier would have any use for. It was pretty generally understood that the Confederates were using every exertion to secure knowledge of Sherman's strength and movements, and the boys had no sooner got the idea that the stranger was a spy than they gave information to me, and I put him under arrest. I saw at a glance that he was of Southern birth. This was not so much against him, for at that time we had plenty of Tennessee and Kentucky men with us.

"What command do you belong to?" I asked.

"The —th Illinois," he replied.

I asked what brigade and division, who was his Captain, and various other things, and he returned what seemed to be straight answers to every question. When I asked whom he had come to visit in the Wisconsin regiment he was lame. He mentioned the name of a man no one had ever heard of. It was on this point alone that I held him. A messenger was at once sent after the Illinois Captain named, and in about an hour he appeared. The supposed spy was taken to the tent of the brigade General, and as soon as brought face to face with the Captain he saluted and said:

"Capt. Morton, the people here seem to think I am a Rebel spy."

"And who are you?" queried the Captain, plainly astonished.

"Do you ask that?" reproachfully inquired the man. "Who should I be but George Swift of your own company?"

"You can't be. I never saw you before in my life."

"Why, Capt. Morton!"

The two men looked at each other as if doubting their own senses, and the General asked of Swift:

"How long have you been with his company?"

"Four months, sir. I came down as a recruit from Pekin."

"Who is your Orderly Sergeant?"

"Sergt. White, sir."

"Who are your commissioned officers?"

"Capt. Morton, First-Lieut. Green, and Lieut. Davis. The latter is home on furlough."

"How many men in the company?"

"Fifty-eight, sir."

"Who are your tent-mates?"

"Oscar Jackson, Thomas Parker, and John Pridgeon."

"Well, Captain?" queried the General, as he turned to Capt. Morton.

The Captain was clean beat. He was dead sure that no such man belonged to his company, and yet the suspect had answered every question as straight as a string.

"I'll stake my life that I never saw this man before," the Captain finally answered, "and I know every man in my company by name."

The spy was ordered to strip to his shirt, and for the first time his coolness seemed to desert him. He reproached the Captain for permitting this indignity, but slowly disrobed. In one of his boot-legs was a pocket, and in this pocket we found a paper bearing figures as follows:

A.....1d..... 27
I..... "..... 9,000
C..... "..... 1,000

There were four or five sets of these memoranda, running from one to "4d." When asked to explain the meaning of them, he said they were some old examples in algebra he had been working out with the boys. In a few minutes we were satisfied that the paper read: "Artillery in first division twenty-seven pieces." The "I" stood for infantry, and the "C" for cavalry. We were satisfied, and yet we were not, for as soon as we made it out the way I have given it to you Swift said:

"General, Capt. Morton does not seem to be a good hand to remember faces. Will you please send for the Orderly Sergeant and my tent mates? If I can't show by them that I have been with Company G four months you can order me hung as a spy."

The cool proposition staggered the General. Had we discovered the paper in the man's pocket instead of his boots he would have been allowed to walk off. That discovery looked suspicious, and he was ordered back to the guard-house and the persons sent for. Two hours later he was confronted with the Orderly Sergeant.

"Sergeant, do you know this man?" asked the General.

"No, sir."

"Isn't he a member of your company?"

"No, sir."

"You are dead sure of this?"

"I am, sir."

Swift actually grinned as if it were a good joke, and said:

"Perhaps I have changed skins with somebody since I came out of camp this morning. Sergt. White, your given name is Thomas. You came from Chicago. You have been twice wounded. Your father was down to see you last week. You get love letters from your girl in Galesburg. You are 32 years old. You have a brother Ben in Company L. Hear me call the roll of our company—Allbright, Alison, Andrews, Arkwright, Bement, Beamer, Bostwick, Carter, Corliss, Collins, Costigan, Cummerford——"

And the man rattled off forty or fifty names as fast as he could speak, and he got them all correct, too. The Sergeant looked from his Captain to the prisoner, and then pinched himself to see if he was awake or asleep.

"I—I never saw him before," he finally stammered, "but he must belong to the company."

"Yes, he certainly must," added the Captain.

"Well, take him back to camp with you, Sergeant," observed the General. "Hold on, though; didn't we send for his tent mates?"

"They are here, sir."

"Well, we'll see if they recognize him."

The three men were brought in, and inside of five minutes Swift was a doomed man. He had come into camp four or five days previous, claiming to be looking for a friend, and had bribed the boys to let him into the tent. He made his excursions through the division from this point. He must have been a man with a wonderful memory, and he had gained oceans of information without seeming to pump anybody. He tried to brave it out against the three men, but other members of his company were sent for, and his nerve at last gave way. A court-martial was convened, and four days after his capture Swift was hung. While he died game and would admit nothing, it was satisfactorily settled that he came from Johnston's army and that he was old in the business. I was at the foot of the gallows as he mounted it, and when the noose was put over his head I heard him say:

"Gentlemen, it's a d—d fine morning to start on such a journey as mine!"—*New York Sun.*

Who's to Blame?

"Bless the old-fashioned girl," says Bishop Cosgrove, "Heaven bless her and raise up others like her." So say I, and so say we all of us, Bishop. But whose fault is it that there are not more of her? Not Heaven's, by a long chalk. Heaven isn't in the governess and nursery business today any more than it was when grandma nursed her own children, this very "old-fashioned girl" among them. The "old-fashioned girl," from all we hear of her, was a paragon of goodness and common sense when she was a girl, but—eh, sir, the falling off o' the goodly." What kind of a mother did she make that good people mourn so sorely over the new fashioned girl? "Heaven raise up others like her." Why doesn't she raise up some like herself, Bishop? The "old-fashioned girl" can't turn her babies over, body, mind, and soul, to an untaught savage that landed in Castle Garden with one change of linen and a feather bed only six weeks ago, and expect Heaven to "raise up" such children as her mother did. Heaven doesn't take a silent partnership in that kind of a firm. Unprofitable servants that we are we want Heaven to do everything. The trouble with the "old-fashioned girl" seemed to be that she lacked staying qualities. She started off well enough, but got skittish about the distance pole, and, instead of perpetuating her own kind, she raised "new fashioned girls." Put that in your pipe and smoke it, grandma. You and the evolutionists will have to solve this problem between you. It's too deep for the Jester. But, by the way, what's the matter with the "new fashioned girl," anyhow?—*Burdette.*

America's Leisure Class.

First Omaha child—What makes your papa go off so early in the morning?

Second Omaha chud—He works for a living.

"What does he work for?"

"Cause he has to. Don't yours?"

"No."

"Is he rich?"

"No. He's a politician."—*Omaha World.*

ROUGHING IT WITH MOLLY.

Bret Harte's "Cicely"? Yes. Well, "that reminds me of somethin' right in that suit."

We had it rough, Molly and I, for five years. We were New-Englanders, both of us; but I had come West years before, when I wasn't much more than a boy, to get rid of the lung-fevers I used to have every spring sure, and maybe the fall between thrown in. I had nothing but my two hands to start with; but as soon as I'd made a beginning—a small one, of course—I went back for Molly.

And then, as I said, for five years we had it rough.

In the first place, we were burned out in the town, and never saved a thing but the clothes we stood in and my team. Then we started again out on the edge of everything, where land was cheap, and it looked as if hard work might count for something. That time the Indians ran us off. Never saw an Indian? Well, sir, you never want to. I don't want to be hard on anything the Lord saw fit to make. I suppose He knows what they are for—or what He meant them for—I know there's a good deal of talk lately about their wrongs. They've had 'em, sure enough; maybe I don't see things all 'round as I ought to. They say all general rules bear hard on particular cases. I'm one of the particular cases, perhaps. Anyhow, they killed one of the children there—the girl, five years old; shot her right in full sight of the cabin, and Molly hasn't got over it till this day.

I picked up a few head of cattle cheap that fall, and for a year we lived in a wagon, camping and driving our cattle across the ranges. You don't know what that life means for a woman, take it month in and month out. Cooking over a camp-fire, and not much of anything to cook, anyhow; clothes wet half the time; never warm in winter nor cold in summer, and never clean. That year the boy died—snake-bit. We were so far from a settlement that we couldn't get a doctor, and we buried him ourselves.

We got into a cabin in the fall. Four of us, each one poorer than the others, took a section of Government land. We had our teams and our health, and we were down to bedrock; not much of anything to lose and everything to gain. A man will work under such circumstances you'll find. We built in the middle on the adjoining corners of our quarters, and so had a little settlement of our own. We did it for the sake of the women, for it made an almighty sight of travel for us to get over in the course of the day. They were all New England women, slender and spare, but solid grit clear through. Plymouth Rock is pretty good stock. Never a whimper nor a complaint out of one of them, though there wasn't a second frock in the crowd; and if there was always corn-bread and coffee enough for two in any of the shanties it wasn't in ours. After awhile, though, we had game enough—quail and prairie chickens. Prairie chickens! I wouldn't be hired to touch one now. I remember one day along toward spring when Molly struck. We had had quail and prairie chicken, prairie chicken and quail, three times a day ever since I could remember, it seemed to me. She put her fork down and pushed her plate away and just quoted out of the Bible: "Not one day, nor two days, nor five days, neither ten days, nor twenty days, but even until it come out at your nostrils and be loathesome unto you." Molly knew the Bible.

It really began to look as if we had touched bottom. That next spring we got our crops in—corn laid by, rain and sunshine and hot weather all just right; and now and then we would hear a laugh from the houses.

But the day the grasshoppers came there was mighty little laughing done. Clayton came in where I was taking my noon smoke and kind of dropped down in a chair by the door as if he couldn't get any farther.

"Monntaineers!" he said, with a kind of gasp.

"What?" I said, not knowing but it was another kind of an Indian.

"Grasshoppers!" It seems he had been there before.

I ran out, and sure enough there they were, coming up against the sun like a low kind of cloud. And in a minute or two it was like being out in a live hail-storm. We tried to fight them with fire and hot water, but we gave it up in an hour. All day we sat and listened to that horrible crackling and crunching, and when they got through it looked as if a fire had gone over us. Not a green thing left, and corn-stalks gnawed down to stumps.

We held a council of war. The end of it was that we drove our stock into the town next day, thirty miles, and sold it. It didn't make us rich, but at least we got the price of the hides. Then three of us went to work in the coal-shippings, and Jim Clayton went back to stay with the women. He had smashed his shoulder that summer and was of no mortal use with shovel and pick. We were to keep them in supplies, and it looked as if, after all, things might have been worse.

And they got worse before a great while. The coal company petered out just as the real cold weather set in. We took back a big load of coal; it was the only pay we ever got for our last fortnight's work, and we called another council.

Along in November late—about the time when they were keeping Thanksgiving on the side where they know what Thanksgiving means—we started out on a buffalo hunt. There was enough to eat, such as it was, for a month in the cabins, and fuel enough to keep them warm; and by that time we thought work might begin again. Anyway, we'd have our meat for the rest of the winter.

Well, it's no use to go over that. It wasn't a pleasure trip. We weren't out for the fun of killing. We camped out at night and rode and shot and dressed game by day, and did not starve nor quite freeze to death; and we got back again onto the plains along in December.

I wanted to push through and get home, but the horses were played out; and all the next day, after we struck the road, we just crawled along. We had not heard a word since we started, and I was pretty anxious—Molly was not well when I left her; but there was no choice about it. I had to go; the women were with her, and there was a doctor in the town, and Clayton had a good horse, and we had to do about that as we had done about everything else—take our chances.

I shan't forget that day. Along in the middle of the morning a norther began to blow. It did not snow, although the sky thickened up with gray, woolly-looking clouds, low down and threatening. You never felt a norther? A wind that goes through your bones, that clutches your heart and stops your brain, that breaks you up, body and soul. You don't know anything about cold till you've felt one. If there is such a thing as a frozen hell that's where these winds come from. It isn't pure cold, it's ghost cold, and all the infernal regions let loose, yelling and thundering up in the awful emptiness over your head and around you.

Love the prairies! Well, you can love them a good deal better on paper than anywhere else. But there's an awful fascination about them, somehow. It's like the sea. A man that's got his living on them for ten years is fit for nothing else in God's world. He can't get away. He's spoiled for everything else under heaven. He's got to have the sky and a chance to breathe. It's about all there is to get, better than he can have anywhere else; but it's a sure fact that so much he's got to have, whatever else gets left. It's like a poem, maybe—"I aint much on rhyme" myself—driving across them in warm weather; horses fresh and well fed, with a big tent and spring cots for camping and a supply wagon with everything you can think of but ice, and maybe that; all the world a-ripple with summer green; the south wind surging like a warm ocean, and the sky blue and soft and arching away up to the great wide throne. That's one thing. To go trailing along, horses dead beat and half-starved, pulling a big wagon through sloughs up to the axles or over frozen ruts that wring every bolt in the concern and every bone in your body; with mile after mile of dead grass stretching out to the edge of the world; with buzzards swinging up out of nowhere, more like something infernal than any decent live thing; with coyotes yelping and crying all night—that's another thing, and the kind that doesn't get talked about much. Perhaps you remember that item in last winter's newspapers, a half-dozen lines or so—two families frozen in a Texas northern, horse, dogs, and all, just as they stood.

That night we went into camp ten miles from home. There was a ravine and plenty of brush, and the horses were ready to drop in their tracks, and that last ten miles was one of the things that couldn't be done. So we got our fires made and our horses fed and sheltered as well as we could, and put some heart into ourselves with buffalo steak and hot coffee; and the rest of them packed themselves into the wagon. Some one had to stand guard and keep the fires going, and I took the contract.

It wasn't a dark night. There was a good-ish bit of a moon behind the clouds, and it made a gray kind of light over everything. We were at the bottom of a dry cañon that ran east and west, and the wind did not reach us. It screeched and screamed over our heads, and through it all there was a kind of moaning roar, as if we were at the bottom of a tide as deep as the stars are high. I got to thinking about old times away back, of one Sunday night just before we were married. I had gone East a little sooner than we expected and had to wait for her things to be finished. We went to church that night. A keen, crisp, still night it was, when the sleigh-runners squeaked on the snow and the moonlight traced the shadows of the elms on the white ground as if they had been put in in black drawing. The church was warm and bright, and they hadn't taken down the Christmas greens yet, so the air was full of the smell of them—that spicy, haunting smell, that seems as if it came somehow from a world before this. It was years since I had smelled it, and I sat and listened to the music and looked at the people, with their comfortable clothing and faces that were cheerful, not worn and wrinkled with care and weather. Molly was an awfully pretty girl in those days; all pink and white like an apple blossom, somehow. And fighting to keep awake out there in the heart of a Kansas prairie I got to thinking about her as she was then and how she had changed. Skin the color of tanned leather now, and that wild, hungry look in her blue eyes, as if they were always staring into the dark for something that frightened her. And both her children dead, and not even a spray of the pine she loved and not even a psalm or hymn sung over so, nor a breath of music; nothing but a dirt floor and log walls that did all that was expected of them if they kept the weather out.

Somebody hailed over the top of the bluff.

"What camp's that?"

"Kenyon and mates."

"I 'lowed it was"—scrambling down the sides of the gulch on his sure-footed mule—"You Kenyon?" News for you. A kid up to your ranch 10 days old. All hands doing well yesterday morning."

The rest roused themselves, sleepily. He had got off the trail, and seeing our smoke had struck for it. We knew and he knew that the chances were that it saved his life; but he swallowed his coffee and smoked his pipe and turned in with the rest as if getting lost in a norther was one of the things that happened, of course, to every man.

Then I sat and thought a while, and finally I roused out Madison.

"You take my turn," I said to him, "I'm going home."

"Not a brute that will travel."

"You'll pass in your checks before morning."

"No; the wind is at my back; no fords; I'll keep going," and I went.

Went; half running, with the wind driving me on till I was ready to drop. Once I fell and lay there, with the wind dragging and tearing at me, until I began to grow sleepy, and then I had got to get up and go ahead again.

Perhaps you never tried crossing a prairie at night without a trail to follow. It's a curious thing, one I can't account for; one that makes you feel as if your body and all your senses were of no more account than a spent cartridge. It happened to me that night, space and time seemed to get all mixed up together all at once racing along; it seemed to me that I had been keeping up that sort of thing for hours. I felt so adrift somehow—so horribly lost—as if I had slipped out of myself, and was out in space without landmark to meas

TO PRESERVE THE WOODS.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL FORESTRY CONGRESS AT SPRINGFIELD.

The Session Opened by an Address of the President, G. W. Minier—Reports and Letters Received from Persons Interested in the Subject—A Paper Showing the Rapid Destruction of the Pine Forests—A Letter from Joachin Miller.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—When President G. W. Minier called the sixth annual meeting of the American Forestry Congress to order in the House of Representatives this morning he said the attendance, though small, was representative, and showed that forestry organization had already grown to embrace nearly the entire active portion of the Western Hemisphere. While some of the States had no delegates present, nearly all had sent letters or addresses indicating the extent and character of their work. He felt it his duty, therefore, to congratulate the congress that the benevolent enterprise in which it was engaged was enlisting the interest of good men everywhere. Among the delegates present at the opening were B. E. Fernow of Washington, D. C., Secretary of the American Association; Prof. J. L. Rudd of the Iowa Board of Forestry, Martin Conrad of Chicago; David B. Brown, Illinois State Statistician of the National Department of Agriculture; J. H. Brown of the Ontario Forestry Association, Canada; J. M. Osborn of Toledo, Herman Dean of Sidney, O.; S. C. Robb of Ogalalla, Kas.; Jean A. Matthieu and F. F. Palms, of Detroit, Mich.; Martin Allen, of Hayes City, Kas.; and D. B. Gilham, of Upper Alton. Verbal reports were submitted on the progress of forestry in Iowa, Ohio, Michigan, Kansas, and Ontario, and a long report from Wisconsin, written by H. C. Putnam of Eau Claire, was read by the Secretary. This paper showed the rapid destruction of the forests of Wisconsin and declared the time was actually in sight when the great pine woods of Wisconsin and Michigan would be gone and with them the security for the water supply of these States.

Mr. Putnam believed adequate State and National legislation promptly enacted might readily hold the timber supply of these States up to its present average. Secretary Fernow supported this paper in a speech favoring both State and National forestry legislation, and said the States ought to be supplied with a fund regularly appropriated to support timber wardens to protect the forests and prairies against fire. Michigan had lately suffered losses amounting to $7,000,000 from forest fires. It would have been a profitable investment to patrol the woods and prevent these fires, even at the expense of the lumber interest. Prof. Rudd supported Mr. Fernow, adding that the Americans had become so profligate of timber that when in Russia a few years ago, he saw immense piles of logs in the forests of Riga for shipment to the United States. Just now English manufacturers were picking up all the valuable walnut timber in the United States and shipping it out of the country. A letter was read from Prof. B. G. Northrop of Connecticut, stating his inability to be present, and one from Joaquin Miller, dated Oakland, Cal. He sent a paper, which was submitted, urging the preservation of the native forests and closing with this passage: "Let the few remaining millions of forest lands be ceded to the States and then on down to the counties and even smaller divisions, such as school districts. Then let the foresters—men of plain, hard, common sense—follow the Indian's simple method of preserving his property, and, my word for it, neither New York, Louisiana, Michigan, nor California need fear flood or fire, drouth or drowning. We would then be getting nearer to nature, and nature never betrays her own. Who ever heard of either flood or fire in the Indian's home until the white man came to make it his monopoly?"

The Secretary's report detailed the growth of the interest in forestry during the year, and especially in the South; favored National and State legislation to protect the forests and encourage tree-culture, and advised a systematic plan for raising funds to promote the work of the association. The membership, he said, is but 215, and as many of these are life members they furnish no funds to the treasury. He strongly advised the consolidation of all agricultural, horticultural, and pomological societies into a sort of a consolidated forestry association after the plan of the American Society for the Advancement of Science. The treasurer said the Forestry Congress paid no salaries to anybody and had only its printing, postage, and stationery bill to meet. There were no debts and the treasury contained just $65.

Gov. Oglesby came in about 3 o'clock in the afternoon and welcomed the congress to the State. In his remarks he said he had not as much faith as some men he met had in the doctrine that increasing the timber growth would increase the water supply. Nothing was to be expected, he thought, in the way of increased water supply from this source for the mining regions of the country. "In his opinion the Government did not now own a thousand acres of land which is valuable for horticulture or timber preservation, and cultivation ought therefore to be urged upon the more tangible ground of the indispensable uses of timber, the landscape beauty of trees, and their healthful influence on the climate. The response was made by J. H. Morgan of Ontario, who congratulated the congress on the enlargement of mutual interests which had resulted between Canada and the United States from the discussion of the forestry question. Personally, he hoped this mutual interest might aid the establishment of commercial union, of which he declared himself a warm advocate. In his annual address President Minier submitted the following topics for the action of the Congress:

First—The necessity of a policy on the part of the General Government in regard to its timber domain, and also the propriety of removing the tariff on lumber.

Second—The effects if any of forest legislation in the several States.

Third—Suggestions in regard to forest laws and regulations.

Fourth—Artificial forest planting in the prairie States.

Fifth—Ought the States or National Legislature appropriate funds for publishing our proceedings?

Sixth—How to enlarge and make more effective the labors of the American Forestry Congress.

President Minier said the labors of the Forestry Congress were now poorly appreciated, but they were just begun. The congress was slowly changing the sentiments of the people on the subject of tree-planting, which could be made not only pleasant but profitable. "Forests renew the soil," said he, "purify the atmosphere, and beautify the country. Cities and villages, besides shade and ornamental trees, are demanding parks. Civilization and enlightenment have brought us into close relation to trees and to intimate dependence on vegetation."

The Nebraska delegation sent a letter stating their inability to attend on account of duties in connection with their State fair, and accompanied it by a report recommending instruction in the schools, the publication of small, popular pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and lectures before all teachers' institutes upon the fundamental principles of forestry. They invite the congress to meet at Lincoln next year. Prof. Rudd supplemented his report by saying that he wanted a resolution adopted before adjourning that calling for the introduction of forestry as one of the indispensable studies in agricultural colleges. No study in the Iowa Agricultural College had been productive of better results. His suggestion was received with applause. An informal discussion followed upon various plans for encouraging tree-planting, the exemption from taxation of lands so planted being most favored. It was argued that walnut trees should be planted for profit, and that this culture was a promising industry in this country. A valuable paper by Fred Grundy of Morrisonville, Ill., was read on the subject of "Legislation for Tree-Planting in Illinois." The committee to nominate officers was appointed and the congress adjourned for the day. Gov. Oglesby, assisted by several of the State officers, gave a reception to the delegates at the Executive Mansion this evening.

The President's Responsibility for the Surplus.

Omaha *Herald* (Dem.): President Cleveland has not as yet undertaken to lead his party in matters of legislation. He has argued rightly that his is an executive office and that interference in matters of legislation might be illy brooked by those officials chosen for that purpose by the people.

It cannot be denied, however, that the executive and legislative branches of the Government are coordinate and correlative. The fact is particularly plain at this time, when the Executive branch of the Government is greatly overburdened with an unnecessary surplus of revenue, which surplus is being daily increased by taxation. An emergency exists, and Congress having twice failed to meet it, the proper thing would seem to be the promulgation by the President of a specific scheme of fiscal legislation.

Let the President first determine what sum of money will be required for the expenses of the Government next year. Then through the Treasury Department, its customs and revenue collectors, and appraisers, etc., collect data from which to determine on what objects and by what methods the necessary funds shall be raised. If this is done there can be no rational objection to the President backing up the plan with the influence of his position.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE REUNION.

Meeting of Old Veterans at Detroit—The Injustice to an Old Soldier.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The reunion of the Army of the Tennessee opened today and included various ceremonies. The old "Stonewall" regiment, the Seventeenth Michigan, held its reunion today in commemoration of the Battle of South Mountain. Capt. Goodrill threw the meeting into an uproar by carrying in a poor, decrepit, paralytic man of 70 years of age, whom the comrades at once recognized as Private John Jones of Company I. The old man has lost his voice and speaks only in a whisper. The tears ran down his face as he saw his old comrades. When Gen. Withington came to speak to him Jones threw his arms around the General's neck and kissed him, crying like a child. The greatest indignation prevailed when the old fellow, between his sobs, told that he had been robbed of his pension. "Some scoundrel swore," said he, "that I was paralyzed before I went into the army and they stopped my pension." Col. Swift said it was outrageous on the face of it. "If he were paralyzed before he entered the army how could he get in?" Gen. Withington, Col. Swift, and Col. Luce were appointed a committee to lay the matter before the Commissioner of Pensions. Col. Luce of Monroe was reelected President for the ensuing year, and Major De Long of the same place Secretary. Col. Swift asked the boys to "chip in" their quarters for poor old Private Jones, which they did readily and liberally.

The gay old boys in this State who climbed the hills of Chepultepec and reveled in the halls of the Montezumas were on hand filled with patriotic zeal. Twenty-five graybeards assembled in Beecher's Hall, after routine business, reelected President Col. A. T. McReynolds, Vice-President E. W. Simpson, and Secretary and Treasurer N. B. Rowley. The veterans resolved to accept the invitation of the "Younger Branch of the Army," and, in carriages, participate in the grand procession. They had a banquet at the Hotel Benedict this evening.

The Fourth Michigan Cavalry, which also held a reunion today, has the peculiar distinction of being the regiment that captured Jeff Davis early the morning of May 10, 1865. Lieut. James Vernor of this city is the possessor of Jeff's dressing-gown. The Lieutenant was in the capturing expedition, and the garment was taken out of the Confederate President's tent by Sergt. W. D. Pond, who gave it to him. It is of cashmere of variegated red, brown, and yellow, and lined with quilted silk. Another memento of the capture of the arch rebel is a revolver. It was presented to Davis by some English sympathizers and given by him to his wife when they fled from Richmond. The morning before the capture Mrs. Davis gave the revolver to Col. Johnston, one of her husband's staff officers. When the fugitive surrendered Johnston handed the pistol to a soldier named Hines. About half an hour afterward the First Michigan Cavalry came up on the same errand, and the detachments (under a mistake) fired at each other. Two of the Fourth Regiment were killed and three wounded, but one of the two killed was Hines. The pistol was taken from his dead body by Capt. Charles T. Hudson of this city, who handed it to Sergt. Hines of Company E, brother of the dead soldier. The Sixteenth Michigan, Battery M, and the First Michigan Light Artillery also held interesting reunions.

Illinois Will Lead the Parade.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 14. — [Special.] — The statement that Commander-in-Chief Fairchild had reversed the order of the procession at St. Louis and placed Wisconsin first instead of Illinois is untrue. Adjutant-General Gray today forwarded the following letter to Gen. Greer of St. Louis:

"Will you kindly say that the question of precedence existing between Wisconsin and Illinois was referred by a committee of Illinois comrades to Commander-in-Chief Fairchild some time ago, and he promptly decided that Wisconsin should not insist upon it. Wisconsin was organized as a department June 7, 1866, with Gen. James K. Proudfit as Commander, and issued the first charter to Post No. 1, City of Madison, Wis., June 10, 1866, afterwards chartering a post at Philadelphia and one in the Department of the Potomac. This was all done before the Illinois Department was organized. Yet from the fact that Comrade E. Stephenson had established a post at Denver, Ill., in April of the same year, and because the order originated in Illinois, the Commander in Chief thinks the department may properly hold the precedence which has been accorded it heretofore, and has so decided."

Other Gatherings of Veterans.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Sept. 14—The Nineteenth Ohio monuments were dedicated this morning with exercises both impressive and appropriate. At 10 o'clock the dedication began at the rostrum in the National Cemetery. The addresses of Gov. Forsker and Gov. Beaver were received with great applause. Gov. Foraker and the Fourteenth Regiment left tonight to attend the Constitutional Centennial in Philadelphia. The monuments are, with two exceptions, of granit, and are both tasteful and appropriate.

THE CHICAGO MAN WON'T LOSE.

He Will Make, Rather, by the New System of Trading.

The average Chicago broker is not worrying so much as one might expect over the new system of trading and reduction in commissions established by the New York Stock Exchange. At first glance, on learning that trades for the account can be made at one-half the former commission—one-sixteenth for purchase and sale, or one-eighth for a "turn"—one would think that the broker's profits, unless his business grows, are to be reduced 50 per cent. Most Chicago brokers have to divide commissions with the New York houses that execute the trades. Thus, while it has cost a customer ¼ per cent to make a "turn" in stocks, or $25 to buy and sell 100 shares, the Chicago broker has kept for his trouble only $12.50. Now these figures will be halved. A stock broker's office is expensive. A special wire to New York is now a necessity, and the cheapest one in the city costs $15,000 a year. If brokers here had hard work to make expenses hitherto, as they claim, what is to become of them now?

"It won't hurt our business a bit," said a shrewd broker yesterday. "On the contrary, I suspect that our commissions will be larger than ever. You see, the public doesn't understand this trading for the account. They think it's going to give them a chance to scalp [trade on small fluctuations] with very little expense to themselves. But they forget that they are not going to be able to buy stocks for the account as cheaply as for cash. Nominally, interest is to cut no figure in account transactions, and we brokers shall not charge any interest, but any man who owns securities will sell them cheaper for cash than he will if he has to wait fifteen days for his money. For instance, suppose that Northwestern is selling on a cash basis at 114. Now, if you want to buy 100 shares on account and get the benefit of the commission, you will probably have to pay 114⅜. The holder won't carry that stock for you fifteen days for nothing, but will add to the cash price enough to cover the interest, which on $11,400 at 6 per cent is $26.50. So, if you wish to buy on account some arbitrageur will offer you the stock at 114⅜, making the 100 shares cost you $11,437.50, plus commission. The arbitrageur would make $9 by accommodating you. On cheaper stocks the interest would cut less figure, of course. But, nevertheless, there will always be two prices, one for cash and one for account, and the cash market will be the basis for the latter. Account transactions are to be settled every fifteen days. As settlement day approaches the difference between the cash and account market prices will lessen, until the fifteenth day they will coincide. Thus if Northwestern stands at 114⅜ for fifteen days after you buy it on account at 114⅜ you can then sell at only 114, either for cash or for account, and are the loser. You have simply carried another man's stock for him. It was a dead-open-and-shut game for him, for he took no risk, while you paid fifteen days' interest merely for the chance of making a turn."

"But fifteen days ought to give a man a chance to make a turn."

"Yes; but you must bear in mind that if you buy for account you can sell only in the same way. You haven't got the stock and can't sell for cash, so your market is limited. Trading for account may be dull even while the cash market is very active. Interest rates may fluctuate and run against you. You will be hedged in by conditions which do not affect the cash market at all."

"Do you think there will be much trading for account?"

"Yes, the boys think the system a great thing, and will give it a good trial. Our commissions won't suffer, though. You know, we charge a fresh commission every time a trade is carried over from one settlement day to another. If a man buys a stock and can't sell it at a profit in fifteen days, he pays us another one-sixteenth per cent to have the trade carried over another fifteen days, and so on. That thing will happen often enough, I am sure, to bring commissions up to the old amount, if not above it."

Other brokers talked in a similar strain, although some few, who had evidently thought little about the new system of trading, feared that the innovation meant loss to them. The account system is like that in use on the Board of Trade Stock Exchange, the Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York, and the London Stock Exchange.

The Northwestern National Insurance Company is the only company so far that has dared to leave the Chicago Fire Association of Underwriters. They believe in doing insurance business on their own judgment, as stated in their advertisement in our columns.

268 different styles of chamber suits at Colby's, 217 and 219 State street.

THREE STRAIGHT GAMES.

THE CHAMPIONS POUND MAUL'S DELIVERY IN FINE STYLE.

Pettit Put In to Pitch in the Eighth Inning, but It Cannot Be Said that He Was a Success—Detroit, New York, and Pittsburg Also Winners—The Giants in Third Place—West Side Races—Turf Events at Sheepshead Bay, Cleveland, Rochester, and Elsewhere.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Detroit	106	68	38	.641
Chicago	102	60	42	.588
New York	106	59	47	.556
Philadelphia	107	59	48	.551
Boston	103	56	47	.543
Pittsburg	103	46	57	.446
Washington	103	39	64	.378
Indianapolis	106	31	75	.292

Three straight victories for the home team is the record of the closing series between the Philadelphia and Chicago clubs. The Chicagos won the third game, an eight-inning contest, yesterday by a score of 17 to 12. They batted Maul's delivery for nineteen actual hits, which yielded twenty-three bases. Clarkson pitched for the home team for seven innings, after which Anson, to satisfy the spectators, put Pettit in the box. Clarkson gave two men bases on balls and his delivery was batted for five singles and two triples. In the inning that Pettit pitched the visitors scored eight runs, none of them earned, however. He had poor command of the ball, and, in addition to seeing his curves batted for four singles, a double, and a home-run, gave two men bases on balls and made four wild pitches. The score:

Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E	Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E
Pettit, r f & p	2	4	0	1	0	Wood, l. f.	1	2	2	0	0
Ryan, c f	3	2	2	0	0	Andrews c f.	2	1	1	0	1
Sullivan, l f	2	1	1	0	0	Fogarty, r f.	2	1	2	0	0
Anson, 1b	3	3	11	2	0	Mulvey, 3b.	3	3	3	2	0
Pfeffer, 2b	2	2	3	6	1	Ferguson, 2b	1	1	5	0	1
Will'm'son, s.s	1	1	0	3	0	Farrar, 1b	2	1	6	0	0
Burns, 3b	0	3	1	2	2	Irwin, s. s.	2	3	0	4	0
Clk'n, p.&rf.	3	3	1	4	1	Clements, c.	1	2	5	2	0
Daring, c	3	3	6	5	1	Maul, p	1	2	1	4	0
Totals	17	22	24	21	7	Totals	12	16	24	13	4

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	1	5	2	0	2	7	0	—17	
Philadelphia	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	8	—12	

Earned runs—Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 3. Home run—Irwin. Three-base hits—Darling, Pettit, Farrar, Irwin. Two-base hit—Clements. Bases stolen—Pfeffer (1), Burns (1), Irwin (1). Bases on balls—Ryan (1), Anson (1), Burns (1), Wood (2), Fogarty (1), Ferguson (1). Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 4. Passed balls—Darling (1), Clements (1). Wild pitches—Clarkson (1), Pettit (4), Maul (1). Struck out—By Clarkson, 5; by Pettit, 1; by Maul, 2. Double play—Burns-Pfeffer-Anson. Hit by pitched ball—Sullivan. Time of game—2:15. Umpire—Powers.

Detroit, 15; Boston, 6.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 14.—The visitors played like a lot of schoolboys today, but the best playing in the world would not have saved them from defeat. Score:

Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Richard'n, 2b	2	3	5	5	0	Kelly, c	1	2	2	2	0
Brouthers, 1b	1	1	15	0	0	Nash, 2b	0	0	1	1	1
Rowe, s. s.	1	3	1	7	0	Wise, r. f.	2	2	2	0	1
Thomps'n, r f	1	2	1	0	0	Sutton, s. s.	2	3	2	2	1
White, 3b	2	2	0	0	0	Manning, l f	0	1	1	0	0
Twitchell, lf.	2	3	2	0	0	Morrill, 1b	1	2	9	2	1
Bennett, c	2	3	2	1	0	Johnston, c f	0	0	3	0	0
Hanlon, c. f.	2	3	3	0	0	Burdock, 2b	0	1	2	3	0
Baldwin, p	2	4	0	5	0	Conway, p	0	1	0	2	0
Totals	15	25	27	19	0	Totals	6	12	27	10	4

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	—6

Earned runs—Detroit, 10; Boston, 6. Two-base hits—Richardson, Thompson, Sutton. Three-base hits—Bennett, Wise, Morrill. Double play—Wise-Nash. First base on balls—Bennett (3), Hanlon, Richardson, Twitchell, Rowe, Hines, Conway. First base on errors—Detroit, 2. Struck out—Bennett, Wise (2). Passed balls—Kelly, 3. Wild pitches—Conway, 2. Time—1:55. Umpire—Daniels.

New York, 5; Indianapolis, 3.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 14.—A wild throw to second base by Arundel in the fifth inning let in two runs for New York and lost the game for Indianapolis. Attendance, 1,500. Score:

Indiana olis.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Seery, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Gore, c. f.	1	1	3	0	0
Brown, r f	0	0	0	0	0	Tiernan, r. f.	0	1	0	0	0
Lilly, c.	0	0	5	1	0	Ward, s. s.	0	1	2	3	0
Denny, 3b	0	1	1	2	1	Connor, 1b.	1	1	10	1	0
Jackson, 1b.	1	1	10	1	1	O'Rourke, 3b	1	2	0	3	0
M'Ge'chy, c. f	0	2	2	0	0	Gillespie, l f	0	0	1	0	0
Bassett, 2b.	1	1	2	2	1	Richards'n, 2b	0	0	2	1	1
Arundel, c.	0	1	5	1	1	Brown, c.	0	1	5	0	0
Healy, p.	0	1	1	3	0	Keefe, p.	0	0	0	6	0
Totals	3	7	34	15	5	Totals	5	10	27	19	3

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Indianapolis	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	—3
New York	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	*	—5

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 1; New York, 2. Two-base hit—McGeachy. Three-base hits—Glasscock, McGeachy. Home runs—O'Rourke, Richardson. First base on balls—Healy, Ward, Connor, O'Rourke. First base on errors—Indianapolis, 2; New York, 3. Struck out—Arundel, Brown (Indianapolis) 2, Connor, Keefe, Tiernan. Passed balls—Arundel, 2; Brown, 2. Wild pitches—Healy, 2. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Valentine.

Pittsburg, 9; Washington, 2.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 14.—Pittsburg defeated the Senators again today, winning three straight, a feat that Washington accomplished upon their last visit to this city. The game was won in the first inning by heavy batting, aided by Gilmore's wild pitching. Galvin's work for the home team was masterly. Attendance, 1,800. Score:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	Washington.	R	B	P	A	E
Carroll, c. f.	1	1	2	2	0	Carroll, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Coleman, r f.	1	1	3	0	0	Hines, c. f.	1	1	2	0	0
Miller, c.	1	1	3	0	0	Daily, r. f.	1	2	2	0	0
Dalrym'le, l. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Bright, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Barkley, lb.	2	3	14	0	0	Gilmore, p.	0	0	0	6	0
Smith, 2b.	2	2	0	5	1	Mack, c.	0	0	5	0	0
Kuehne, s.s.	0	3	1	4	0	Myers, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0
Whitney, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0	Shindle, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0
Galvin, p.	0	1	2	5	0	Gilligan, s. s.	0	0	2	3	1
Totals	9	15	27	18	2	Totals	2	7	27	17	3

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pittsburg	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—9
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 6. Two-base hit—Dalrymple. Three-base hits—Barkley, Galvin. Double play—Donnelly-Myers-O'Brien. First base on balls—Carroll, Miller, Smith, Barkley, Hines, Myers, Gilmore. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 2; Washington, 1. Struck out—By Galvin, 2; by Gilmore, 4. Passed balls—Miller, 1; Mack, 1. Time—1:40. Umpire—Doescher.

American Association Games.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent
St. Louis	117	86	31	.735
Cincinnati	119	70	49	.588
Louisville	116	67	49	.577
Baltimore	113	63	50	.557
Brooklyn	116	55	61	.474
Athletic	115	47	68	.409
Metropolitan	116	37	79	.318
Cleveland	116	33	83	.284

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Base-ball, morning game:

Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—2
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	—6

Afternoon game:

Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Cleveland	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	*	—4

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Base-ball:

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	—5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	—4

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 14.—Base-ball:

Athletic	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	4	—8
Louisville	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—6

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 14.—Base-ball:

Baltimore	0	1	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	—9
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	—4

Game called on account of darkness.

Northwestern League Games.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Base-ball:

Des Moines	2	1	0	4	6	0	0	0	6	—19
Minneapolis	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	*	—4

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Base-ball:

Oshkosh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Duluth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Illinois State League.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Base-ball:

Champaign Clippers	0	0	5	2	2	3	0	1	0	—13
Crawfordsvilles	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Miscellaneous Games.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Base-ball: Canton, 3; Kalamazoo, 2.

OREGON, Ill., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Base-ball: Oregon Mutuals, 24; Waterloo, Ia., 11.

The Game with New York Today.

The New York club will begin its final series with the Chicago club at the White Stocking Park this afternoon. Van Haltren and Daly will be the home battery.

Capt. Irwin and His Prediction.

It will doubtless be remembered that not long ago Capt. Irwin of the Philadelphia club talked for publication and made the prediction that Chicago would finish in fifth place. No one doubts that this forecast was founded on his prejudices instead of his judgment, for there is little doubt that Chicago will stand second at the close of the season—a very good place considering the fact that Anson has taken in so much new material and that the season was begun very badly. Chicago people remember Irwin's conduct here last season when he set his catcher back, and since then he has been sore and ugly toward the Chicago club. There was a demand at the time Irwin made an exhibition of himself last season that he be disciplined, but nothing was done. The Chicagos are determined to beat the Phillies out, and they should have no difficulty in doing so, as Philadelphia yesterday dropped to fourth place. Philadelphia was outplayed by the Champions during the present series, notwithstanding that the scores were close. Chicago has beaten Philadelphia twelve of the eighteen games played with her, a record of which Anson need not be ashamed.

RACING ON THE WEST SIDE.

A Larger Attendance than Usual—The Finish of the Season.

There was a larger attendance than usual at the West-Side track yesterday. But two first choices won, and these could scarcely be called favorits. The first race had five starters. Book odds: Five to 2 against Councilor, 3 to 1 against The Miller and Mary T., 4 to 1 against Breakdown, 6 to 1 against George S. Jr. Councilor won hands down.

SUMMARY.

Purse $250, of which $50 to second; for maiden 3-year-olds; those having run second to carry three pounds extra; ten pounds below the scale; five-eighths of a mile:

J. D. Patton's ch. g. Councilor, by Ten Broeck, dam Gold Bug, 105 lbs. (G. Covington)..... 1
W. Mulkey's blk. g. Breakdown, by Virginius, dam Rosalia, 105 lbs. (Curtis)..... 2
A. F. McCullaugh's br. c. George S. Jr., by Harkaway, dam unknown, 108 lbs. (Gallego). 3
Mary T., 105 lbs. (Overton); The Miller, 105 lbs. (Cochrane), also ran.

Time—1:04.

The second race had four starters. Betting: Even money against Joe Harris, 3 to 1 against Long John, 2 to 1 against Violin, 6 to 1 against King Nero. Violin won handily.

SUMMARY.

Purse $250, of which $50 to second; selling allowances; for all ages; horses to be sold for $1,500, proper weight; then 5 pounds for each $100 down to $1,000; then 3 pounds for each $100 down to $500; five-eighths of a mile:

A. D. Bellew's b. g. Violin, by Volturno, dam Roxana, aged, 102 lbs. (Cochrane)..... 1
J. Ward's ch. h. Long John, by Black Nic, dam Flora, aged, 109 lbs. (Thorpe)..... 2
Lone Star Stable's ch. h. Joe Harris, by Sam Harper, dam Maggie D., 4 yrs., 96 lbs. (G. Covington)..... 3
King Nero, aged, 99 lbs. (Gallego), also ran.

Time—1:03¾.

In the third race Tam O'Shanter was a hot favorit at 100 to 40 on. It was 5 to 1 against each Revoke and Avery and 15 to 1 against each of the others. Avery went out in front and won untouched.

SUMMARY.

Purse $250, of which $50 to second; horses entered to be sold for $2,000; proper weight; then 1 pound allowed for each $100 down to $1,500; then 2 pounds for each $100 down to $1,000; then 3 pounds for each $100 down to $500; seven and a half furlongs:

Eugene Leizh's b. g. Avery, by Gramis, dam Carrie P., $1,200, aged, 104 lbs. (Gerhardy)... 1
Campbell & Fenton's b. g. Tam O'Shanter, $1,000, 4 yrs., 100 lbs. (Covington)..... 2
T. Kiley's ch. g. Revoke, by Harry O'Fallon, dam Sally Doswell, $2,000, aged, 115 lbs. (owner)..... 3
Probus, $1,000, 4 yrs., 100 lbs. (Sedgeley); Allie, $600, aged, 88 lbs. (Overton), also ran.

Time—1:37.

The fourth race had four starters. First Dago and then Lewis Clark alternated as favorit, but at the post the odds were: 7 to 10 against Dago, Even against Lewis Clark, 10 to 1 against each of the others. When the flag fell Dago was in front. Glen Fisher was last away, but at once joined Dago. At the upper turn close order obtained, Lewis Clark being last. The greatest finish of the meeting resulted. Gibbs set Clark up at the eighth post and from there to the wire all were whipping. Such a struggle was it that even the casehardened throng of race-goers was roused to enthusiasm, and voices of every tone rang the changes on "Glen Fisher," "Lewis Clark," and "Dago." The three finished "heads on." The judges gave the race to Lewis Clark and placed Dago second. Gibbs on Clark broke a stirrup. Time, 1:16.

The last event had five starters. Betting: 9 to 5 against Belle Taw, 3 to 1 against each Little Sullivan, Kitty R., and Vivian, 5 to 1 against Festus. Belle Taw was never headed.

SUMMARY.

Purse and conditions same as second race:

John Bowler's b. f. Belle Taw, by Long Taw, dam Belle Davis, $900, 3 yrs., 93 lbs. (Sedgeley)..... 1
Thomas Hurn's br. f. Vivian, by Virginius, dam Oakland Maid, $500, 3 yrs., 87 lbs. (Overton).. 2
J. D. Patton's ch. f. Kitty R., by Duke of Kent, dam Bolonga, 3 yrs., 94 lbs. (H. Gerhardy)... 3
Festus, $700, 3 yrs., 90 lbs. (Watson); Little Sullivan, $500, 4 yrs., 90 lbs. (Cochrane), also ran.

Time—1:15½.

The Entries for Today.

The following are the entries for today:

First race, three-fourths of a mile—Bill Sterritt (115 pounds), Jack Brown (93), Fred Wooley (103), Vivian (98).

Second race, one mile, selling—Glen Hall (105 pounds), Hopedale (100), Probus (97), Rebel Scout (98).

Third race, seven-eighths of a mile—Hipon (102 pounds), Allie (105), Comet (105), Longway (105).

Fourth race, one mile and fifty yards—Ira E. Bride (102 pounds), Vice-Regent (108), Alfred (108), Hindoo Rose (99).

Fifth race, three-fourths of a mile—Belle K. (105 pounds), P. Line (105), Irma H. (84), Tartar (105), Phil Lewis (108), Bill Sterritt (105), Tom Booth (99), Comedy (87).

OTHER TURF EVENTS.

Second Day's Trotting in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 14.—[

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

It was incorrectly stated yesterday that Mr. Bisbee had presented to the County Clerk a petition for the annexation of Hyde Park to the city. He simply asked for information as to the way such a petition should be drawn up.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 63; 9 a. m., 65; 10 a. m., 70; 11 a. m., 72; 12 m., 73; 1 p. m., 75; 3 p. m., 73; 6 p. m., 73. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.63; 6 p. m., 29.66.

Thirty-eight indictments were returned by the grand jury yesterday. Among them was one for murder against Charles Hoff, the farmer who lived near Niles Centre. He is accused of killing his step-daughter, Mary Fram, with a stick of wood while in a drunken rage.

William Briggs, alias Kid Edwards, said to be one of the foremost crooks in the country, arrived here last week from St. Louis with a new racket, which has caused complaints to come in from all the large cities. Briggs' scheme was to solicit subscriptions for a fashion magazine he would offer for much less than the regular price. He would collect small amounts and give a receipt. Officers Marks and O'Donnell captured him yesterday morning.

Collector Seeberger yesterday received the decision of the Treasury Department as to the shipment of American products in Canadian bottoms hence to American ports through Canada. The department decides that it can't be done, but that upon the arrival of the same at an American port, after its passage through Canada and the production of the requisit proofs of identity, it can be admitted free of duty as domestic products exported and returned in the same condition.

Headed by a brass band forty of the uniformed members of the Canton Excelsior marched from the Sherman House to the Chicago & Alton station yesterday afternoon. They went out of the direct line somewhat to make an entertaining display of their marching and equipment on State street and other South Side thoroughfares. The company left with the remainder of the organization and members of the Militant branch of the order of Odd-Fellows over the Alton Road to Denver to attend the convention of the order there.

The work of putting in the piling and dredging for the foundation of the centre pier of the Dearborn street bridge is progressing rapidly, and Gen. Fitz-Simons says the approaches and piers will be ready for the superstructure before the first frost. "The bridge at Wells street will be moved down there," he says, "and, while they may take it apart to do so, I don't think there is any necessity for such a step. No, our firm is not interested in that part of the work, but there are no practical difficulties in taking the bridge off the centre pier it now stands on, loading it bodily on scows, and floating it down to Dearborn street." The General did not have exact figures handy, but the centre pier of the new bridge will take up the same space in the river's channel that the Clark street pier now does. There is no provision as yet for a viaduct at the north end of the new bridge over the Northwestern tracks, but, as the bridge is to be of the same hight as the Clark and State street structures, arrangements must be made for approaches at either end. Gen. Fitz-Simons says there will be no trouble on the South Side, as the grade of one in twenty can readily be made there between the abutment and the line of South Water street.

The Paving of West Jackson Street.

A largely-attended meeting of Jackson street property-owners was held at the residence of O. Sands, No. 511 West Jackson street, Tuesday evening to consider the ordinance recently adopted by the Council for paving that street between Halsted street and Hoyne avenue with asphalt. A communication was received from the Barber Asphalt Company stating that the cost would be $4.92 per front foot and that the pavement would be kept in repair for five years by the company. Eighteen expressed their preference for a granit top dressing to cost $1 and seven were in favor of the asphalt. A committee consisting of J. H. Pearson, Jacob Beidler, George W. Stanford, F. D. Meachem, and B. F. Ferguson was appointed to report more definitly the cost of granit dressing, and also to ascertain—provided property-owners would put the street in shape—whether the Park Board would accept it as a boulevard. Indignation was expressed that the Aldermen of the Ninth and Eleventh Wards voted for the ordinance without consulting property-owners.

Contradictory Reports on Wheat in the Sibley Elevator.

The committee appointed by the Board of Trade to examine the wheat in store in this city has struck an ugly snag, inasmuch as it has reported that a portion of the wheat in the Sibley Elevator was below grade. Mr. Sibley was out of the city at the time, but on his return day before yesterday he quietly got Inspector Smeillie, T. H. Foster, and John Mansfield, members of the Appeals Committee, to visit his warehouse and examine the grain in question. Those three gentlemen have signed a card, "to whom it may concern," to the effect that the grain is in most excellent condition and not below grade, which, of course, places the Board of Trade committee in an awkward predicament. The committee has since tried to induce Mr. Sibley to let it go back and reëxamine the grain, but his reply was that if any legal rights could be shown why the request should be complied with he would do so, otherwise not. Under the circumstances the board can declare the grain "irregular," but at the same time Mr. Sibley would have a good cause of action at law if any damages result from such a declaration by the board.

To Welcome Bishop McLaren.

After an absence of about seven months for the restoration of his health, Bishop McLaren will return this evening to the city. The clergy and laity of the Diocese of Chicago are preparing to give their returning diocesan a most cordial welcome. A committee of reception has been appointed, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Morrison, Chairman; Deans Locke, Phillips, and Wilkinson; the Rev. Messrs. Fleetwood, Knowles, White, and Toll; Messrs. Francis B. Peabody, A. Tracy; Lay, C. R. Larrabee, James L. Houghteling, S. Corning Judd, J. K. Edsall, Edwin Walker, W. K. Ackerman, J. W. Doane, Melville W. Fuller, D. R. Cameron, and W. Kelsey Reed, of the city; Frederick Stahl, Galena; Judge Drummond, Wheaton; Emery Cobb, Kankakee; and Dr. Kilborne, Elgin. A sub-committee will meet at the Grand Pacific this evening at 8:30 sharp. Tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. there will be a thanksgiving service in the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, and then a luncheon in the clergy house.

A Strike at the Union Steel Works.

Nine of the skilled employés in the Union Steel Works, Noble street and North avenue, quit work yesterday afternoon, and the strike may involve 100 others. About two weeks ago the company put in a new train of rolls, increasing the capacity of the mill from 700 steel bars per day to 1,100, without employing additional help or increasing the pay of the men. Last Monday a committee of the dissatisfied men called on President Buckingham and requested him to increase the wages 30 per cent, which he refused to do. The matter was then placed in the hands of the District Executive Board, and that body called Tuesday and again yesterday. The board acknowledged 30 per cent too much of an increase, but expressed a willingness to compromise on 15 per cent. This also was refused and a strike was ordered. The men are backed in their action by the district, and the influence of both districts in Chicago will be brought to bear on the matter and efforts made to prevent the mill from obtaining supplies.

How the President Will Get Into Chicago.

The Sub-Committee on Escort had a meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday to arrange for President Cleveland's reception. The President will arrive in Chicago at 9 a. m. Oct. 5. He will come in on an Alton train, which will be transferred to the Illinois Central track at some suburban point. The President will leave the train at Thirty-first street, where he will be received by the Mayor, city officials, Reception Committee, and the military. There will be a procession formed of the United States National troops, Illinois National Guard, troops of other States and from the International Military Encampment, uniformed civic societies, and other industrial societies. These bodies will move up Michigan avenue, and about midway of the Lake Front a stand will be erected, where the President will review the procession. In the afternoon a general reception will be given at the Palmer House, and a card reception in the evening.

SUBURBAN.

South Chicago.

A costly collision occurred on the Baltimore & Ohio near South Chicago at 4:50 a. m. yesterday, partially wrecking two locomotives and shaking up two coaches of people. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers gave a largely-attended ball at Martine's South Side Hall Tuesday night. The South Chicago people returned from the dance in two special cars. When nearing the Illinois Central crossing at Eighty-fifth street the train was running rather slowly. On the main track was a switch engine, and into this the passenger engine crashed. The engineer of the latter engine claims that the headlight of the switch engine was very dirty, making it appear to him that it was some distance away. The front of the first car was badly smashed, and the fronts of the two locomotives were wrecked. Nobody was seriously hurt, although one man's face was cut.

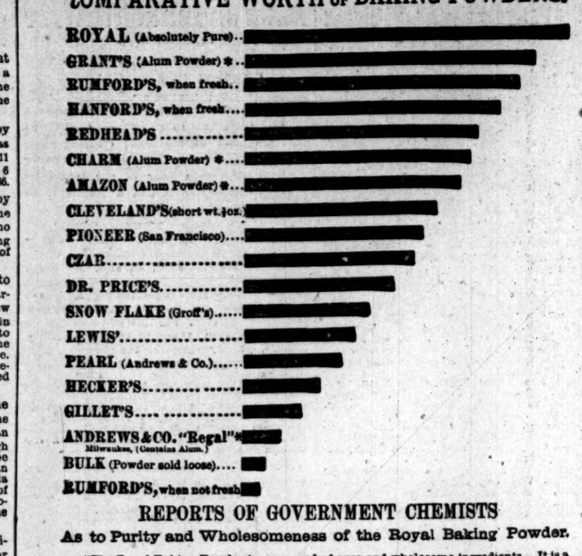
Officer John Broholm was reported missing yesterday since Monday noon. He turned up, however, last evening, and said he had been visiting a sister in Chicago just from Nebraska. Some thought he had been robbed and murdered.

Senator George F. Edmunds wrote: "I regard Salutaris a very valuable water." Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, No. 48 Lake street.

12 Cabinets and 2 Panels $2.00. Family groups and children perfect. Wilson's Studio, 289 State.

Sixteen finest photos $3. Brand's Studios.

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.



REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

"The Royal Baking Powder is composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances. E. G. LOVE, Ph. D."

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure. "H. A. MOTT, Ph. D."

"The chemical tests to which I have submitted the Royal Baking Powder prove it perfectly healthful, and free from every deleterious substance. "WM. MCMURTRIE, E. M., Ph. D."

NOTE—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by chemical analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair-minded person of these facts.

*While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued permits to marry to the following couples, the parties living in Chicago where no other residence is given:

	Age.
Charles Bourgart, Louise Heintz	29—28
Fred Techauts, Bertha Frank	47—31
Albert Wegner, Alvina Fromm	23—22
Hugo Krause, Augusta Schroeder	26—24
John Davison, Minnie Dickison	31—30
Josef Schawa, Josephine Wlaczka	26—18
Albert H. Campbell, Gertie Seamons	24—19
John Jacobsen, Karen Borgenson	32—30
John Cesal, Theresia Shuchl	25—21
Louis Zenike, Ottilia Misch	24—17
Andreas Olsen, Anna Stenson	32—27
Henry Kusha, Mary Basenek	21—18
Benjamin T. Smith, Theresa M. Kapelski	26—24
William Sville, Katie Johnson	21—19
Irving P. Belden, Minnie J. Hallock	28—21
Herman Larson, Mathilda Johnson	36—21
G. W. Terr, Abbie R. Smith, Englewood	30—26
J. E. Johnson, Leland, Ill., C. B. Harper, same	37—26
Horace Wheeler, Ida V. Coleman	28—21
Nels T. Anderson, Ida C. Hilnberg	34—26
William F. Kearney, Nellie McCusker	34—25
L. D. Ma Lette, Englewood, J. M. Beatley, same	24—22
Timothy Griffin, Mary Casey	24—23
G. P. Bay, Augusta H. Keogh, Lake	34—23
A. Carlson, Lake View, Ada Strahan, Hyde Park	27—23
J. A. Kaerwer, Lake, Lydia O. Diehl	22—20
Hamilton Robinson, Ida Cloverdon	21—20
Fred C. Irwin, Clara C. Misner	25—24

MARRIAGES.

MARTIN—KIRK—At Kenosha, Wis., Sept. 12, by the Rev. F. S. Stein, James Charles Martin of firm of Martin, Tilden & May and Elizabeth Jane Kirk of Hampshill, Ill.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:00 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway. Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 34, 103 Dearborn-st.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

CASEY—Mrs. Rossetta Casey, aged 83 years and 8 days, mother of Mrs R. M. Kelly.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 856 Warren-av., at 9:30 a. m. Thursday. Interment at Bramfield, Ill.

DENNISON—At Waukegan, Ill., Sept. 12 at 12 p. m., Miss Fannie Dennison, daughter of A. J. Dennison

DORSEY—Sept. 14, Bridget, beloved wife of George Dorsey and dearly beloved mother of George, Sarah, and Mrs Hanley, aged 48 years, born at Listowel, County Kerry, Ireland.

Funeral from her late residence, 542 Twenty-ninth-st., to All Saints' Church, Friday, Sept. 16, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

O, dear mother, how we miss you.
None but us can tell,
But God who has loved you better
Has taken you home to dwell.
FROM YOUR LOVING DAUGHTER SARAH.

FLUSKEY—Sept. 12, 1887, at McHenry, Ill., Mrs. Catherine Finney aged 80 years 2 months and 19 days, mother of Mrs. Catherine Portman of Chicago.

☞ Middle Haddam (Conn.) and Dublin (Ireland) papers please copy.

HAUSLKIN—At his residence, No. 137 North Clark-st., Robert Arthur Hanslein.

Funeral services at 2 o'clock p. m. Friday, Sept. 16, to Graceland Cemetery.

HURSEN—Agnes C. Hursen, beloved daughter of Patrick and Mary Hursen, aged 3 months and 17 days.

Funeral Thursday, Sept. 15, at 10:30 a. m. from the residence of her parents, No. 87 Seymour-st., by carriages to Calvary.

MYERS—The funeral of Jacob Myers will take place from his late residence, 613 West Monroe-st., Friday at 1 o'clock p. m. by carriages to Rosehill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A SPECIAL ALL-NIGHT MEETING OF THE West Division and C. P. Railway Companies' conductors and drivers will be held at their hall, 99 West Randolph-st. Saturday evening, Sept. 17, to take action on the companies' refusal to our demands. By order Executive Committee.
LUKE COYNE, President.

THE REGULAR WEEKLY PRAYER MEETING of the Central W. C. T. U. will be held this morning at 10 a. m. at headquarters, Room 43, 161 La Salle-st. Topic: "Liberty." Led by Mrs. Mary Hull. All are cordially invited to attend.

THE IMPERIAL MALE QUARTET WILL please and the pastor, Mr. Goss, will instruct the clerks assembled this evening at the Chicago Avenue Church. "A Clerk's Temptations" will be the subject discussed.

TONIGHT AT THE PACIFIC GARDEN MISSION, corner of Fourth-av. and Van Buren-st., will be held the 10th anniversary of the founding of the mission. The exercises will be interesting. The public are invited.

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

TAR-OID
A SURE CURE FOR
PILES, SALT RHEUM
And all Skin Diseases. A new method of Compounding Tar. A Cure guaranteed or money refunded. Sold by Druggists and at the office of TAR-OID CO., 73 Randolph-st., Chicago. Price, $1.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.
Madison and Peoria-sts.

IMMENSE SALE
OF
Ladies' and Gents'
Woolen Underwear
AT
JOBBERS' PRICES,
ON
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 15th, 16th, and 17th inst.

800 pieces of Ladies' Gray Mixed Scotch Vests and Drawers at 67 cts. each. Regular retail price, $1.00.

720 pieces of Ladies' Camel's Hair Vests and Drawers at 75 cents each. Usually sold at $1.00.

A large lot of Ladies' Knit Saxony Vests, ribbed and plain, in long or short sleeves, for $1.25 each. Regular price $1.75.

400 pieces of Gents' Scotch All-Wool Shirts and Drawers at $1.19 each. Actual value $1.50.

550 Suits of Gents' Medicated All-Wool Scarlet Shirts and Drawers at $1.00 each. Just two-thirds their market value.

Prospective buyers should not fail to attend this
GREATEST BARGAIN SALE
OF
Woolen Underwear
EVER OFFERED.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

L. MANASSE, Optician,
88 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.
Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.
SIGHT IS
PRICELESS.
Donot trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are notsuited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities have enabled me to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation. ☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain. Four large illustrated Catalogues on application.

SHIRTS
Made to order and "Ready-Made." Moderate Prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.
All patterns preserved. Trial orders solicited.
WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.

MISS JOHANNA SIEMON
Will open her parlors for fashionable dressmaking at 219 Rush-st. on Sept. 15. Her long experience in European Capitals enables her to guarantee satisfaction in work. Latest European styles. Charges reasonable and good workmanship.
Miss J. SIEMON, 219 Rush-st.
Refers by permission to Mrs. J. C. Marquis, Mrs. Joseph O. Ritter, Mrs. John F. Chapin.

James H. Walker & Co.
WABASH-AV. AND ADAMS-ST.
CLOAK DEPT.
LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK IN THE WEST.

JACKETS.
Over 200 styles to choose from, embracing the latest ideas in imported
Kersey Jackets,
Broadcloth Jackets,
Beaver Jackets,
Melton Jackets,
Corkscrew Jackets,
Wide Wale Jackets,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
Perfect in Shape and Cut, Beautifully Made and Finished.
Prices from $5.00 to $28.00.

ULSTERS.
An endless variety of this ever popular garment, made in the choicest cloths of the season,
With Capes,
With Hoods,
With Belts,
Welt Seams,
Lap Seams,
Strap Seams.
Glove Fitting—Tailor-Made.
Fine Finish.
Prices from $10.00 to $50.00

Plush Sacques and Wraps.
Having made early contracts on Plushes we are enabled to give our customers such values as were never seen before in any market, and which cannot be obtained again. Our Plushes are selected with a view to their wearing qualities, and ladies can be certain there are no better to be had.
Our Plush Sacques at $18.75, $20, $22.50, $25, and $35
Are not equaled in this city.
Our Plush Wraps at $18, $20, $25, $28, and $35
Are Beautiful Designs and Extraordinary Value.

Imported Novelties.
We show the most magnificent stock of Paris and Berlin Garments, many of them originals which cannot be duplicated. Exclusive styles and the Richest Fabrics are represented. Call early for first selections.

Needs more room for their constantly-growing trade, and have secured the lease on the premises north of us, which in a short time will be added to our present mammoth quarters, and will be used for our Boys' and Children's Dept. exclusively.
This branch of our business has more than doubled since we first opened, and is most gratifying to us, as it shows that our efforts to sell the very best grades of Clothing at the lowest prices in the city are appreciated by our many patrons.
SPECIAL SALE THIS WEEK
Young Men's Fall Overcoats, $15.
Lined Throughout with Silk,
THE HUB,
The Famous State Street Clothiers, Hatters, and Furnishers,
NORTHWEST CORNER STATE AND JACKSON STREETS.

CURTIS & CO. MFG. CO
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS,
OSCAR BRADFORD, Prest. CHAS. A. BINZ, Secretary.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
CHICAGO: 60-66 W. Monroe Street.
ST. LOUIS: 815-819 N. Second St.
CIRCULAR, BAND & CROSS-CUT SAWS
Mandrels, Saw Gummers and Sharpeners, Upsets, Rubber, Leather and Cotton Belting, Babbit Metal Wrought Iron Pipe, Gauges, Valves, Wrenches, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers, Wire Rope, and all SAW & PLANING MILL SUPPLIES.
SAW MILLS
Gang Edgers, Planing, Matching, Shaping, Moulding, Band Saw, Cord Wood, Lath and Bolter, Felloe Saw, and Mortising Machines.
SHINGLE AND STAVE MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS
IRON AND STEEL SHINGLE BANDS AND LATH YARN.
☞ Agents for SHULTZ' PATENT FULLED LEATHER BELTING and Raw Hide Lace Leather; TANITE EMERY WHEELS AND GRINDING MACHINERY; BANGOR CANT HOOKS AND PEAVEYS. ☞ Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
State and Washington-sts.
We call special attention to the "Windsor" brand of
Silk Umbrellas
$3.00 Each and Upward,
And recommend it highly for its elegant finish. We guarantee its wearing qualities. None are genuine unless stamped on the tie, as below:
Windsor
B. J & P. Makers.
Manufactured by Belknap, Johnson & Powell, New York and Phila.

ICE CREAM. Try the delicious Ice Cream and Water Ices, only 15c a dish, at GUNTHER'S CONFECTIONERY, 212 State-st., below Adams-st.

"Baltimore & Ohio Express."
The management of the Baltimore & Ohio Express desires to inform the public that its business will continue as heretofore in all respects. The change of ownership brings with it a larger field of operations, with improved service and facilities. Patrons are solicited to continue their business with us, and are assured it will suffer no interruption.
W. H. TREGO, Gen'l Manager. ANSON GORTON, Gen'l Agt.

HATS CHAS. W. BARNES' Fall styles Silks and Derbys; superior qualities, best styles and largest stock. Ladies' and Gents' Fine Silk Umbrellas. 148 STATE-ST.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.
Today, Tomorrow, and Saturday
WE PROPOSE TO MAKE AN OCCASION OF
EXTRAORDINARY INTEREST.
IN OUR
GLOVE DEPARTMENT
WE WILL OFFER
7-Hook Overseam Embroidered Gloves.
7-Hook Pique Embroidered Gloves.
8-inch Undressed Mousquetaire, Plain.
8-inch Undressed Mousquetaire, Emb.
In all sizes and all desirable shades, including blacks.
CHOICE AT
$1.00
PER PAIR.
The uniform success of our Special Efforts in this department should be sufficient guarantee that this sale will give to our patrons BARGAINS IN RELIABLE GLOVES unequaled elsewhere. MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
State and Washington-sts.
We have placed in our Basement Salesroom a large line of lower-priced
Triplicate Mirrors,
And as a special inducement we offer:
10x10 English Oak Frame, $2.95 Each.
12x12 English Oak Frame, $3.85 Each.

Racine College Law School.
Opens Oct. 4. Lectures and Instructors: The Hon. Jas. R. Doolittle, Judge Chas. E. Dyer, Judge John H. Wimlow, Hon. J. V. Quarles, H. N. Seaver, L. L. B. (Harvard), S. C. Edsall, Esq.
Good board may be obtained in the town for from $4 to $5.
For terms and other information apply to the WARDEN OF RACINE COLLEGE, Racine, Wis.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.
CHESTER, 20th year opens SEPTEMBER 14.
A MILITARY COLLEGE.
DEGREES IN CIVIL ENGINEERING, CHEMISTRY, ARCHITECTURE, ARTS.
Preparatory Courses. Thorough Technical Work. All Departments conducted by able PROFESSORS. Military system second only to that of U. S. M. A. Annuals of W. D. NICHOLS, C. E., 238 La Salle-st., city. COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

French and English Day School,
2115 INDIANA-AV.
MRS. HOLMAN and MISS DICKERMAN
Will reopen their School September 22d.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE,
New No. 16 Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls. Prepares for College, Science, Art, Music. Regular and special courses. Reopens September 21, 1887. For circulars address MRS. JULIA R. TUTWILER and MRS. ROBINSON NOTTINGHAM, Principals.

CHICAGO CONSERVATORY.
Private and professional Training. Dramatic Art. Music—vocal and instrumental—Elocution, Physical Culture, Languages, etc.
Fall term begins—Private Department, September 15; Professional Department, October 3.
Address SAMUEL KAYZER, Director, Reaper Block, Chicago, Ill., opposite Court-House.

THE HARVARD SCHOOL
(FOR BOYS),
2101 Indiana-av. (cor. 21st-st.). Will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21st. Thorough preparation for College, the Scientific School, or Business. Primary and Higher Departments. For information address JOHN J. SCHOBINGER or JOHN C. GRANT, Principals.

Todd Seminary for Boys,
WOODSTOCK, ILLINOIS.
20th year commences September 13. Boys from 8 to 16 years preferred. Prepared for college or business. A delightful home. Address
REV. R. K. TODD, A. M., Principal.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT OF VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.
Distinct courses of Civil, Mechanical, and Mining Engineering [annual tuition, $65], and in Manual Technology [Free]. Full Faculty. Extensive equipments, facilities in draughting-rooms, laboratories, shops, and field practice. Session opens Sept. 21. For circulars address WILS WILLIAMS, Bursar, Nashville, Tenn.

MRS. LORING
Will begin the ninth year of her school at 2535 Prairie-av. Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in literature, science, and mathematics; also French and German. All departments are on the main floor. Mrs. Loring can be seen daily between 11 and 1.

University School.
(BOYS.)
212 Chicago-av., corner State-st.
Preparation for Colleges and Scientific Schools. Term begins September 22d.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL
(Established 1863),
No. 32 West 40th Street, New York
(Facing Bryant Park). English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Opens Oct. 3, 1887. MISS DAY in charge.

DEARBORN SEMINARY,
2141 Calumet-av.,
Will begin its thirty-second year Monday, Sept. 19th. For circulars address Z. GROVER, Principal, or Mrs. JENNIE F. PURINGTON, Acting Principal.

KINDERGARTEN.
The fall class of the CHICAGO FREE KINDERGARTEN ASSOCIATION will not be open to applicants after Oct. 1. Tuition free. For particulars address CHICAGO FREE KINDERGARTEN ASSOCIATION, 175 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

FOR INFORMATION OF THE
BEST SCHOOLS
In City, or in the East or South, address or call at 170 State-st., Room 6. (No charge.)
TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

GIRLS' HIGHER SCHOOL,
457-459 La Salle-av., Chicago. Twelfth year begins Sept. 15. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Full courses of study, including a preparation for college. Good houses, well located.
Address { MISS REBECCA S. RICE, A. M. / MISS MARY E. BREDY, A. M. } Principals

$500 a School Year,
Schooling, books, home, everything; no incidental expenses. MEDIA ACADEMY for Boys, SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. B. and A. M. (Harvard Graduate), Prin. and Prop'r, Media, Pa., near Philadelphia.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Young Ladies, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d-st., N. Y.
The same able staff of Professors and Teachers is retained, with important additions.
24th YEAR BEGINS OCT. 4.

By O'NEILL & SIMON,
New Wholesale Auction House,
156 & 158 Market-st., Chicago.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
Today at 9:30 a. m.,
A splendid line of superior made
CLOTHING.
1,000 pairs Pants,
2,000 Suits for Fall and Winter,
Well made, all good materials;
2,000 Overcoats,
150 cases Men's, Youth's, and Boys' Hats and Caps,
1,000 dozen Scotch Caps.
Sale positive. O'NEILL & SIMON, Auctioneers.
Special Cloak Sale September 21.
3,000 CLOAKS TO SELL.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
—THE—
Fire Salvage Sale
DOMESTICS
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AFFIRMED.

The Judgment of Judge Gary's Court Sustained at Ottawa.

Opinion of the Supreme Court Handed Down by Judge Magruder.

Exhaustive Review of the Facts and Law of the Case.

No Fatal Error in the Court Below—The Evidence, the Instructions, and the Jury.

Below is given the decision of the Illinois Supreme Court in the case of the condemned Chicago Anarchists, the finding of the lower court being affirmed. The opinion was written by Justice Magruder. In the main sheet of THE TRIBUNE there appears a full account of the proceedings at Ottawa and of the manner of the reception of the news in Chicago and elsewhere.

This case comes before us by writ of error to the Criminal Court of Cook County. The writ has been made a supersedeas.

Plaintiffs in error were tried in the summer of 1886 for the murder of Matthias J. Degan May 4, 1886, in the City of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois. Aug. 20, 1886, the jury returned a verdict finding the defendants August Spies, Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden, Albert R. Parsons, Adolph Fischer, George Engel, and Louis Lingg guilty of murder, and fixing death as the penalty. By the same verdict they also found Oscar W. Neebe guilty of murder and fixed the penalty at imprisonment in the penitentiary for fifteen years.

INTRODUCTORY.

The General Charge Against the Defendants and the Law Governing the Case.

About the first day of May, 1886, the workingmen of Chicago and of other industrial centres in the United States were greatly excited upon the subject of inducing their employers to reduce the time during which they should be required to labor each day to eight hours. In the midst of the excitement growing out of this eight-hour movement, as it was called, a meeting was held the evening of May 4, 1886, at the haymarket, on Randolph street, in the West Division of the City of Chicago. This meeting was addressed by the defendants Spies, Parsons, and Fielden. While the latter was making the closing speech, and at some point of time between 10 and 10:30 o'clock in the evening, several companies of policemen, numbering 176 men, marched into the crowd from their station on Desplaines street and ordered the meeting to disperse.

As soon as the order was given some one threw among the policemen a dynamite bomb, which struck Degan, who was one of the police officers, and killed him. As a result of the throwing of the bomb and of the firing of pistol-shots, which immediately succeeded the throwing of the bomb, six policemen besides Degan were killed and sixty more were seriously wounded.

It is undisputed that the bomb was thrown and that it caused the death of Degan. It is conceded that no one of the convicted defendants threw the bomb with his own hands. Plaintiffs in error are charged with being accessories before the fact.

There are sixty-nine counts in the indictment. Some of the counts charge that the eight defendants above named, being present, aided, abetted, and assisted in the throwing of the bomb; others that, not being present aiding, abetting, or assisting, they advised, encouraged, aided, and abetted such throwing. Some of the counts charge that said defendants advised, encouraged, aided, and abetted one Rudolph Schnaubelt in the perpetration of the crime; others that they advised, encouraged, aided, and abetted an unknown person in the perpetration thereof.

The Illinois statute upon this subject is as follows (Chap. 38, Div. 2, Secs. 2 and 3):

SEC. 2. An accessory is he who stands by and aids, abets, or assists, or who, not being present aiding, abetting, or assisting, hath advised, encouraged, aided, or abetted the perpetration of the crime. He who thus aids, abets, assists, advises, or encourages shall be considered as principal and punished accordingly.

SEC. 3. Every such accessory, when a crime is committed within or without this State by his aid or procurement in this State, may be indicted and convicted at the same time as the principal or before or after his conviction, and whether the principal is convicted or amenable to justice or not, and punished as principal.

This statute abolishes the distinction between accessories before the fact and principals; by it all accessories before the fact are made principals. As the acts of the principal are thus made the acts of the accessory, the latter may be charged as having done the acts himself, and may be indicted and punished accordingly. (Baxter vs. People, 3 Gilm., 368; Dempsey vs. People, 47 Ill., 326.)

If, therefore, the defendants advised, encouraged, aided, or abetted the killing of Degan they are as guilty as though they took his life with their own hands. If any of them stood by and aided, abetted, or assisted in the throwing of the bomb those of them who did so are as guilty as though they threw it themselves.

It is charged that the defendants formed a common purpose and were united in a common design to aid and encourage the murder of the policemen among whom the bomb was thrown. If they combined to accomplish such murder by concerted action the ordinary law of conspiracy is applicable, and the acts and declarations of one of them, done in furtherance of the common design, are, in contemplation of law, the acts and declarations of all. This prosecution, however, is not for conspiracy as a substantive crime. Proof of conspiracy is only proper so far as it may tend to show a common design to encourage the murder charged against the prisoners. It may be introduced for the purpose of establishing the position of the members of the combination as accessories to the crime of murder.

The questions which thus present themselves at the threshold of the case are these: Did the defendants have a common purpose or design to advise, encourage, aid, or abet the murder of the police? Did they combine together and with others with a view to carry that purpose or design into effect? Did they or either or any of them do such acts or make such declarations in furtherance of the common purpose or design as did actually have the effect of encouraging, aiding, or abetting the crime in question?

The solution of these questions involves an examination of the evidence.

EXAMINING THE EVIDENCE.

The Nature of the Bomb—How and by Whom Made.

The first inquiry which naturally suggests itself is, Who made the bomb which killed Degan?

First, the bomb was *round*. Zeller, a witness for the defense, says of it, as he saw it flying through the air: "It seems to me it was more round and about as big as a baseball." Taylor, another witness for the defense, says: "I saw the bomb enough to know it was a round bomb."

There is much evidence in the record as to the different kinds of bombs and as to the mode of their construction. The simplest and cheapest form is what is known as the gas-pipe bomb, the mode of constructing which is hereafter explained. The gas-pipe bomb is the one which the ordinary, unskilled laborer would be most apt to make, if he desired to use such a weapon.

The round bombs, however, are more effective and their construction is more difficult and more liable to discovery. Such a bomb consists of two semi-globes which, if made of iron, must be obtained at a foundry, or if made of zinc or other material require the use of brass or clay molds and facilities for melting the metals entering into their composition. The semi-globes must be fastened together by solder or by bolts. Holes must be drilled for the insertion of the bolts and also for the insertion of the caps and fuse. Care must be taken to fill in the dynamite properly and to insert the fulminating cap into the dynamite and the fuse into the cap. The construction of such bombs requires time and skill and involves considerable expense in the purchase of materials.

Second—The bomb thrown at the haymarket was exploded by means of a *projecting fuse*, ignited before leaving the hand by a match or a lighted cigar. This abundantly appears from the evidence of those who saw it before it fell. One witness says it was like a firecracker in the air; another, that "it was like a burnt-out match that was lit"; yet another, that it was a "streak of fire" in the air; still another calls it "a little tail of fire quivering in the air."

As we understand the evidence in regard to the mode of constructing a round bomb with a fuse the method is as follows: Where the two semi-globular shells are fastened together, and the dynamite is filled in through an opening made for that purpose, a fuse six or eight inches long is inserted in a detonating cap; the cap is pinched so as to hold the fuse; the cap is then inserted about two-thirds of its length into the dynamite through the opening, and five or six inches of fuse are left to project outside of the bomb.

There are bombs which do not have the projecting fuse. When explosion is desired from a distance a wire and electric battery are used. A primer bomb has a percussion cap on each side, so that when it is thrown "whichever side strikes will explode the cap." Another sort of bomb is described in the testimony as having the appearance of a fruit-can, containing a glass tube connected with the top by a screw, and so fixed as to explode when thrown against a hard substance.

The bomb with a projecting fuse of six or eight inches is made to be thrown into a crowd of men and when "only a few minutes are desired to get away," and "only so much fuse is required as can burn in the interval of throwing." When the fuse projects in the manner indicated it is necessary to apply a light externally to the end of the fuse before the bomb is thrown.

Third—The shell of the bomb which exploded was of *composit manufacture*. Pieces of the shell were taken by the physicians from the body of Degan and from the body of Officer Murphy, who had fifteen shell wounds. These pieces were subjected to chemical examination and were found to be composed of tin and lead, with traces of antimony, iron, and zinc. The Degan piece contained slightly more tin than the Murphy piece, but the ingredients of the two pieces were exactly the same.

The chemists who made the analysis here referred to and who have given their testimony in relation to the same swear that there is no commercial substance which has the same composition as these pieces of shell. Commercial lead, they say, never contains tin. Solder is composed of tin and lead, but the proportion of tin in solder to the amount of lead therein is so different from the proportions of those ingredients in the pieces of shell so analyzed that the latter could not have been made of solder. Experiments also demonstrated that the exploded bomb could not have been made out of old lead pipe that had been plugged or mended with solder. The proportions of lead and tin in such case are vastly different from their proportions in the pieces of the bomb which were subjected to examination. In the latter, lead was the basis of the preparation, but tin, or some other metal containing tin, was mixed with the lead.

Fourth—The bomb which exploded had upon it a small *iron nut*. One Michael Hahn was standing on the northwest corner of Desplaines and Randolph streets when the bomb exploded at the haymarket meeting, and was struck by a part of it. On the morning of May 5, 1886, a surgeon extracted from his body an iron nut, threaded in the circular opening through its centre so as to fit upon the screw-end of a bolt, of which it had evidently been a part. The discovery of this nut points unerringly to the conclusion that the two semi-globular halves of the exploded bomb had been fastened together by a bolt and had not been soldered together. The evidence shows that soldering was the usual method of fastening together the two halves of the round bomb.

The four characteristics of the exploded bomb, which have been thus indicated, were found to exist in the bombs which were made by the defendant Louis Lingg.

First—Many of the bombs made by Lingg were *round* or globular in form. The defendant Lingg came to this country for the first time in the summer of 1885 from some place in Germany. In August of that year he became acquainted with William Seliger, a German carpenter who had resided in America three years and a half. Two weeks before Christmas, 1885, he went to board and room at Seliger's house, No. 442 Sedgwick street, in the North Division of the City of Chicago. More than six weeks before May 1, 1886, he brought a bomb to the house and said he was going to make bombs. Some six weeks before that date, or about the middle of March, 1886, he brought dynamite there. He had three different kinds of dynamite. He had no regular employment for about four weeks prior to May 1, 1886. During this time he was experimenting with dynamite and with round and long or gas-pipe bombs. He exploded the latter in the woods north of the city, and says he "put one right in the crotch of a tree and split it all up." During a period of six weeks prior to May 1, 1886, he was at work from time to time making semi-globular bombshells, and was often assisted in this work by Seliger and by two men named Thielen and Hermann or Henmann. These semi-globes appear to have been all finished before May 4, 1886, and, of course, were intended for round bombs, the only kind in the construction of which such shells were used. After Lingg's arrest round bombs were found in a trunk in his room and under a sidewalk on Sigel street, where he is proved to have hidden them, and in the possession or under the control of one Lehmann, to whom he is proved to have given them. It thus appears that the exploded bomb corresponded in shape and form with many of the bombs made by Lingg.

Second—The bombs made by Lingg had the *projecting fuse* so as to be exploded by the external application of fire.

April 30, 1886, being the Friday before the day of the haymarket meeting, Lingg brought to Seliger's house a large wooden box, about three feet long, from sixteen to eighteen inches high, and from sixteen to eighteen inches broad, inside of which was a tin box, containing dynamite. The next Tuesday, May 4, 1886, he was occupied during the afternoon and until after 7 o'clock in the evening in filling this dynamite into gas-pipes and globular shells, using a flat piece of wood, which he had made for that purpose. He was assisted in his labors by a number of persons, and among them were Seliger, Thielen, and Hermann, already mentioned, and two men named Huebner and Munsenberg or Muensenberger, the latter of whom was probably the blacksmith hereafter referred to. Upwards of fifty bombs were finished that afternoon, and the work on them would appear to have been continued up to or beyond the hour on that evening for which the haymarket meeting had been called, as hereafter stated. The rooms in Seliger's house which were used by Lingg and his assistants for their work are spoken of as the front room and the bedroom. The witness Lehmann visited these rooms twice Tuesday afternoon in company with a countryman of his, a Prussian named Smideke, who went there with him to buy a revolver. His first visit itwas made at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time he saw there Lingg, Seliger, Huebner, and a person of whom he speaks as follows: "One whose name I did not know; it is said that he is a blacksmith." They were in the bedroom, and each had a cloth tied around his face, but the witness "could not precisely see what they were doing."

The second visit was made to the rooms at 7 o'clock in the evening and lasted about ten minutes. At this time Lehmann did not go into the bedroom, but they were busy there, as at the first visit. He saw Huebner working at some *coil of fuse* which looked like strings or white cord; he was cutting it into pieces; they were putting fuse into caps in the front room. During one of these visits Lingg gave to Lehmann a small hand satchel or trunk, which the latter took home and placed in his woodshed, and at 3 o'clock next morning, after he had learned of the destruction wrought at the haymarket, "carried it away to the prairie, there burying its contents." The satchel contained a tin box or can nearly full of dynamite and three *round* bombs, some caps, and two coils of fuse.

Another circumstance may be mentioned in this connection. After 10 o'clock Tuesday night, when Lingg and Seliger were on Larrabee street, just south of North avenue, in the North Division of the city, a patrol wagon passed them which was manned by policemen and had been summoned to the haymarket by a call through the telephone. Lingg proposed to throw among the policemen in the wagon a bomb, which he had about his person, and for the purpose of exploding it demanded a light of Seliger, who was smoking a cigar at the time. It thus appears that the bombs made by Lingg were made with the projecting fuse, and so corresponded with the second feature of the exploded bomb, as already noticed.

Third—The shells of the round bombs made by Lingg were constructed of *composit metal*. Their correspondence in this particular with the shell of the exploded bomb tends very strongly to show that the same hand which made them also made the exploded bomb. Lingg, Seliger, Thielen, and Hermann were frequently engaged in "melting and casting" in Seliger's kitchen during the six weeks before May 1, 1886. Lingg melted lead or some other metal in a ladle on the kitchen stove. A pan is identified as one which was used by him in making the semi-globes found in his round bombs. He also made use for such purpose of clay molds constructed by himself. One of these clay molds could only be used twice.

Pieces of bombshells proved to have been made by Lingg in the manner and with the materials here indicated were subjected to chemical analysis. They were composed of a certain percentage of tin, and the remainder was lead, with traces of antimony, iron, and zinc. Out of four bombs examined the percentage of tin in the different bombs varied slightly in three and in the fourth considerably more than in the other three. As a result of the chemical analysis, the piece of shell taken from Degan's body and the pieces of shell discovered in Lingg's possession after his arrest were shown to be composed of exactly the same ingredients.

After May 4 there were found in Lingg's room a metal cap, a cold-chisel, a file, shells, loaded cartridges, "metal, and also some lead," "some Babbitt metal, some sheets of lead," bolts, pieces of metal in a Japan dinner box, with four dynamite gaspipe bombs, two loaded and two empty, a Remington rifle, a round dynamite bomb, loaded, two pieces of solder, a blast hammer and a smaller pointed hammer, a couple of iron bolts and drills, a two-quart pail with sawdust in the bottom, a tin quart basin with fuse and sawdust or dynamite in it, two long cartridges of dynamite and some fuse already fixed, fuse about four inches long and caps, a big coil of fuse in the trunk, a piece of block tin, and a piece of candlestick. Babbitt metal is an alloy of copper, tin, and zinc. Many of the articles found were chemically analyzed. The candlestick, or toy, proved, upon analysis, to contain tin, lead, antimony, zinc, and a trace of copper. All the ingredients necessary to make up the composit material out of which the exploded shell was constructed were thus discovered to be in Lingg's possession.

The shell of the globular bomb, if entirely of lead, would be soft and yielding, and on this account would fail to furnish that degree of resistance to the dynamite which appears from the evidence to be necessary in order to make the explosion effective. It was evidently for this reason that some other substance, such as tin, was combined with the lead to give the shell a firmer consistence and make its effect more deadly. With the same end in view nails and fine wire, as will hereafter be seen, were recommended by the defendant Engel to be put around the gaspipe bombs.

It appears that of the bombs made by Lingg which were analyzed each differed slightly from the others in the amount of tin, though all contained the same ingredients. It also appears that the two halves of the same bomb would differ somewhat in the proportions of the metal present, and this accounts for the fact that the piece from Degan's body contained a very little more tin than the piece from Murphy's body, each evidently coming from a different half of the bomb.

These slight differences are such as would naturally be expected when shells were made with the rude materials with which Lingg worked, melting his metals in a small ladle on a kitchen stove, casting half a shell at a time, making use of clay molds made by himself, each one of which could only be used twice.

Fourth—The semi-globular halves of each round bomb made by Lingg were fastened together by a bolt, upon one end of which was screwed *a small iron nut*, showing a reasonable correspondence between the Lingg bombs and the exploded bomb in the fourth peculiarity of the latter, which has been heretofore mentioned.

The morning of May 4 Lingg left Seliger's house to go to a meeting on the West Side and did not return till 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Before leaving he instructed Seliger to go to work at the bombs, remarking that they would be taken away that day. He gave Seliger a bolt and said that "he had not enough of those bolts," and told him to go to Clybourn avenue and "get there some that he had already spoken to the man about." About fifty of the bolts were procured in accordance with the directions thus given. Seliger was engaged in the forenoon in drilling holes in the shells already on hand for the bolts to pass through. He was chided by Lingg, upon the latter's return, for having progressed so slowly with the work, and was informed that they would have to work very diligently during the afternoon."

The evidence shows that the bolt used by Lingg was a metallic pin running through the bomb, that a head was formed on one end of this pin, and on the other end there was cut a thread upon which was screwed a movable piece called a nut, the head at one end and the nut at the other holding the two semi-globes together. These bolts were found in the bombs afterwards taken from the possession of Lingg and proven by the undisputed testimony in the case to have been made by him.

The nut taken from the body of Hahn, and which was a part of the exploded bomb, was applied to the threaded end of one of the bolts taken from a bomb made by Lingg and was found to fit it exactly. This cannot be regarded otherwise than as a circumstance of very great significance.

In view of the considerations thus far presented, and of others which will suggest themselves as the examination proceeds, we think the jury were warranted in both finding from the evidence that the bomb which killed Degan was one of the bombs made by the defendant Lingg.

This conclusion receives indorsement from the fact that the making of such bombs as have been described is a new, unusual, and dangerous occupation. There are no bomb manufactories. A bomb is not an article which can be bought in the market like a revolver. He who would use such a weapon must make it himself.

According to the evidence in this record dynamite is composed of nitro-glycerine and clay or sawdust. It must be handled with care; it will explode if subjected to too great a degree of heat; it should not be exposed to the rays of the sun, or placed too near the fire; if kept for any length of time it must be stored with caution. For instance, it is recommended that it be wrapped in oil paper, placed in a box of sawdust, and buried in the cellar. When in handling if it gets upon the skin headache is produced; if its dangerous gases are inhaled frightful pains in the head will be the result. Moreover, information as to its peculiarities and as to the safest mode of handling it is limited, and to some extent not accessible.

For these reasons so hazardous a business as filling bombshells with dynamite will seldom be engaged in. Hence when a murder is the result of the explosion of a dynamite bomb, and about the time of the murder a man is found making such bombs near the scene of the explosion, his responsibility for the crime, viewed in connection with other criminating circumstances which exist, will be a more natural inference than where some more common weapon of destruction has been used.

WHY WERE THE BOMBS MADE?

Character and Objects of the Association with Which Defendants Were Connected.

The next question to be considered is: Why did the defendant Lingg make the bomb which killed Degan?

In order to satisfactorily answer this question it becomes necessary to examine the character and purposes of an association with which all the defendants in this case were connected.

The record shows the existence of an organization known as the International Workingmen's Association, or the International Arbeiter Association, generally called the "Internationals," and sometimes designated for brevity as I. A. A.

The platform or declaration of principles adopted by this organization was published by a certain bureau of information and by certain newspapers called the *Alarm* and the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, which are more particularly referred to hereafter. It appeared in all the issues of the latter paper during the months of February, March, and April, 1886. It is too long for insertion here. It urges that the present system under which property is owned by individuals should be destroyed, and that all capital which has been produced by labor should be transformed into common property. It says: "It is only when capital is made common and indivisable that all can be made to partake fully and freely of the fruits of common activity; only by the impossibility of acquiring individual (private) capital can every one be compelled to work who claims the right to live." It charges that the Government, the law, the schools, the churches, the press are in the pay and under the sway of the property-owning and capitalistic classes, and that the laboring classes must achieve their deliverance through their own strength.

This international platform thus addresses the workingmen:

> As in former times no privileged class ever relinquished its tyranny, no more can we take it for granted that the capitalists of the present day will forego their privileges and their authority without compulsion. . . . It is, therefore, self-evident that the right of proletarianism (the laboring classes) against the bourgeoise (the middle classes) must have a violent revolutionary character, and that mere wage conflicts can never lead to the goal. We could show by numerous illustrations that all attempts which have been made in the past to do away with the existing monstrous social system through peaceable means—for example, through the ballot-box—have been entirely useless, and will be so in the future. We know, therefore, that the ruling class will not voluntarily relinquish their prerogative and will make no concessions to us. Under all these circumstances there is only one remedy left—force. . . . Therefore it is your right, it is your duty, says Jefferson, to arm yourself. Agitation with a view to organization, organization for the purpose of rebellion, herein is indicated in a few words the way which workingmen must take if they would rid themselves of their chains.

It is here admitted that the property of each individual in the community could not be taken away from him and put into a common fund to be divided among all the members of the community without a resort to revolution and force. The way to the result sought to be reached by the International platform here referred to leads, through the crimes of robbery, theft, and murder, to the destruction of the existing system of social order and of all the laws and institutions upon which the system is based.

The association whose principles are thus outlined in its platform was divided into groups, of which there were eighty in the United States in March, 1885, located principally in the cities of industry. For some time prior to May 1, 1886, there was a number of these groups in Chicago. The following are spoken of by different witnesses:

The North Side group, which met at No. 58 Clybourn avenue, in the North Division of the city.

The Northwest Side group, which met at Thalia Hall, No. 636 Milwaukee avenue, in the northwestern part of the city.

The American group, which met generally at No. 54 West Lake street, in the West Division of the city, but sometimes at Baum's Pavilion, at the corner of Sage's Grove avenue and Twenty-second street, in the South Division of the city, and at No. 45 North Clark street, No. 106 Randolph street, and on the Lake Front.

The group "Karl Marx," which met at No. 68 Emma street, in the West Division.

The group "Freiheit," which met on Sherman street, in the South Division.

The Southwest Side group, which met at No. 611 Throop street, in the southwestern part of the city.

The group "Jefferson No. 1," which met at No. 600 Milwaukee avenue.

The defendants Schwab, Neebe, and Lingg belonged to the North Side group, the defendants Engel and Fischer to the Northwest Side group, and the defendants Spies, Parsons, and Fielden to the American group. Spies had also belonged to the Northwest Side group.

The members of these groups were known by numbers, and not by names. The members of the North Side Group began to be known by numbers in July, 1884. The number of the witness Seliger, who belonged to the North Side Group, was 72. Certain members of these groups were armed with rifles, and drilled regularly once a week at their respective places of meeting, taking their rifles home with them after drill. These armed members were known and designated as the "Armed Sections" of the group. The North Side Group met every Monday night at No. 58 Clybourn avenue, and the armed section drilled there every Sunday morning. The armed section of the American Group met every Monday evening at No. 54 West Lake street. The Northwest Side Group met Thursday evening at No. 636 Milwaukee avenue. The Southwest Side Group met every Saturday evening at No. 611 Throop street.

There was also a certain armed Socialistic organization called the Lehr und Wehr Verein, whose members seem to have been members also of the International Groups, but to have been of a higher rank and to have attained a higher grade in the perfection of their drill than was the case with the ordinary members of the "Armed Sections." The evidence does not disclose the exact number of those who belonged to the Lehr und Wehr Verein at the time of the trial, but in 1879 it was 1,000 men. Its members were armed with Springfield rifles and were known by number. They conducted their drills and military exercises at Thalia Hall, No. 636 Milwaukee avenue, where the Northwest Side Group, the most radically Anarchistic of all the groups, held its meetings.

The Lehr und Wehr Verein had four companies in Chicago. The witness August Krueger, whose number was 8, was orderly sergeant and Corresponding Secretary of the second company. Godfried Waller, whose number was 19, and Bernard Schroeder, whose number was 32, were members of this second company. Schroeder also belonged to the Northwest Side Group, and says they drilled once a week and kept their Springfield rifles at home. The third company seems to have had a drill every Thursday evening at a workingmen's hall on West Twelfth street.

The armed section of the American Group was called the "International Rifles." After one of its drills Aug. 24, 1885, at No. 54 West Lake street, ten men, dressed in blue blouses and each armed with a Springfield rifle, and who belonged to the first company of the Lehr und Wehr Verein, were introduced into the room and drilled for the benefit of the new members of the "International Rifles." It was then and there stated that in case of a conflict with the authorities the International Rifles were to act in concert with the Lehr und Wehr Verein and obey the orders of its officers. From this it would appear that the Lehr und Wehr Verein or its officers were to direct the movements of the ordinarily "Armed Sections" when occasion should require.

In the spring of 1885 there were in the City of Chicago 3,000 of these armed Socialists, of whom the defendant Parsons then said that "they were well armed with rifles and revolvers and would have dynamite and bombs when they got ready to use them." As they were known by numbers no record was kept of their names and a system was adopted by which these members would be as little known to each other as possible.

These groups were represented by a general committee composed of delegates from all the groups of the International Association in Chicago. This committee met every two weeks in a building in the South Division of the city known as No. 107 Fifth avenue, and called by the witnesses the "Arbeiter-Zeitung Building," or the Building of the International Arbeiter Association. The meetings of this committee were held in a library room which is spoken of by one of the witnesses as belonging to the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* newspaper hereinafter mentioned, and which was located in the rear of the office-room of that paper. In August, 1885, at the time of what was called the "car-drivers' strike," the witness Seliger was present in this room as a delegate from the North Side Group to the meeting of the General Committee and speaks of the defendant Spies as being there present on that occasion.

The members of the General Committee had been in the habit of meeting in this library-room for a number of years—certainly since 1880. One Mieschberger was the librarian.

An exception should be made to the statement that all the groups appointed delegates to the General Committee. The Northwest Side Group did not do so, and the reason given for this by Fricke, who was at one time a member of that group and for two years bookkeeper of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, was that the principles of the Northwest Side Group were more strongly Anarchistic than those of the other groups. It was called an "autonomous" group.

A newspaper called the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, and conducted in the interest of the German-speaking groups of the International Arbeiter Association, was published in the building No. 107 Fifth avenue, and had its office and editorial rooms there. Its superintendent and chief editor was the defendant Spies. The defendant Schwab was co-editor, and wrote some of the most important of the editorials. The defendant Fischer was a typesetter in the office, and about the 1st of May, 1886, was the head foreman of the printing department. This paper was owned by a corporation, in which Spies, Schwab, Fischer, and Neebe were stockholders. It was printed in the German language, and besides its daily issue had a Sunday edition called the *Fackel* and a weekly edition called the *Vorbote*. Its circulation was about 5,500. Notices of the meetings of workingmen were inserted in its columns without charge.

Another newspaper by the name of the *Alarm*, owned by the International Arbeiter Association, and conducted in the English language in the interest of the English-speaking groups, was also published at the same building, No. 107 Fifth avenue. Its editor and manager from October, 1884, to May, 1886, was the defendant Parsons. The defendant Fielden owned some of the stock in the corporation which controlled it. Its circulation was about 2,000. It was first issued as a weekly and afterwards as a semi-monthly paper. Still another newspaper called the *Anarchist* was started in January or February, 1886, by the Northwest Side group and two of the South Side groups. It was under the management of the defendant Engel. Its origin was announced as being due to the fact that the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* was not outspoken enough in its Anarchistic principles. Its efforts were directed to the same ends as those contemplated by the other papers mentioned.

All the bills for the printing of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* and the *Alarm* were made out to the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, and were paid by the defendant Spies, occasionally by check, but generally in currency.

There was a bureau of information of the Internationals. This also had its headquarters at the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* building. The bureau of information designated to act for the years 1885 and 1886 consisted of the defendants Spies and Parsons, the Librarian Hirschberger, one Beithazer Rau, an advertising agent of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, and one Joseph Bach, a member of North Side group, and afterwards a director of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*. Letters were always addressed to Spies, as a member of the bureau, at No. 107 Fifth avenue.

Besides the regular weekly meetings of the groups heretofore mentioned in their respective halls, there was occasionally a meeting of all the "armed sections" of the different groups at No. 54 West Lake street, known as Greif's Hall.

These meetings of the armed sections, whose members were located on the North, South, and West Divisions of the city, were irregular. They were called by a signal given by the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*. This signal was "Y—Komme Montag (Abend)," or "Y—Come Monday night." Whenever these words appeared in the letter-box column of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* they were understood to be a summons to the "armed sections" to meet Monday night at Greif's Hall.

The evidence in the record shows that there were in the City of Chicago twenty-five or thirty labor unions containing from 15,000 to 16,000 laborers, and that delegates from the unions constituted a body called the Central Labor Union. The large majority of those who belonged to the labor unions were well-meaning workingmen, whose designs were not unlawful and the object of whose organization was to better their own condition. They did not all belong to the groups of the International Association. But the members of these groups were, as a general thing, also members of the different labor unions.

Thus it appears that the branch of the International Workingmen's Association which existed in Chicago during the year 1885 and up to May 4, 1886, was a compact, well-disciplined organization. At the head of it was a general or central committee. Next to the committee came the Lehr und Wehr Verein, a secret military organization divided into companies. Next to the Lehr und Wehr Verein came the "armed sections" of the various groups, practicing their weekly drills at night and Sunday in various parts of the city, and in some instances under the direction of the officers of the Lehr und Wehr Verein. Next came the unarmed members of the groups, who were constantly in contact with their armed brethren and in hearty sympathy with their purposes and principles. As to some of the groups, however, all the members seem to have been engaged in arming and drilling.

There can be no doubt that the organization here described was an unlawful conspiracy.

First, its purpose was unlawful. It designed to bring about a social revolution. Social revolution meant the destruction of the right of private ownership of property, or of the right of the individual to own property; it meant the bringing about of a state of society in which all property should be held in common. As a court, we are not concerned with the question, whether it was right or wrong, to adopt and advocate an abstract theory in regard to the ownership of property such as here indicated; but this abstract theory assumed a concrete and practical form. The police and militia were looked upon as protectors and guardians of the form of ownership in property which was objected to. Hence "social revolution" meant war upon the police and militia. The destruction by force of the police and militia in the City of Chicago was the practical object which this organization proposed to accomplish in that city.

Second—Its methods were unlawful. The arming and drilling of the groups was in violation of the militia law of the State of Illinois, which provides that "it shall be unlawful for any body of men whatever, other than the regularly organized volunteer militia of this State and the troops of the United States, to associate themselves together as a military company or organization, or to drill or parade with arms in any city or town of this State without the license of the Governor thereof," etc. It is not pretended that any such license was ever issued to these groups by the Governor of the State.

The central or governing authority of this international organization had its headquarters in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* Building and in a room connected with the office of the *Arbeiter Zeitung* newspaper. From that place mainly its policy was dictated and the orders which controlled its movements were issued. Among the principal persons who shaped its policy and outlined its course of action were the defendants, Spies, Schwab, Engel, Lingg, Fielding, Parsons, Fischer, and in a subordinate degree Neebe.

These defendants sought to use the organization for the purpose of bringing about the "social revolution," and, to that end, endeavored to increase its membership and perfect its discipline so as to hurl it against the police and militia as the representatives of law and order. Among the means employed to accomplish this were: "Agitation with a view to organization" and "organization for the purpose of rebellion." The object of agitation was to increase the ranks of the "armed sections" of the International Groups by recruits from the "labor unions" and other associations of workingmen. The meaning of "organization" was the arming of such recruits with dynamite and revolvers.

During the years 1885 and 1886 the defendants Spies, Schwab, Parsons, Engel, and Fielden, by numerous speeches, and by articles published in the newspaper organs above mentioned, persistently advised and encouraged the workingmen to arm themselves for a conflict with what were called "the property-owning classes" and with the police and militia, who were regarded as the special protectors of those classes. These speeches were made at picnics, in workingmen's halls, at gatherings of the International Groups, in market square, from the windows of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* Building, etc. They denounced the police and militia. They inveighed against the "private right of property." They advised the purchase of rifles and dynamite.

Extracts from the *Alarm*, the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, and the *Anarchist*, and from speeches of Schwab, Spies, Parsons, Fielden, and Engel, are set out in the statement which precedes this opinion, and which is hereby referred to and made a part of the opinion.

The articles in the *Alarm* were, most of them, written by the defendant Parsons, but some of them by the defendant Spies. The articles quoted from the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* were written by the defendents Schwab and Spies. The single extract from the *Anarchist* was written by the defendant Engel.

The articles and speeches so collected are of the most violent and incendiary character. They seek to inspire a feeling of hatred among the workingmen against the police and militia and the property-owning classes. They not only recommend the workingmen to arm themselves with dynamite and rifles, but they give specific instructions how to handle and use dynamite and how to make bombs and how to procure weapons. They recommend the workingmen to attend the meeting of the International Arbeiter Association and read its organs. They advise the formation of special groups for committing deeds of violence, which are called "revolutionary actions," and point out the means of avoiding discovery after such deeds are committed. In the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* articles will be found such expressions as these:

"Each workingman ought to have been armed long ago." "Daggers and revolvers are easily to be gotten and grenades are cheaply to be produced; explosives, too, can be obtained." "The workingmen ought to take aim at every member of the militia." "Your passport to it [Eden] is that banner which calls to you in flaming letters the word 'Anarchy!'" "Therefore, workingmen, do arm yourselves with the most effectual means." "There is no other way than to become immediately soldiers of the revolutionary army and establish conspiring groups and let the ruins fall on the homes of such." "(We wonder) whether the workingmen . . . will at last supply themselves with weapons, dynamite, and prussic acid." "Workingmen, arm yourselves." "Enough is said about the importance of being armed . . . We are to go to work to supply ourselves as quickly as possible with these useful things. . . . Dynamite bears several names here in America; among others it is known in trade also under the names of Hercules powder and giant powder." "There marched a strong company of well-armed comrades of the various groups. . . . The nitro-glycerine pills were not missing." "There exists today an invisible network of fighting groups." "Every trades-union should make it obligatory to every member to keep a good gun at home and ammunition." "If we do not bestir ourselves for a bloody revolution we cannot leave anything to our children but poverty and slavery. Therefore prepare yourselves in all quietness for the revolution."

The following expressions will be found among the extracts from the *Alarm:*

"One man armed with a dynamite bomb is equal to one regiment of militia," etc.: "Every man who is master of these explosives cannot be approached by an army of men": "How can all this be done? Simply by making ourselves masters of the use of dynamite, then . . . administer instant death, by any and all means, to any and every person who attempts to continue to claim personal ownership in anything. . . . Our war is not against men, but against systems; yet we must prepare to kill men who try to defeat our cause. . . . The rich are only worse than the poor because they have more power to wield this infernal 'property fight'": "Dynamite is the emancipator; in the hand of the enslaved it cries aloud, 'Justice or annihilation.' But, best of all, the workingmen are not only learning its use—they are going to use it. They will use it, and effectually, until personal ownership—property rights—are destroyed, etc. . . . Hail to the revolution. Hail to the deliverer, Dynamite." "Nothing but an uprising of the people and a bursting open of all stores and storehouses to the free access of the public and a free application of dynamite to every one who opposes will relieve the world of this infernal nightmare of property and wages": "Seeing the amount of needless suffering all about us, we say a vigorous use of dynamite is both human and economical. . . . It is upon this theory that we advocate the use of dynamite. It is clearly more human to blow ten men into eternity than to make ten men starve to death": "Dynamite; of all the good stuff this is the stuff. Stuff several pounds of this sublime stuff into an inch pipe, gas or water pipe, plug up both ends, insert a cap with a fuse attached, place this in the immediate neighborhood of a lot of rich loafers, who live by the sweat of other people's brows, and light the fuse. A most cheerful and gratifying result will follow": "The next issue of the *Alarm* will begin the publication of a series of articles concerning revolutionary warfare—viz.: 'The Manufacture of Dynamite Made Easy,' 'Manufacturing Bombs,' 'How to Use Dynamite Properly,'" etc.: "All governments are domineering powers, etc. . . . Assassination will remove the evil from the face of the earth. . . . Assassination properly applied is wise, just, humane, and brave. For freedom, all things are just": "Though everybody nowadays speaks of dynamite, few have any knowledge of the general character and nature of this explosive. For those who will sooner or later be forced to employ its destructive qualities in defense of their rights as men and from a sense of preservation; a few hints may not be out of place. Dynamite may be handled with perfect safety, if proper care is used," etc. [Then follow a series of minute directions.]

During the months of December, 1885, January, February, and March, 1886, the following notice appeared in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung:*

> Excercise in Arms! Workingmen who are willing to exercise in the handling of arms should call every Sunday forenoon at half-past 9 at No. 58 Clybourn avenue, where they will receive instructions gratuitously.

In the *Alarm*, from Aug. 17, 1885, to April 24, 1886, appeared the following notice:

> The armed section of the American Group meets Monday night at No. 54 West Lake street.

One Herr Most had prepared a treatise or book entitled "Revolutionary Warfare," containing instructions that entered into the minutest details as to the best mode of preparing dynamite and other explosives and of making bombs and other weapons. From time to time in 1885 and 1886 the *Alarm* and the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* published translations and extracts from this book, for the evident purpose of communicating the information in it to the members of the groups and to their other readers among the workingmen. Specimen extracts from this treatise are set out in the "Statement" which prefaces this opinion.

In the extract from the *Anarchist* will be found the following expressions:

> All government we hate. . . . Complaints should be sent to G. Engel. . . . Workingmen and fellows. . . . He who would war successfully must equip himself with all implements adapted to destroy his opponents. . . . We strive towards the overthrow the existing order, etc.

The def

place Aug. 24, 1885. Fielden and Parsons were present and took part. Suspected persons were ejected, the doors were closed, and the company was drilled for a half or three-quarters of an hour by a German drillmaster, going through the regular manual drill, marching, counter-marching, turning, forming fours, wheeling, etc. It was on that occasion that the ten members of the first company of the Lehr und Wehr Verein, armed with Springfield rifles, were introduced and drilled before the members of the "armed section" of the American group. On that occasion also the "armed section" adopted the name of the "International Rifles," of which one Walters was elected Captain and the defendant Parsons was elected Lieutenant. The International Rifles there agreed, as heretofore stated, to act in concert with the Lehr und Wehr Verein and obey the orders of its officers in the event of a conflict with the authorities. At that meeting the drillmasters exhibited two specimens of the latest improved dynamite-bombs for the examination of those present. They were about the size and had the appearance of ordinary preserve fruit-cans. The top part unscrewed, and the inside of the cans was filled with a light-brown mixture. There was also a small glass tube inserted in the centre of the can. The tube was in connection with the screw, and it was explained when the can was thrown against any hard substance it would explode.

At a subsequent meeting at the same place Aug. 31, 1885, the defendants Fielden and Parsons were present and participated in another drill under Walters, which lasted an hour and a half. A consultation was had as to the best means of procuring arms. It was proposed that each member should pay so much a week until enough should be raised to buy a rifle for each. The defendant Parsons proposed that a raid be made at night upon the armory of the militia.

It furthermore appears from the evidence that the defendants Spies, Schwab, Fielden, Parsons, and Fischer were engaged in handling bombs and experimenting with dynamite. Samples of bombs were kept at the rooms of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*. Improved kinds of bombs were several times left there for the inspection of the defendant Spies. At one time two bombs, whose shells were of iron, and which were so made as to be exploded by percussion, were left with the defendant Spies at his office in the building No. 107 Fifth avenue. At another time two bombs, known as the Czar bombs, were brought to Spies at the same office and left there with him.

The defendant Spies admits in his testimony that he purchased bars of dynamite and caps and fuse for the purpose of experimenting with them. The morning after the haymarket meeting there were found at the office aforesaid a coil of fuse, two bars of dynamite, and a box containing fulminating caps for the explosion of dynamite.

Three witnesses swear that they were at the office of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* in April, 1885, on the evening of what is known as the Board of Trade demonstration, and after the demonstration had ended; that Spies, Parsons, Fielden, and Schwab were present; that a dynamite cartridge, a coil of fuse, and a fulminating cap were taken by Spies from a drawer in a desk and handed to Parsons, by whom they were exhibited to the witnesses. On that occasion Parsons said that they were preparing for a warfare against the police and militia with bombs, and dynamite, and rifles, and revolvers; and Fielden, who was standing at the elbow of Parsons, said that "the next time the police attempted to interfere with them they would be prepared for them, and perhaps in a year or so."

In August, 1885, Seliger was present at the office of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* at a meeting of the General or Central Committee of the International Association. He was there as a delegate from the North Side Group. The committee met in the evening in the library-room belonging to the International Workingmen's Association. The defendant Spies was present. Seliger saw the two bombs, one rounder and one long one. They were below the counter. Rau, the advertising agent of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, was exhibiting them while the delegates were present.

Thanksgiving-Day in November, 1885, there was a meeting of workingmen on Market Square. That day at Thalia Hall the defendant Fischer gave to Gottfried Waller, a member of the Lehr und Wehr Verein, a gas-pipe bomb, seven or eight inches long, saying that it was to be used on Market Square in case of an attack by the police. Waller kept the bomb in his house two weeks and then gave it to a member of the Lehr und Wehr Verein, who exploded it in the woods in a hollow tree.

Spies and other members of the organization to which he belonged were in the habit of going out into the country in the summer and practicing with bombs. Their practice was directed to the two-fold objects of learning how to throw the bombs and also of learning how to explode them. An instance is referred to in the evidence where one of them was exploded in a grove and demolished some of the trees.

One of the witnesses testifies that in January, 1886, at the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* office he had an interview with the defendant Spies, at which one of the Czar bombs heretofore referred to was produced and shown by Spies, and afterward carried away by the witness. On that occasion Spies stated that bombs were sometimes distributed through the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* office, and that the one then shown was one of the samples they kept there. He also then stated that a fuse bomb, with a detonating cap inside, such as was the Czar bomb, had been proven to be the best kind, and that shells made of *compound metal* were much better than shells made of all lead or all metal. He spoke of a body of tall, strong men in their organization who could throw bombs weighing five pounds 150 paces. He stated that the bombs in question were to be used in case of conflict with the police or militia.

Coming back to the defendant Lingg we think it quite apparent from the testimony that his efforts in the matter of constructing bombs, as heretofore narrated, were made under the auspices of the International Association and in furtherance of its objects and purposes. What he did was merely a part of that general preparation which the other defendants and the groups already described were making for the conflict expected to take place in the early part of May, 1886.

That this is so will appear from several considerations.

First—In March, 1886, the Carpenters' Union held a ball at Florus' Hall, No. 73 West Lake street. A profit was made on the beer sold at this ball, and it was therefore suggested that the money representing that profit should be used to buy targets, lead, etc., for some shooting practices that were expected to take place. The money was, however, turned over to the "armed section" of the Carpenters' Union; that is to say, to those members of the Carpenters' Union who belonged to the armed sections of the different International Groups. Several of these members came together at a subsequent meeting and resolved to buy dynamite and practice with that, instead of shooting at targets. The last named meeting also took place at Florus' Hall, and Lingg and Lehmann, who both belonged to the "armed section" of the North Side Group, were present. Lehmann said: "It was unanimously resolved that we were to buy dynamite with it and experiment with it to find out how it was used, how it was handled. We were unanimous that some one should take the thing in hand, and Lingg was instructed with it, and he took the money and bought dynamite with it."

It was just about this time—towit: the middle of March, 1886—when Lingg first brought a bomb of dynamite to Seliger's house and began to melt and cast and make shells, as heretofore set forth.

It thus appears that about two months or six weeks before the haymarket meeting the defendant Lingg was selected by certain members of the armed sections of the International Groups as their agents to buy dynamite with their money and experiment with it and learn how to use and handle it.

The reason Lingg was selected for this work is quite manifest. Although he was only 21 or 22 years old at the time of the trial, and prior thereto had lived in this country only about nine or ten months, he seems to have taken an active interest in the movements of the International Association. He had been a Socialist in Europe "ever since he could think." As already stated, he belonged to the armed section of the North Side Group. He was not only a member of the Carpenters' Union, but its Financial Secretary. He was seen at meetings on the Lake-Front, where some of the defendants already named were making speeches. He was present at meetings of the Central Labor Union. He made a speech April 4, 1886, at No. 650 Blue Island avenue, at the second meeting of the Lumber-Shovers' Union. He was seen at almost every meeting of the Carpenters' Union at Zepf's Hall from September, 1885, to May, 1886. At a meeting of that union at Zepf's Hall the night of May 3, 1886, he is said to have made a lengthy report as to the organization of the carpenters at the different shops, and to have had the floor two or three times in the discussion of the eight-hour movement. The morning of May 3 young men came to his room at Seliger's house "and had their names entered upon the list of the union." He was well known to Bach and Spies; the former had known him five or six months. He carried reports of Anarchist meetings to the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, and had gone to that paper for that purpose at least five times. He was present the afternoon of May 3, 1886, at the attack hereafter mentioned of a mob of strikers upon a manufacturing establishment in the south western part of the city, and must have heard the address of Spies on that occasion. He claimed, after his arrest, to have been clubbed by the police at that disturbance.

Second—Thielen, Lehman, Seliger, Herman or Henman Huebner, who were with Lingg Tuesday afternoon while he was filling the bombs, and some of whom were assisting him in his work, were all prominent members of the "armed sections" of the International groups. Huebner was the Librarian of the North Side group, and had charge of the distribution of Herr Most's book. Seliger, with whom Lingg had boarded for months and who was his main assistant in making the bombs, was a member of the General Committee, which stood at the head of all the groups, and, as has already been stated, had been present with Spies at a session of that committee when Rau was exhibiting to its members samples of round and long bombs such as Lingg himself afterwards made.

Third—One of the Czar bombs, which was in the possession of Spies in January, 1886, was produced upon the trial of this cause in the court below. It is similar in all respects to the bombs made by Lingg and to the bomb which exploded at the haymarket. We find photographic views of it in the record. It consists of two semi-globular shells fastened together by a metallic bolt, with a head at one end and a nut at the other. It has the fuse and detonating cap, the latter pinched to hold the fuse, just as it appears in the photographic representations, to be found in the record, of the bombs made by Lingg.

The nut taken from the body of Hahn corresponded as exactly with the nut upon the Czar bomb as with the nuts upon the Lingg bombs.

A chemical analysis was made of the material of the shell of the Czar bomb, and such material was found to be the same composit manufacture as that which characterized the Lingg bombs and the haymarket bomb. "The Spies bomb," or Czar bomb, was found, like the others, to consist also chiefly of lead with a small quantity of tin and traces of the same antimony, iron and zinc. This circumstance, taken in connection with the declaration of Spies, that members of the International groups had, by practice and experiment, demonstrated the superiority of compound metals in the construction of bomb-shells points very strongly to the conclusion that the Czar bomb retained by Spies in his possession in January, 1886, was used by Lingg as a sample, and was the same bomb which Seliger saw at his house in Lingg's hands more than six weeks before May 4, 1886.

Fourth—Another circumstance is worthy of mention in this connection. In a communication upon the subject of making bombs, published by Spies in the *Alarm* June 27, 1885, he says: "When filling bombs tie a handkerchief over mouth and nose, so that you may not enhale the dangerous gases."

In filling bombs use a little wooden stick," etc. It has already been stated that when Lingg and Huebner were filling bombs the afternoon of Tuesday, May 4, 1886, each of them had a cloth tied around his face, and Seliger and Lingg used a flat piece of wood, made by Lingg for the purpose of putting dynamite into the shells. Thus the instructions given by Spies in the *Alarm* were literally complied with by the bombmakers May 4, 1886.

We think the jury were warranted in believing from the evidence that the bomb which exploded at the haymarket was made by the defendant Lingg in furtherance of the conspiracy already described.

WHO THREW THE BOMB?

Was It a Member of the Conspiracy or Some One Else?

The question which next suggests itself is whether the bomb, so made, was thrown at the haymarket by a member of said conspiracy, or some one acting under its direction and in pursuance of its designs.

In order to solve this question it will be necessary to make a preliminary investigation as to the disposition which Lingg and his assistants made of the bombs constructed by them after they were prepared for use.

The bombs made and filled Tuesday afternoon and evening were carried by Lingg and Seliger that evening from Seliger's house over to No. 58 Clybourn avenue, known as Neff's Hall. The trunk or satchel in which they had been placed was carried a part of the way by Lingg and Seliger by means of a stick drawn through the handle. They were met on the way, however, by Muenzenberger, who has been heretofore spoken of, and he seems to have then taken the trunk and carried it the rest of the way on his shoulder. It was about ten minutes' walk from No. 442 Sedgwick street to Neff's Hall. Neff says they reached his saloon at ten or fifteen minutes after 8 o'clock. But Seliger states that they started from his house with the bombs at 8:30.

At No. 58 Clybourn avenue the front room on the first floor is a saloon. Back of the saloon is a hall or ascending room. Between the saloon and hall is a passageway which can be entered by doors leading from the saloon and hall, and also by a door opening upon a walk that leads along the side of the building into the street. On this evening a meeting of painters was in session in the hall. Lingg, Seliger, and Muenzenberger first went into the saloon, and Lingg inquired of Neff if anybody had been there and asked for him, to which he received a negative reply. Lingg and Seliger, accompanied by Muenzenberger with the satchel or trunk, then went from the saloon into the passageway referred to. The trunk was placed upon the floor in this passageway or hallway and opened, Seliger says: "Several persons came and took bombs. There were different ones there who took bombs out for themselves." He saw three or four take them. He himself took two and carried them in his pocket until after the explosion that night, when he buried them under the sidewalk on Sigel street, where they were afterwards found, as shown by the testimony of several witnesses. Lingg and Seliger then went out of the building, No. 58 Clybourn avenue, leaving the open satchel, with the bombs in it, in the passage way where it had been deposited. Muenzenberger also disappeared. The latter seemed to be a stranger; Neff, the keeper of the saloon, never saw him until he brought the satchel there that night; Lehmann did not know him, as has already been stated, although he was at Seliger's house that afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock working at bombs. Seliger did not know his name, and did not learn it until some time afterwards. This circumstance naturally calls to mind the instructions in regard to revolutionary actions published in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* March 16, 1885, and set forth in the "statement" heretofore prefixed, one sentence of which is as follows: "In the commission of a deed a comrade who does not live at the place of action, that is, a comrade of some other place, ought, if possibility admits, to participate in the bloody work, or, formulated differently, a revolutionary deed ought to be enacted where one is not known."

In this narration in regard to the disposition of the bombs two facts are noticeable. First, they were carried to and left at No. 58 Clybourn avenue. Why? Neff's Hall was known as the "Shanty of the Communists." There the Communists and Anarchists and all the various shades of the Socialistic organizations were in the habit of meeting. Some statements already made in regard to this place may be here briefly recapitulated: It was the place where the members of the North Side Group met every Monday evening and advised together and reviewed what had happened among the workingmen during the week and drilled with hunting-guns and shotguns, and some of them, Sundays, with rifles. It was the place where the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* requested workingmen willing to exercise in the use of firearms or arms to call every Sunday for the purpose of receiving instructions gratuitously. It was the place where the North Side Group had adopted a resolution cautioning the workingmen "not to meet the enemy unarmed May 1," etc. The manner in which the bombs were left at this particular place and there exposed to view, considered in connection with all the other circumstances heretofore and hereafter mentioned, points strongly to the conclusion that they were intended for the use on that evening of the members of the conspiracy whose principles and purposes have already been outlined.

Second—The fact that as soon as the trunk was opened and deposited in the hallway men came forward and took bombs therefrom indicates an expectation that bombs would be found at that place at that time. The prompt appearance of these men at No. 58 Clybourn avenue as soon as Lingg arrived there and their immediate appropriation of the bombs placed before them are circumstances which tend to establish the existence of some more specific plan for the use of the bombs than that which has heretofore been pointed out. To ascertain what this specific plan was will require an examination of the events immediately preceding the explosion of the bombs at the haymarket.

Up to the last days of April, 1886, the conspiracy in which the defendants were engaged was general in its character. Its object was the destruction of the police and militia of Chicago. The forces to be used in the accomplishment of this object were the International Groups and such of the workingmen as could be induced to join those groups. The time when the conflict between the workingmen and the police was to be precipitated was about the 1st of May, and in the midst of the excitement which should prevail during the efforts of the laborers to shorten their hours of work. The preparations for the expected conflict became more definit as the eight-hour movement approached its culmination. Inside of the general conspiracy already described, and growing naturally out of it, a more detailed plan for securing the ends sought to be attained was originated, adopted, and partially executed. Early in the evening of May 3, 1886, the Commander of the Lehr und Wehr Verein rented the basement of the building known as No. 54 West Lake street, and also called Greif's Hall, for the purpose of holding there on that evening a meeting of the "armed sections" of the International Groups. The meeting was held in pursuance of the arrangement so made. It was secret. A guard was placed in front of the building, and another was also stationed in the rear to prevent any entrance into the basement by outsiders. Some seventy or eighty members of the "armed sections" from the North, South, and West Divisions of the city were present. The session lasted from 8 o'clock to 11 o'clock. The members present at this gathering discussed and adopted the plan hereafter set forth.

The day before—that is to say, the morning of Sunday, May 3, 1886—at 10 o'clock, the members of the second company of the Lehr und Wehr Verein and of the Northwest Side Group had met at Bohemian Hall on Emma street, in the northwest part of the city. On that occasion the defendants Engel and Fischer were both present. Engel had there submitted to this Emma-street meeting *a plan of his own conception, according to which whenever it would come to a conflict between the police and the Northwestern groups, that bombs should be thrown into the police stations, and the riflemen of the Lehr und Wehr Verein should post themselves in line in a certain distance and whoever would come out should be shot down*—all those that would come out of the station or stations, he said; *then it should proceed in that way until we would come to the heart of the city.* Within the heart of the city, of course, the fight should commence in earnest. It was also arranged that the members of the Northwest Side groups should "mutually assist tnemselves to make an attack upon the police," and "if any one had anything with him he should use it."

This plan of Engel had been submitted by him to the Emma street gathering in the form of a resolution and had been adopted.

The next evening, that is to say, the evening of Monday, May 3, 1886, Engel and Fischer were also present at the meeting in the basement of Greif's Hall and actively participated in the proceedings there taken. Among those assembled at this meeting there had been distributed a certain circular, written that afternoon by the defendant Spies, known as the "Revenge Circular." This circular will be hereafter more particularly referred to. It alleged that six workingmen had been killed by the police on that very afternoon at a disturbance in the southwestern part of the city, and called upon the workmen to arm themselves and "avenge the atrocious murder which had been committed upon your brothers today, and *which will likely be committed upon you tomorrow.*" The contents of the circular were discussed and suggestions were made as to what should be done *within the next few days.* The defendant Engel then presented to the representatives of all the groups the plan which had been accepted, at his suggestion, the day before by the Northwest Side Group alone. There was some opposition to it. One member thought that there was too few of us and it would be better if we would place ourselves among the people and fight right in the midst of them. There was some opposition to that, to be in the midst of the crowd, as we could not know who would be our nearest neighbor of the crowd; there might be a detective right near us or some one else." *The plan of Engel was, however, finally adopted.*

The several features of the plan adopted Monday evening deserve special consideration in view of the occurrences at the haymarket the succeeding evening:

First—As to the attacks upon the police and the police stations. It was Engel's suggestion that the members of the armed sections should come to the assistance of the workingmen whenever a collision between them and the police should grow out of the eight-hour strike then in progress; that a bomb should be thrown into each police station in the city, beginning with that on North Avenue, in the North Division, and the policemen as they rushed out of the station on account of the explosion of the bomb so thrown should be shot down by the riflemen of the Lehr und Wehr Verein, stationed in line for that purpose; that the police would thus be prevented from coming from their respective stations to the scene of conflict, when they should be surrounded by the authorities to do so; that the different "International" bodies, after storming the stations and shooting down the police, should march inwards towards the centre of the city, destroying whatever should oppose them; that the telegraph wires and the hose of the firemen should be cut; that the ranks of the Internationals would gain large accessions from the workingmen as soon as these attacks upon the police should be begun.

Second—As to the signal for the inauguration of the attacks upon the police, the defendant Fischer suggested the German word "ruhe," the signification of which, in English, is "rest," or "peace," as a signal word to be adopted by the meeting. His proposition was agreed to. By the terms of it, whenever the word "ruhe" should appear in the letter-box column of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* it was to be understood that the "social revolution" had begun. The duplication of that word in the paper named was to be a signal to the members of the "armed sections" of the various groups that they were to arm themselves and repair to certain specified meeting-places, and, when they should there be informed by report from a committee hereinafter named that a collision or conflict had taken place between the police and the workingmen, they were then to proceed to attack the stations and the policemen therein with bombs and rifles, as already stated.

Third—As to the haymarket meeting. The third feature of the meeting of the armed sections Monday night was the arrangement made for a mass-meeting Tuesday evening at the haymarket square. The Chairman, who presided Monday night, suggested the holding of the mass-meeting the next morning—that is to say, Tuesday morning—at 10 o'clock in the market square in the South Division of the city. The defendant Fischer, however, objected both the time and place designated by the Chairman, advocating the holding of the mass-meeting Tuesday evening rather than Tuesday morning, and at the haymarket square instead of the market square. His proposition was adopted by the members of the armed sections, and it was then and there agreed that the Tuesday evening meeting should be announced through a hand-bill. The defendant Fischer was commissioned to have this hand-bill printed and for that purpose left the Monday night meeting while it was in session. He returned home in about half an hour and reported that the printing office was closed. He, however, had the hand-bills printed the next day, as will be seen hereafter. Leaving for the present the discussion of the provisions made Monday night for the gathering at the haymarket, it will be necessary to notice

Fourth—The appointment by the armed section of a committee. As a part of the plan adopted Monday night, a committee consisting of one or two from each group was appointed, the business of which was to be present at the haymarket and "to observe the movement not only on the haymarket square but in the different parts of the city," and, if a conflict should happen, "to report to the members of the armed sections at their various meeting places," as above indicated. The committee was also intrusted with the task of publishing the word "Ruhe" in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* when, in their judgement, the occasion for doing so should arise. As we understand the evidence, this same committee was to have the general control of the haymarket meeting.

Fifth—A resolution was passed that the details of the place, adopted by those present Monday night, should be communicated to absent members who could be relied upon. Rudolph Schnaubelt, whom a part of the evidence tends to identify as the thrower of the bomb Tuesday night, suggested that the place adopted should also be communicated to comrades living in other cities, so that the revolution should be commenced in other places as well as in Chicago. This suggestion, however, does not seem to have been acted upon by the Monday night meeting.

Returning now to a consideration of the appointment of the haymarket meeting, considered as a part of the Monday night place, we think the jury were warranted in believing, from the evidence, that that meeting was not intended by those who made the arrangements for holding it to be a peaceable assemblage.

First—The resolution which provided for calling it was adopted by a secret gathering of the armed sections of the International Groups. The record reveals many circumstances tending to show that a conflict was to be precipitated between the police and the 25,000 workingmen who were expected to be present at the haymarket. As one of the witnesses expresses it, it was to be held "to cheer up the workingmen so that they should be prepared if a conflict should happen."

Second—The defendant Fischer, in the discussion Monday night, assigned as a reason why the proposed mass-meeting should not be held at Market Square that the latter place was a "mouse-trap." This remark, under all the circumstances of the case, could have had no other meaning than that the conflict which was expected to occur might be too easily quelled by the authorities if it took place at Market Square. If the assemblage was to be entirely peaceable and lawful in its character it could make no difference whether the place of its meeting was a "mouse-trap" or not. That the spot selected was not a mouse-trap will appear from an examination of the locality and its surroundings as they are shown upon a plat or diagram herewith.

The haymarket is a widening of Randolph street, which runs east and west. It begins on the east at Desplaines street and terminates on the west at Halsted street, the latter streets running north and south and crossing Randolph street at right angles. The speakers were not on the haymarket itself, but on Desplaines street at a point a little more than a hundred feet north of the eastern end of the haymarket. They made their speeches from a truck wagon which stood on the east side of Desplaines street, next to the sidewalk, and at a point about five or six feet north of the western end of Crane's alley, the pole end of the wagon looking to the north and the rear end to the south. Crane's alley begins on Desplaines street at a point ninety feet north of Randolph street and runs east a short distance and there turns south into Randolph street. Lake street is the next street north of and parallel with Randolph street, and between it and Crane's alley is still another alley running east from Desplaines street to Jefferson street and tapped at a point half way between the latter streets by an opening extending north to Lake street. Between the haymarket on the south and Lake street on the north a small street called Eagle street runs westward from Desplaines street to Halsted street, crossing Union street, which runs north and south between the two streets last named. Between Crane's alley and the alley north of and parallel with it is the manufacturing establishment of Crane Bros., a large building closed and unlighted at night, and in the shadow of which stood the wagon of the speakers. Some boxes had been placed on the edge of the east sidewalk of Desplaines street a few feet south of the alley, furnishing a protection from the observation of those in the middle of the street. On Lake street, just north of the wagon, were many gathering-places of the workingmen, such as Greif's Hall, Zepf's Hall, and Florus Hall. There were also several such places to the south on Randolph street. Tuesday night the halls and saloons in the neighborhood were crowded with workmen who were out of employment by reason of strikes and other disturbances incident to the eight-hour movement, and whose feelings at this time were hostile to the police by reason of the efforts made by the latter to stop the attacks of strikers upon non-union laborers. It will thus be seen that all the surroundings of the wagon in the way of streets, alleys, halls, buildings, sympathetic crowds, etc., furnished easy means of approach, escape, and concealment. As a mere strategical point no better position could have been selected for the occurrences which actually took place Tuesday night than the spot where the speakers' wagon was located.

Third—The language of the handbill calling the haymarket meeting, which was issued in pursuance of instructions from the armed sections assembled in Greif's building Monday night, shows that the meeting was not intended to be altogether peaceable. Tuesday morning at a quarter past 7 o'clock Fischer went to a printing office at the corner of Randolph and Market streets and procured the handbill in question to be printed. It is as follows:

ATTENTION, WORKINGMEN!
GREAT
MASS-MEETING
TONIGHT AT 7:30 O'CLOCK
AT THE
HAYMARKET, RANDOLPH STREET, BETWEEN DESPLAINES AND HALSTED.

GOOD SPEAKERS WILL BE PRESENT TO DENOUNCE THE LATEST ATROCIOUS ACT OF THE POLICE, THE SHOOTING OF OUR FELLOW-WORKMEN YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

WORKINGMEN, ARM YOURSELVES AND APPEAR IN FULL FORCE!

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The testimony is abundant that many copies of this hand-bill containing the words: "Workingmen, arm yourselves and appear in full force," were printed in German and English and distributed among the workingmen throughout the city Tuesday, May 4, 1886. Why urge men to come armed to an assemblage if the assemblage is to be peaceable, especially where such arming is in violation of the law of the State? It is true, at a later hour in the day Tuesday, a number of hand-bills were distributed, which were exactly the same as above with the exception that the words, "Arm yourselves and appear in full force" were omitted. But the evidence shows that the objectionable words were only left out of the second set of handbills through fear that they might deter some of the workmen from attending the meeting. All the hand-bills, however, both those with and those without the objectionable words, declared the object of the meeting to be, not to discuss the eight-hour movement, but to "denounce the latest atrocious act of the police, the shooting of our fellow-workmen yesterday afternoon." What was the act of the police Monday afternoon for which they were to be denounced? A manufacturing company in the southwestern part of the city had employed certain laborers belonging to organizations styled "unions," and hence called "union laborers." These "union" workmen had inaugurated a strike and quit work. The company employed in their places other workmen not connected with the "unions" and called "non-union" workmen. The striking "union" laborers and certain lumber-shovers had made a most violent attack, not only upon the non-union laborers, but upon the buildings and property of the company. The police had been summoned to quell the riot, and as the result of their efforts to do so one person, and not six, had died from the effect of wounds received on that occasion. The city authorities did their duty when they ordered the police to stop this unjustifiable attack of the union workmen, reinforced by striking lumber-shovers, upon men who were pursuing their lawful business. It follows that the haymarket meeting was called for the purpose of denouncing the officers of the law because they had done their duty.

Fourth—The testimony of Waller and Seliger shows that some trouble, not clearly defined in the language of unlearned witnesses speaking through an interpreter, was expected to take place at the haymarket meeting. The discussion at the Monday night meeting indicated such an expectation. What other construction can be placed upon such language as this, used at that meeting: "It would be no better if would place ourselves among the people and fight right in the midst of them. . . . We could not know who would be our nearest neighbor of the crowd; there might be a detective right near us," etc.?

One of the witnesses says, that "it was planned to attack the police stations to prevent the police from coming to aid if there should be a fight in the city," and that those present Monday night expected there would be a fight. That the fight was expected to take place at or near the haymarket would appear from the fact that, as soon as the station was blown up, the armed men and the workmen joining them should march "to the heart of the city," where the fight would commence in earnest. The haymarket was in the heart of the city. Lingg stated to Seliger Tuesday night "that there should be made a disturbance everywhere on the North Side to prevent the police from going over *on the West Side.*" If the place to which the police were to be kept from going by the attacks upon the stations was in the heart of the city, and on the West Side, it could not have been very far from the haymarket square.

Fifth—The same committee which had charge of the haymarket meeting and had the power to call together the armed men at the meeting-places by the insertion of the word "Ruhe" in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* was also instructed to attend at the haymarket and from there carry early reports to their meeting-places. The thing they were to report to the armed men was a conflict with the police. As they were to attend at the haymarket and report from there a conflict must have been expected there.

That the plan adopted Monday night, with its provision for bomb-throwing, shooting, meeting-places, signal, committee, mass-meeting, communication with absent members, etc., was an unlawful conspiracy there can be no doubt.

OFFICER DEGAN'S MURDER.

A Review of the Evidence Shows It Was in Pursuance of the Conspiracy.

The question now arises as to whether the murder of Degan was committed in pursuance of this conspiracy and as one of the objects to be attained by it, and whether the murder occurred while the parties to the conspiracy were engaged in such prosecution of it that Degan's death is to be considered the natural and necessary outcome and consequence of that prosecution. In other words, were the occurences of Tuesday night the result of the conspiracy of Monday night? Was that which was done Tuesday night done for the purpose of carrying out the plan of Monday night?

First—The main feature of the Monday night plan was the provision for throwing a bomb into each police station and then shooting down the policemen as they would come out. This provision had two parts: First, a bomb was to be thrown, creating destruction and confusion. Second, in the midst of the confusion following upon the explosion of the bomb, the members of the armed section and the riflemen of Lehr und Wehr Verein were to fire into the policemen and destroy them before they could recover from their surprise. Did this feature correspond with either or any of the events of Tuesday night. In order to determine whether it did or not it is necessary to notice some of the occurrences which took place at the haymarket meeting.

The crowd in attendance there was in the middle of Desplaines street and on the sidewalk to the south of the wagon, and extended around the haymarket to the west, and up into Lake street on the north. Those appearing to be most in sympathy with the speakers were near the mouth of Crane's alley and on and around the wagon.

The station where the policemen had been holding themselves in readiness during the meeting was located on the west side of Desplaines street, seventy-five feet south of the haymarket and some 300 feet or more south of the wagon, and between Randolph street on the north and Washington street on the south, the latter being the next street south of and parallel with Randolph street. Some electric lights in front of a theatre on Desplaines street, south of the station and in the neighborhood of Washington street, served to light up at least that portion of Desplaines street south of the haymarket.

The police formed in line on Waldo place, a small street running west from Desplaines street and on the south side of the station-house. They marched in regular order—with their hands down, clubs in their belts, and pistols in their pockets—northward upon Desplaines street, across the eastern end of the haymarket, until they came "about to the mouth of Crane Bros.' alley." Here they halted, their front line being only a few feet south of the south end of the wagon. One of the officers in command then gave an order to disperse, as has already been stated.

The language in which the order was uttered is as follows: "I command you, in the name of the people of the State of Illinois, to immediately and peaceably disperse." These words are the same as those used in Sec. 253 of Division 1 of the Criminal Code of this State, which provides that "when twelve or more persons, any of them armed with clubs or dangerous weapons, or thirty or more, armed or unarmed, are unlawfully, riotously, or tumultuously assembled in any city it shall be the duty of each of the municipal officers to go among the persons so assembled and in the name of the State command them immediately to disperse."

If the police officers had improperly intruded upon the meeting in question such intrusion would have furnished no justification for the attack hereinafter mentioned. Persons injuriously affected by such improper intrusion or illegal dispersion had their remedies at law for damages sustained; or they could have demanded an investigation before the proper authorities, and, upon proving their charges, could have obtained the dismissal of officers guilty of infringement upon the rights of citizens.

We cannot say, however, that, in view of all the facts and circumstances surrounding the occasion, the police officers were legally chargeable with exceeding their authority in the premises. Much disturbance and disorder existed in the city. Many strikes had recently occurred among the laboring men, many of whom were out of employment and smarting under feelings of discontent. It had been reported to the authorities that the riot already referred to of the preceding afternoon in the south western part of the city had been mainly incited by a speech delivered to some "lumber shovers" on the "black road" by the defendant Spies, who was observed to be the most active spirit at the haymarket meeting. Copies of the "revenge circular" and of the handbill prepared by the defendant Fischer had fallen into the hands of the police. A rumor had also come to their headquarters that it was the intention of parties at the haymarket meeting to proceed to some neighboring railroad freight houses, where non-union laborers were employed, and blow them up. In addition to all this it was reported to the officer in command of the force at the Desplaines Street Station that the defendant Fielden, who was then speaking, had just used the following language: "You have nothing more to do with the law except to lay hands on it and throttle it until it makes its last kick. Keep your eye upon it, throttle it, kill it, stab it, do everything you can to wound it"; and that the use of these words had produced great excitement and caused noisy demonstrations around the wagon. Upon the receipt of this report the officer in command decided upon the dispersion of the meeting, and his men made the movement for that purpose, as already stated.

As soon as the order to disperse was given the defendant Fielden descended from the wagon, making use of the words "We are peaceable," whether or not these words were uttered as the English equivalent of the German word "ruhe," which meant "peace," the evidence does not conclusively show.

Certain it is that no sooner had Fielden said, "We are peaceable," than *the bomb exploded, and in a few seconds thereafter a volley of shots was fired.*

Whether the crowd, which upon the advance of the police in the middle of the street had scattered to the north of the wagon and to the sidewalks upon the east and west sides of Desplaines street, fired into the police or not is one of the disputed questions in the case. According to the testimony for the State, persons in the street and upon the sidewalks discharged their revolvers into the midst of the police, some of the witnesses estimating the number of shots at seventy-five or 100. On the other hand, witnesses for the defense swear that the only shooting which was done came from the ranks of the police themselves. That the latter fired into the crowd after the explosion is an admitted fact, but the prosecution claims that they did not do so until after they were fired into.

We think the weight of evidence is in favor of the State upon this subject. If it be conceded that the witnesses for the prosecution, who are for the most part policemen, are interested on one side of the question, and that the witnesses for the defense, who are for the most part partisans of or sympathizers with the prisoners, are interested on the other side of the question, there is yet other evidence which seems to be decisive of the matter.

The testimony of the surgeons, who are entirely disinterested, shows that two police officers died from the effect of bullet wounds, and that many more who did not die received bullet wounds. As the policemen were a solid body of well-drilled men standing together in the street in well-formed lines and orderly ranks it is impossible that they should have shot into their own midst. This being so, the bullet wounds received by them must have been caused by shots from the crowd in their front and on their sides.

In addition to this, it has already appeared that many of the persons around the wagon had been preparing for a long time for the events expected to grow out of the eight-hour movement on May 1, 1886, by exercises in drilling, by the purchase of arms, by experiments with dynamite, and had been repeatedly urged in speeches, in newspaper articles, and by the circulars already mentioned to meet those events in a state of armed preparation.

Moreover, several of the newspaper reports confirm the statements of the policemen that shots were fired from the sidewalks into the police. One of the reporters saw several men around the wagon boldly exhibiting their revolvers while the speaking was going on. A revolver was found on the sidewalk near the wagon, several barrels of which had been discharged.

It is apparent from this review of the evidence that just such an attack was made at the haymarket as was contemplated and arranged for by the conspiracy of Monday night. First, a bomb was thrown among the policemen; next, shots were fired into their ranks by armed men belonging to the organizations heretofore described, and who had been gathered around the wagon during the evening; in the order of time the shooting occurred a few seconds after the bomb exploded. This is the order in which the onset with the two different kinds of weapons was to be made according to the terms of the conspiracy. The mode of attack as made corresponded with the mode of attack as planned.

It is true that the plan adopted contemplated the throwing of a bomb into each station and then shooting down the police as they should come out. This was to be done, however, not only at the North Avenue Station, but at stations "in other parts of the city." The Desplaines Street Station was a station in one of the "other parts of the city," and was as much embraced within the scope of the plan as the rest of the stations. It was in sight of the speakers' wagon and only a short distance south of it. If a bomb had been thrown into the station itself and the policemen had been shot down while coming out a part of the conspiracy would have been literally executed just as it was agreed upon. It could make no difference in the guilt of those who were parties to the conspiracy that the man who threw the bomb, and his confederates, who fired the shots, waited before doing their work until the policemen in the station had left it and advanced some 300 feet north of it.

If A hire B to shoot C at the Sherman House in the City of Chicago on a certain night, but B, seeing C enter the Tremont House on the same night, shoots him there, A is none the less guilty of aiding, abetting, advising, and encouraging the murder of C. If there is a conspiracy to kill policemen at a station-house, but the agents of the conspiracy kill the policemen at a short distance away from the station-house, there is no such departure from the original design as to relieve the conspirators of responsibility.

A plan for the perpetration of crime or for the accomplishment of any action, whether worthy or unworthy, cannot always be executed in exact accordance with the original conception. It must suffer some change or modification in order to meet emergencies or unforeseen contingencies.

The International groups, as will be seen hereafter, had received information that the police intended to hold themselves in readiness for the expected outbreak at their respective stations. The presence of 180 policemen at the Desplaines Street Station, only seventy-five feet south of the haymarket, seemed to contradict the correctness of their information, and to indicate a concentration instead of a scattering of forces on the part of the authorities. Such action by the authorities may have operated to change the original conspiracy for separate attacks upon the stations, and may have led to the concentration of a larger number of armed men at the haymarket than was at first intended.

This appears from the language of Spies in his speech from the wagon, when he said: "It seems to be the opinion of the authorities that this meeting has been called for the purpose of raising a little row and disturbance," etc., and when he asked, "What meant this array of Gatling-guns, infantry ready to arm, patrol-wagons and policemen?" It appears from the excited demeanor of Schwab, who says that he went from the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* office to the haymarket, passing through the tunnel and walking on Washington street, and that he turned from Washington street north on Desplaines street. This course would take him by the Desplaines Street Station, where he must have seen the policemen forming on Waldo place. Just after this he is described by two witnesses as rushing along hurriedly and almost running into the station itself and the policemen had been shot down while coming out a part of the conspiracy would have been literally executed just as it was agreed upon. It could make no difference in the guilt of those who were parties to the conspiracy that the man who threw the bomb, and his confederates, who fired the shots, waited before doing their work until the policemen in the station had left it and advanced some 300 feet north of it.

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circumstances already detailed, which, we think, the jury had a right to look at in the light of the principles advocated by the international organization and in the light of the particular methods recommended by that organization for concealing its real designs. The *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, in its instructions "about revolutionary deeds," as found in its issue of March 16, 1885, says that where a special group is formed for the purpose of action the public groups "have to serve as a covering—as a shield behind which one of the most effective weapons of revolution is hid. That the danger of discovery ought to be weakened as much as possible, and, if it can be, should be reduced to naught."

Fifth—The fifth feature of the plan under consideration was the resolution to communicate its details to absent members. The record furnishes no direct evidence upon this subject, but it shows that persons who were present at the meeting Monday night were in the company of several of the defendants Tuesday and Tuesday night. Rudolph Schnaubelt was in consultation with Schwab and Spies Tuesday night, and was on the wagon that evening with Fielden and Parsons. During the day Rau and Fischer were in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* Building with Spies and Schwab, and were there in the evening while Fielden and Parsons were in attendance upon the gathering of the American Group.

We have thus reviewed somewhat in detail a number of the events of Tuesday night with a view of seeing whether they took place in accordance with and in pursuance of the Monday night plan. Viewed as evidence of a correspondence between what was done and what was planned, some of the occurrences here noted may be important, but, taking all the circumstances together, the jury were justified in finding that the actors upon the stage of Tuesday night's tragedy were playing the parts assigned to them in the conspiracy of the previous night, and that the death of Degan occurred as a part of the execution of that conspiracy and while the parties to it were engaged in carrying it out.

WERE THEY CONSPIRATORS?

Connecting the Defendants with the Criminal and Murderous Conspiracy.

The last and most important question is to be considered is: Were the plaintiffs in error parties to the conspiracy formed on the evening of Monday, May 3, 1886?

LINGG.

The jury were warranted in believing from the evidence that the plaintiff in error, Louis Lingg, was a party to the Monday night conspiracy.

According to the testimony of the Captain of Police, Lingg admitted after his arrest that he was present on that evening in the basement of Greif's Hall. If he was, then his presence there, taken in connection with his subsequent conduct, would tend strongly to establish his connection with the plot. It is claimed by the defense that he was in attendance all the evening at a meeting of the Carpenters' Union in Zepf's Hall on Lake street, at the northeast corner of Lake and Desplaines streets, two blocks west of Greif's Hall, and was about a block north of the spot where the speakers' wagon was located the next night. He certainly was at Zepf's Hall during a part of the evening, but may have gone over to the other meeting in session at Greif's Hall. A public announcement was made to those assembled at Zepf's Hall requesting all who belonged to the armed section to go over to the basement of No. 54 Lake street. Schroeder says he went to the latter place from the gathering of the Carpenters' Union because of an announcement that "the members of the L. U. W. V. should go round to the meeting at Lake street." This announcement certainly informed Lingg that the armed sections were in session at a place just two blocks east of him.

It would make no difference, however, in view of his acts and declarations whether he was at the meeting Monday night or not. "Though the common design is the essence of the charge of conspiracy it is not necessary to prove that the defendants came together and actually agreed in terms to have that design and to pursue it by common means. If it be proved that they pursued by their acts the same object often by the same means, one performing one part and another another part of the same so as to complete it with a view to the attainment of that same object, the jury will be justified in the conclusion that they were engaged in a conspiracy to effect that object." (3 Greenleaf on Ev., Sec. 93.)

Let us examine some of Lingg's declarations. The plot of Monday night required the use of bombs to carry it into effect. Lingg and his assistants were making bombs Tuesday. He brought dynamite to Seliger's house Friday, but made no preparations to fill bombs with it until the day of the haymarket meeting. He knew all about the details of the conspiracy. Tuesday night he told Seliger the meaning of the word "Ruhe" and that its insertion in the paper had been provided for in the meeting of the previous night. He took a copy of the paper at Seliger's house and showed him the signal-word in the letter-box column. Monday night about the time the meetings at Zepf's Hall and Greif's Hall were adjourning he came up behind Lehmann and several other members of the armed section, who were standing on the sidewalk at the entrance to Greif's hall, and reproached them for their stupidity, calling them fools and oxen. When Lehmann, who had been standing guard most of the evening on the outside to prevent intruders from entering the basement, asked him what had taken place at the meeting they were just leaving, he said in reply that if they wanted to know something they should come to No. 58 Clybourn avenue the next evening. Lehmann did go to No. 58 Clybourn avenue the next evening in obedience to this injunction. As has been already stated, Lingg carried loaded bombs there and spread them out so that members of the International Groups could help themselves to them. His remark to Lehmann shows that what he did Tuesday night was done in pursuance of a resolution formed Monday night. Thielen, Hermann, Huebner, and Lehmann, who were with him Tuesday afternoon while he was making bombs, were all present at the Monday night meeting.

We regard it as a very significant circumstance as showing the connection between the conspiracy of Monday night and the bomb-making of Tuesday afternoon that parties who are proven without any contradiction whatever to have been at the meeting in the basement of Greif's Hall Monday night, and to have belonged to the band of conspirators that met there, went to Seliger's house the very next afternoon, and were there associated with Lingg in making the bombs that he carried to Zepf's Hall Tuesday night.

It was as late as 11 o'clock Monday night when Lingg told Lehmann and several other members of the armed section to come the next night to Neff's Hall. It was as early as 7 o'clock the very next morning when he set Seliger to drilling holes in the bombshells and instructed him to get bolts to fasten the shells together, accompanying his instructions with the statement that the bombs would be taken away that day.

Lingg said Tuesday afternoon, while he and his assistants were at work at the bombs, that they were to be carried to No. 58 Clybourn avenue as soon as they were finished and *were to be used that night*, and that they were "going to be good fodder for the capitalists and the police when they came to protect the capitalists." When he returned to Seliger's house from the West Side at 1 o'clock Tuesday he reproached Seliger with the slow progress he had made in his work.

It may be here stated that six weeks before this time, when Lingg first brought dynamite to Seliger's house, he remarked that every workingman should have dynamite and learn to handle it, as there was to be considerable agitation.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock Tuesday night Lingg appeared before the North Avenue Station, and Lingg proposed to Seliger to throw a bomb into the station and shoot down the policemen, two of whom were sitting in front of the building. Whether their failure to carry the proposition into effect proceeded from a want of courage or from disappointment at not receiving some message or signal that was expected at Neff's Hall is not disclosed by the evidence. But the proposition itself bears a startling resemblance to the first and main feature of the Monday night plot, as already noticed.

Lingg's conduct during Tuesday and Tuesday night shows that he expected a disturbance to occur Tuesday evening. He and Seliger and Lehmann and Schmidicke were standing on Larrabee street near Clybourn avenue about half past 9 o'clock, when either Lingg or Seliger remarked that "we should not keep together, we four, and then we went apart." He became wild with excitement after the patrol wagon, manned with policemen, had passed him and he had been unable to light his bomb soon enough to throw it at the wagon. After that during the evening he frequently referred to what was going to happen on the West Side and at the haymarket, and was with difficulty restrained by Seliger from going to the West Side.

Seliger swears that he was present at the meeting of the Carpenters' Union Tuesday night, and was there at the same time with Lingg; and he also states that before he went he learned that there was to be a meeting at the haymarket the night of the 4th of May. It would thus appear that Fischer's proposition to hold a meeting at the haymarket was the subject of consultation and arrangement among the members of the groups before he went to the gathering of the armed men Monday night.

The proof discloses two circumstances occurring after the explosion of the bomb Tuesday night which tend to show Lingg's connection with the haymarket crime. About 11 o'clock that evening the Lehmann's, the Hermanns, the Hagemann's, and Hirscherberger, the librarian, were in Neff's saloon. Some of them had just come from the haymarket and they were talking about the explosion of the bomb. In the midst of their conversation Lingg and Seliger entered the saloon. One Hermann said in an energetic voice to Lingg: "You are the fault of all of it," or "That is your fault." Thereupon a subdued conversation took place between Hermann and Lingg. This circumstance is sworn to by both Seliger and Neff, and is competent testimony as against Lingg.

After this, when Seliger and Lingg were on their way home from Neff's saloon, Lingg made the remark that he was "even now scolded—chided—for the work he had done."

The details of the plan adopted Monday night, as the same are herein set forth, are proved by testimony which is uncontradicted. The evidence introduced by the prosecution as to the acts and declarations of Lingg Tuesday and Tuesday night and during several weeks prior thereto are also uncontradicted by any testimony offered on the part of the defense, so far as we have been able to discover. What are the inferences to be drawn from these uncontroverted facts? The jury, who are the judges of the facts in criminal as well as in civil cases, have a right to draw from proved circumstances such conclusions as are natural and reasonable.

The intentions of men are only determined from their acts. "Murder is the unlawful killing of a human being in the peace of the people with malice aforethought, either expressed or implied." [Criminal Code, Sec. 140.] We said in Davison vs. The People, 90 Ill., 221, "Malice is always presumed where one person deliberately injures another. It is the *deliberation* with which the act is performed that gives it character. It is the opposit of an act performed under uncontrollable passion, which prevents all deliberation or cool reflection in forming a purpose."

Here is a man, connected with a certain organization, engaged in arming and drilling for a conflict with the police. He is experimenting with dynamite and in the construction of bombs under the direction of armed members of that organization. He makes bombshells, fills them with dynamite, takes them to the meeting-place of armed members of that organization, puts them where access to them can be easily had, using such precautions as such dangerous explosives naturally require. At once certain of these armed members, such as the two large men of the Lehr und Wehr Verein already spoken of, come forward and take bombs and go their several ways. In a little more than an hour afterwards one of these very bombs is thrown into a crowd of policemen and exploded and killed one of them. Was not the conduct of this man who coolly and carefully prepared the weapons for one definit class of men marked by "deliberation," as that term is defined in the authorities? It was a fair conclusion from the evidence that Lingg *knew* that the bombs he was making would be thrown among the police. It was a fair conclusion from the evidence that he intended the bombs he placed in the hallway to be used by members of the International groups not only in the interest of the general movement against the police with which he was connected, but in the interest of the particular conspiracy that was concocted Monday night.

Even if he did not know the name of the particular individual who was to throw the bomb he knew that it would be thrown by some one belonging to the sections or groups described, and this was sufficient to affect him with the guilt of advising, encouraging, aiding, or abetting the crime charged in the indictment.

He may not have known what particular policeman would be killed—whether Mathias J. Degan or another. But when he opened the loaded satchel at Zepf's hall Tuesday night, that act, viewed in the light of all the antecedent, attendant, and subsequent occurrences, was virtually a designation of the body or class of men who were to be attacked. When one of such class was killed, the guilt was the same as though a person bearing a particular name had been pointed out as the victim. Even if he did not know that one of the bombs would be thrown on that evening at a particular place called the haymarket, it was sufficient that he knew it was to be used at that point in the city where a collision would occur between the workingmen and the police. Such a collision did occur at the haymarket. Counsel for the defense claim that there is no proof showing the bomb to have been thrown by any one of the members of the organization for whose use Lingg may have made it; that the bomb may have been thrown by some person outside of that organization and having a private grievance against the police; in other words, that the bomb-thrower has not been identified as a member of the conspiracy or as a person employed by it or acting in its interest.

We think, however, that the jury were justified in believing from the evidence that the man who threw the bomb was either a member of the conspiracy or an agent employed by it. This appears from the facts already recited. Three circumstances especially served to identify him as being connected with the conspiracy. First, the bomb that exploded was one of the bombs made by Lingg; second, the bombs made by Lingg were finished and distributed so short a time before explosion that they could hardly have been obtained elsewhere or by others than those for whose use he intended them; third, the throwing of the bomb occurred almost at the same time with the firing of the shots; the latter followed so closely upon the former that the two cannot be regarded otherwise than as parts of a joint attack, showing that the man who threw the bomb and the men who fired the shots were acting in unison with each other; this negatives the idea of independent action by an outside individual having a private grudge; the character of the attack as a joint one and the concert of action between those making it identify it as that kind of an attack which the conspirators planned to make. Moreover, there is no evidence in the record of the making of bombs by anybody except Lingg and those associated with him.

ENGEL AND FISCHER.

Degan's Murder Due to the Conspiracy They Organized.

As to the defendants Engel and Fischer, it has already been shown that they originated the Monday night meeting-place and procured its adoption first by the Northwest Side Group and second company of the Lehr und Wehr Verein Sunday morning, and afterwards by the representatives of all the groups Monday night. They advised and induced a band of seventy or eighty armed and drilled men to enter into a plot to murder the police with bombs and pistols in a certain contingency, and to agree to certain details as to committee, signal-word, mass-meeting, hand-bills, meeting-places, etc., with a view of carrying that plot into effect. The murder of Degan took place as the legitimate consequence of an attempt to accomplish the objects of the conspiracy originated and planned by themselves. Therefore they aided, abetted, advised, and encouraged the commission of that murder. Both were present at the haymarket meeting Tuesday night. The evidence tends to show that Engel was at his home on Milwaukee avenue, near the haymarket, when the explosion occurred. That some of the conspirators might be at home when the collision with the police should happen was a contingency that was provided for by the terms of the plot. In the event of a collision at night the committee appointed to watch the movement was to report to the armed men at their homes.

It has already been stated that Fischer was at the haymarket early in the evening, and was seen walking about on Desplaines street and in front of the station, and was present while Fielden, the last speaker, was talking. There is testimony on the part of the prosecution tending to show that he was in the neighborhood of the wagon and was near the mouth of Crane's alley when the bomb was thrown. There is also testimony on the part of the defense tending to show that at that time he was in the saloon at Zepf's Hall. Zepf's Hall was just a few steps north of the wagon and in sight from it. The hall was crowded that night with workmen, and on the upper floors several meetings, among others that of the furniture-workers, were in session. Between it and the haymarket persons were passing back and forth. Fischer may have stepped into the saloon a few moments before the explosion and may have been there at the precise moment of its occurrence, although one of the newspaper reporters who was in the saloon at the time says he did not see him.

It would make no difference, however, in the degree of responsibility with which Engel and Fischer are chargeable under the facts already narrated that they were not actually among those who stood around the wagon when the bomb was thrown. Where persons continue to stand by one another in a breach of the peace, with a general resolution to resist all opposers, and in the execution of their design a murder is committed, all of the company are equally principals in the murder, though at the time of the act some of them were at such a distance as to be out of view, if the murder be in furtherance of the common design. (Wharton on Homicide, Sec. 338, (2nd ed.), Williams vs. The People, 541 Ill., 422.)

On the morning after the haymarket massacre about 10 or 11 o'clock the defendant Fischer was arrested while coming down the stairs of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* Building. The officer found upon his person a 44-calibre, self-acting, loaded revolver, and also a file. He wore a belt and sheath under his coat, the belt having a brass buckle upon it with the letters "L. & W.", a buckle of the Lehr und Wehr Verein Society. The file, an old-fashioned, three-cornered file, ground to a sharp edge, with a wooden handle, was in the sheath; the revolver was stuck in a slit in the belt; there were ten cartridges in his pocket; there was also a fuse cap—a fulminating cap—in his pocket; the fulminating cap was bright.

At Fischer's house, after his arrest, were found a box of nearly fifty 44-calibre cartridges and a light blue blouse, such as is worn by the Lehr und Wehr Verein.

SPIES AND SCHWAB.

Influence Which They Wielded Through the Columns of the Paper.

We will now consider the relations of the defendants Spies and Schwab to the Monday night plot.

By the terms of the plot, the word "Ruhe" was to be published in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* as a signal to the members of the armed sections to arm themselves and gather at their meeting places, there to be ready to attack the police when the committee appointed should give information of a disturbance. That word was published in the paper, which was issued on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 4. Its publication was the act of the defendant Spies. He wrote with his own hands the words, "*Brief-Kasten-Ruhe*," the former of which means "letter-box" in German, and, from the original manuscript so written by himself, the printers set up the type from which the words were printed in the paper of Tuesday afternoon. "Ruhe" was not only in his handwriting, but he underscored it twice, as if to give it greater emphasis and prominence. If he knew its meaning as a signal word and the object of its insertion in the paper, as explained on the night before by his own foreman, the defendant Fischer, then he was lending himself by its publication to the execution of the plan of Monday night. Nor is it necessary to prove that the conspiracy originated with the defendants, or that they met during the process of the concoction; for every person entering into a conspiracy or common design, already formed, is deemed in law "a party to all acts done by any of the other parties, before or afterwards, in furtherance of the common design." (Greenleaf on Evidence, Sec. 93).

There is evidence tending to prove that Spies inserted this word in the international organ as a member of the committee whose business it was to do so, because that same committee was in charge at the haymarket meeting and he was the most active man in the management of that meeting. He himself inserted among the editorial notices in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* Tuesday afternoon the following notice in almost the same words used in the handbill printed by Fischer:

> Attention, workingmen! Grand mass-meeting this evening at half-past 7 o'clock on the haymarket, Randolph, between Desplaines and Halsted streets. Good speakers will denounce the latest rascally deed of the police in killing our brethren yesterday afternoon.

He organized the haymarket meeting and addressed it. He mounted the wagon and called for Parsons. He selected as the speakers' stand the wagon, with all its advantages of location as already specified. He moved among the workingmen on the haymarket and pressed them north into Desplaines street to the neighborhood of the wagon so selected. In his address he spoke confidently as to the intentions of the committee charged with the double duty already indicated, saying, among other things, "the committee that called the meeting wanted to tell you certain facts," etc.

In explanation of the publication of the word "Ruhe," the defendant Spies swears that its meaning was stated to him for the first time by Rau, his advertising agent, and Fischer, his foreman, Tuesday afternoon after its appearance in the paper, and that he instructed them to speak to the armed men of its insertion at that time as a mistake. Rau and Fischer were not placed upon the stand to confirm the explanation; and whether it was credible, in view of his printed utterances that day and several previous days, and in view of all the other features of his conduct, as disclosed in the record, was a matter for the jury to determine. If they did not believe his explanation as against the evidence, which tended to contradict it, then they were justified in finding from the circumstances already mentioned and those hereafter stated that he was as much a party to the plot as Engel, and Fischer, and Lingg.

That plot, as has already been shown, contemplated the throwing of a bomb into each police station, and then, in the confusion, using firearms against the policemen. In an article upon the riot of Monday afternoon, written by the defendant Spies and published in the same Tuesday afternoon edition in which the word "Ruhe" appeared, he says: "If brothers who defended themselves with stones (a few of them had little snappers in the shape of revolvers) had been provided with *good weapons and one single dynamite bomb not one of the murderers would have escaped his well-merited fate.*" Here is a suggestion of that very mode of attacking the police which was the main feature of the Monday night conspiracy. This suggestion was made to the workingmen Tuesday afternoon. Tuesday night the very thing suggested took place—that is to say, a bomb was thrown, not into a station, but among the police a few feet from a station, and after it was thrown "good weapons" were fired into them, killing several, and wounding several more. The article in question did not stop, however, with a *suggestion* of an attack upon the police in the mode specified. It closed by saying: "Last night thousands of copies of the following circular were distributed in all parts of the city," and then quoted and republished in full the German portion of the "Revenge" circular that had been composed by Spies and distributed among the workingmen Monday night, thereby urging such workingmen in the most vehement terms to arm themselves and make war upon the police. A translation of this German circular is given hereafter.

The reasen why the plan of Monday night provided for throwing a bomb into each police station and shooting the escaping policemen was that the latter might thereby be prevented from going to the scene of the disturbance which was expected to take place. Such plan would naturally be based upon information that the police intended to hold themselves in readiness at their stations for a summons to some point of conflict. The afternoon of April 30, 1886, being the Friday preceding the Tuesday, on which the haymarket meeting occurred, the *Arbeiter Zeitung* in an editorial written by one or the other of its two editors—Spies and Schwab—thus addressed its 3,600 readers among the members of the International Groups and the unions of the workingmen:

> As we are informed from reliable sources, the police have received secret orders to keep themselves prepared in their stations, as a labor conflict is feared Saturday of next week. You see the capitalistic sluggards are thirsty for the blood of workingmen. The workingmen will not permit themselves to be kicked by them like dogs any more. They will not be tortured to death any more by unlimited work, and they will not be starved any more. For this opposition they want vengeance, and they cry for blood. May be that this cry will be heeded—but then, beside the red life-sap of the extortioner's victim, there may flow a little of the black-dragon poison of the extortioner. To the workingmen we again say at this hour arm yourselves. You have but one life to lose. Defend that with all means. And in this connection we want to caution the armed workingmen as yet to conceal their arms so that they will not be stolen by the minions of the law, as it has happened in various instances.

Here was a statement that the police had "received secret orders to *keep themselves prepared in their stations*" for a labor conflict expected to occur in about a week, which statement was accompanied with a caution to the workingmen to arm themselves and to conceal their arms. The injunction to arm could have had no other object than to meet the preparations which the police had received secret orders to make. Such preparations could be of no avail if the stations should be blown up and the police themselves should be shot down. Therefore the plan of Monday night was exactly adapted to rendering the action of the police in keeping themselves prepared in their stations useless and of no effect. So exactly does the plan in question fit the state of things spoken of in the editorial of April 30 that it would appear to have been suggested by that editorial.

When it is remembered that on the very day on which this editorial made its appearance, Lingg brought to Seliger's house the large box of dynamite already alluded to, and that on the next Sunday morning Fischer, who as foreman of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* was all the time at work under the eyes of Spies and Schwab, went, in company with Engel, to a meeting of the second company of the Lehr and Wehr Verein and the Northwest Side Group, where the plan for destroying the stations and their occupants was adopted upon the suggestion of Engel, it would appear that the defendants Spies and Schwab not only joined the conspiracy now under discussion *after* it was formed, but inspired the conception of it *before* it was formed.

The armed men who met and entered into that conspiracy Monday evening were called together by the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, of which Spies and Schwab were the editors and managers. In the edition called *Die Fackel* issued Sunday, May 2, and in the issue of the afternoon of Monday, May 3, there were published in the letter-box column the words: "Y—, Komme Montag Abend" ("Y—, Come Monday night"). This was a summons to the armed sections to meet, as they did, Monday night at Greif's Hall. The original manuscript from which the words were printed for the Sunday issue was in the handwriting of Rau, advertising agent for the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, member, with Spies, of the Bureau of Information, and distributor for Spies of the "Revenge" circular. The printing of the call twice, both Sunday and Monday, indicated the importance of the matters to come before the meeting.

In his testimony Spies says of the "Revenge" circular: "I wrote it to arouse the working people, who are satisfied and ignorant, to a consciousness of the condition they were in." In the circular, as above quoted, he uses the words: "Avenge the atrocious murder which has been committed upon your brothers *today* [Monday], and which will likely be committed on you *tomorrow*" (Tuesday). In the minds of "stupid and ignorant" workmen, already excited about the eight-hour day of labor, the language here quoted could mean nothing else than that an attack, similar to the one which took place in the southwestern part of the city on Monday, would probably be made upon the workingmen by the police Tuesday.

Again, in the issue of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* published Sunday, May 2, it is said:

> Everything depends upon quick and immediate action. The tactics of the bosses are to gain time; the tactics of the strikers must be to grant them no time. *By Monday or Tuesday the conflict must have reached its highest intensity, else the success will be doubtful.* Within a week the fire, the enthusiasm will be gone, and then the bosses will celebrate victories.

Here is another designation of *Tuesday* as the day when the excitement would be the most intense. The conduct of Spies and Schwab during the few days preceding May 4 and on that day, as evinced by their utterances in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* and otherwise, shows a constant effort to increase the enthusiasm to the highest pitch. They advised "stupid and ignorant" workingmen to arm themselves, and then sought by vehement appeals to urge them on to "quick and immediate action." For instance, on Wednesday, April 28, they said:

> The power of the associate manufacturers and their State must be met by labor associations. The police and soldiers, who fight for that power, must be met by armed armies of workingmen; the logic of facts requires this; arms are more necessary in our times than anything else. Whoever has no money, sell his watch and chain to buy firearms for the amount realized. Stones and sticks will not avail against the hired assassins of the extortionists. *It is time to arm yourselves.*

Thursday, April 29, they said:

> If the legitimate means of the thieves and scoundrels who practice extortion on their fellow-men are exhausted, then they resort to force. *A wage-slave who is not utterly demoralized should always have a breech-loader and ammunition in his house.*

Friday, April 30, they said what has already been quoted from the editorial of that date, and on the same day they further said, in another article:

> What will the 1st of May bring? The workingmen bold and determined! . . . Men of labor, so long as you acknowledge the gracious kicks of your oppressors with words of gratitude so long you are faithful dogs. . . . *They are enraged, and will attempt, through hired murderers, to do away with you like mad dogs.*

Saturday, May 1, they again said to the workingmen in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung:*

> Away with all rolls of membership and minute books, where such are kept. Clean your guns, complete your ammunition. The hired murderers of the capitalists, the police and militia, are ready to murder. No workingman should leave his home in these days with empty pockets.

Sunday, May 2, in the same editorial, which urged quick and immediate action, and designated Monday or Tuesday as the time when the conflict would have reached its highest intensity, they used the following language:

> Everywhere the workingmen are willing to accept a corresponding reduction of wages with the introduction of the eight-hour system; they were mostly refused. "No, ye dogs; you must work ten hours; that's the way we want it; we're your bosses." Something like this was the answer of the majority translated into intelligent language. In the face of this fact it is pitiful and disgusting, but more than that, it is treacherous, to warn the strikers against energetic, uncompromising measures.

Monday, May 3, in another article in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, they said:

> The freight-handlers were marching in full force from depot to depot at noon today. It was rumored that "scabs" had been imported from Milwaukee. The railroad depots are occupied by special policemen, while the municipal minions of order, under the command of five Lieutenants, have intrenched themselves in the armory. The arch-rascals have made provisions for good victuals and drink. . . . A strike will probably take place in the lumber districts. . . . The number of strikers today cannot be determined, but will probably amount to 40,000. Courage, courage, is our cry. Don't forget the words of Herways: "The host of the oppressors grows pale when thou, weary of thy burden, in the corner puttest the plow when thou sayest 'it is enough.'"

But there were other occurrences during the same period which tended to incite the workingmen to an attack upon the police. While Fischer, the first foreman in the compositors' room of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, was present at the Sunday morning meeting on Emma street, Neban, a compositor of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, was attending a meeting of the Central Labor Union at No. 54 West Lake street, in a room back of the saloon. Spies was present at a second meeting of the Central Labor Union in the afternoon of the same Sunday. It was arranged at these morning and afternoon gatherings of the Central Labor Union that Spies should address the meeting of the striking lumber-shovers to be held the next afternoon on the "Black Road" in the near neighborhood of a large manufacturing establishment in the southwestern part of the city. Monday afternoon the meeting in question took place. It has already been referred to. The lumber-shovers were "on a strike" and met to hear reports from certain committees whom they had appointed to negotiate with their employers in reference to the eight-hour movement. The immense crowd in attendance upon this occasion was addressed by Spies, as has already been stated. He spoke in the German language from the top of a freight car. His manner was excited and his gestures were violent. One of the witnesses says that, while speaking, "he jumped up three or four feet high." About three blocks west from the place where he was speaking was situated the factory which was employing non-union laborers, as heretofore explained. The lumber-shovers at the meeting were not connected in any way with the workingmen engaged at the factory. But when the latter came out of the factory gate about 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the ringing of a bell an attack was made upon them by several thousand of the lumber-shovers, who rushed from the freight-car toward the gate before the speaking was finished in obedience to an order from some one on the car. A conflict ensued. The police were called out, stones were thrown, clubs were used, and pistols were fired by both the crowd and the police. Some of the policemen and several of the workingmen were wounded. One of the latter was killed, as has been heretofore mentioned.

It is admitted by the defendant Spies that upon this occasion he urged the workingmen, many of whom were armed with revolvers, to resist the attempt of the police to quell the riot. In an account of what took place, written by himself and published the next afternoon (Tuesday, May 4), in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, he says:

> The writer of this hastened to the factory as soon as the first shots were fired, and a comrade urged the assembly to hasten to the rescue of their brothers, who were being murdered, but no one stirred. . . . The writer ran back. He implored the people to come along—those who had revolvers in their pockets—but it was in vain. With an exasperating indifference they put their hands in their pockets and marched home, babbling as if the whole affair did not concern them in the least. The revolvers were still cracking, and fresh detachments of police, here and there bombarbed with stones, were hastening to the battle-ground. The battle was lost!

THE REVENGE CIRCULAR.

Impulse It Gave the Armed Section of the Anarchists.

Tuesday afternoon Spies inserted in his paper a call for the haymarket meeting in order to denounce the action of the police at this very riot. The haymarket meeting was thus nothing more than a continuance of the warfare on the police, which he himself had incited and taken part in Monday afternoon.

After his return from the "Black road" to the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* office Monday afternoon, May 3, 1886, he wrote in English the following address, all of which except the word "Revenge" at the top is proven to have been in his handwriting:

> REVENGE.
>
> The masters sent out their bloodhounds—the police; they killed six of your brothers at McCormick's this afternoon. They killed the poor wretches because they, like you, had the courage to disobey the supreme will of your bosses. They killed them because they dared ask for the shortening of the hours of toil. They killed them to show you, "*free*" *American citizens*, that you must be satisfied and contented with whatever your bosses condescend to allow you or you will get killed!
>
> You have for years endured the most abject humiliation; you have for years suffered unmeasurable iniquities; you have worked yourselves to death; you have endured the pangs of want and hunger; your children you have sacrificed to the factory lord—in fact, you have been miserable and obedient servants all these years! Why? To satisfy the insatiable greed, to fill the coffers of your lazy thieving masters. When you ask them now to lessen your burdens he sends his bloodhounds out to shoot you—kill you. If you are men, if you are the sons of your grandsires, who have shed their blood to free you, then you will rise in your might, Hercules, and destroy the hideous monster that seeks to destroy you. To arms, we call you, to arms.
>
> YOUR BROTHERS.

He at the same time wrote in the German language, of which the following is a translation:

> REVENGE! REVENGE! WORKMEN, TO ARMS!
>
> Men of labor, this afternoon the bloodhounds of your oppressors murdered six of your brothers at McCormick's. Why did they murder them? Because they dared to be dissatisfied with the lot which your oppressors have assigned to them. They demanded bread and they gave them lead for an answer, mindful of the fact that thus people are most effectually silenced. You have for many, many years endured every humiliation without protest; have drudged from early in the morning till late at night; have suffered all sorts of privations; have even sacrificed your children. You have done everything to fill the coffers of your masters—everything for them; and now, when you approach them and implore them to make your burden a little lighter, as a reward for your sacrifices, they send their bloodhounds, the police, at you, in order to cure you with bullets of your dissatisfaction. Slaves, we ask and conjure you, by all that is sacred and dear to you, avenge the atrocious murder which has been committed upon your brothers today, and which will likely be committed upon you tomorrow. Laboring men, Hercules, you have arrived at the crossway. Which way will you decide? For slavery and hunger, or for freedom and bread? If you decide for the latter, then do not delay a moment; then, people, to arms! This must be your motto. Think of the heroes whose blood has fertilized the road to progress, liberty, and humanity, and strive to become worthy of them!
>
> YOUR BROTHERS.

These two addresses were printed, one in the English and the other in the German language, upon the same sheet of paper and one above the other, as one circular. The printers in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* office usually stopped work at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. On this particular Monday afternoon, however, five or six of them were detained to set up the type for this circular. By direction of Spies the form was sent across the street to a printing office at No. 58 Fifth avenue. The order was given to strike off as many as possible. Twenty-five hundred copies were printed that evening. As soon as they came from the hands of the printer they were carried away. "A dozen different parties came there after them, coming one and two at a time, taking it as fast as it came from the press."

These circulars were distributed Monday evening at various places and in different parts of the city. One of the witnesses says;

> It was a few minutes after 6 o'clock Monday afternoon. I was standing in the doorway of the entrance of No. 54 West Lake street talking with the proprietor of the hall, and first had my attention attracted to a circular by seeing a few of them flying through the air, and remember distinctly picking up one and reading it at the time. Just at the moment I saw a horseman, and the distribution of the circulars was coincident with the appearance of the horseman in front of No. 54 West Lake street. My impression was that the horseman was riding west on Lake street.

Later in the evening the circulars were handed around at Greif's Hall, in the saloon, and at the meeting of the armed section which was in session in the basement. The same night there was a gathering of the members of the Carpenters' Union to the number of 1,000 or 800 men at Zepf's Hall, at the corner of West Lake and Desplaines streets, as heretofore stated, and the Revenge circulars were brought there and distributed by Rau, the advertising agent of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*. Between 9 and 10 o'clock the defendant Neebe carried a number of copies to a saloon at the corner of Franklin and Division streets, in the North Division of the city, and laid some on the counter and some on the tables, as heretofore stated.

A copy was seen by one of the witnesses at a meeting that night of the metal-workers at No. 99 West Randolph street.

Another witness says that he was walking west on Randolph street Tuesday evening about half-past 7 o'clock, and somebody handed him a circular headed "Revenge," and signed "Your Brothers."

That this circular gave impulse to the action of the members of the armed sections at the Monday night meeting and inspired the adoption of the plan agreed upon is apparent from the fact that its contents were fully discussed and dwelt upon at that meeting.

The witness Greenhut says that he was at the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* office between 5 and 7 o'clock Monday afternoon; that Schwab and the bookkeeper and Neebe (though he is not so sure about the latter) were present while Spies was writing the "Revenge" circular and reading the proof-sheets of it as they came from the hands of the printer; that Spies told them of the lumber-shovers' riot, from which he had just come, and of the killing of six men by the police, and deplored the fact that the workingmen had not been better armed for their defense, favoring dynamite as the most effective mode of arming; that the calling of a mass-meeting was then discussed and agreed upon among them, and it was agreed that the meeting should be held at night and be in the open air; that the circulars which Spies was preparing were to be printed "for distribution at the mass-meeting"; that the haymarket meeting held Tuesday night was the meeting talked about and agreed upon that Monday afternoon.

Gruenhut says that he saw Fischer in the compositors' room of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* as late as half-past 5 o'clock on Monday evening, and when it is remembered that Fischer went to the meeting at Greif's Hall that night and induced the armed men to agree to the holding of an open-air meeting on Tuesday night at the haymarket, and himself printed and caused to be circulated a handbill calling on the workmen to come armed to that meeting, and when it is further remembered that the signal-word "Ruhe," which the armed men agreed upon that night at his suggestion, was next day written by Spies in his own hand and published in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* Tuesday afternoon, the jury certainly had reasonable ground for believing that the action of Fischer on Monday night was taken in consequence of and pursuant to the arrangement decided upon between Spies, Schwab, and others at the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office Monday afternoon.

This conclusion receives confirmation from the character of the articles which appeared in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* Tuesday afternoon. The following editorial published May 4, 1886, and called the "To-Arms" editorial, was written by the defendant Schwab: Blood has flowed. It happened as it had to. Order has not drilled and disciplined her murdering hounds in vain. The militia has not been drilled in street-fighting for mere sport. The robbers, who know best themselves what a mean rabble they are, who keep up their mammon by rendering the masses wretched, who make the slow murdering of laboring-men's families their vocation, they are the last to be afraid of directly butchering the laboring men. "Down with the rabble" is their watchword. Is it not an historical fact that private property has had its origin in acts of violence of all sorts? And shall the "rabble," the laboring men, allow this capitalistic pack of robbers to carry on, through hired assasins, their bloody orgies? Nevermore! The war of classes has come. In front of McCormick's factory workmen were shot down yesterday whose blood cries for vengeance. Who will any longer deny that the ruling tigers are thirsting for the workman's blood? Countless victims have been slaughtered upon the altars of the golden calf amidst the triumphant shouts of the capitalistic band of robbers. One has only to think of Cleveland, New York, Brooklyn, East St. Louis, Fort Worth, Chicago, and countless other places in order to recognize the conduct of the extortioners. It is "Terror to our working cattle." But the laborers are not sheep, and the white terror will be answered with the *red*. Do you know what that means? Very well, you will find that out yet.

Modesty is a vice of the workingman, and can there be anything more modest than this eight-hour demand? Peaceably the workmen made it already a year ago, in order not to neglect to give the extortioner opportunity to prepare for it; and the answer to this was to drill the police force and the militia to brow-beat the laborers who worked in favor of the eight-hour system. And yesterday blood flowed. This is the manner in which these devils reply to a modest petition of their slaves.

Death rather than a life of wretchedness! If workmen must be shot at, well, then, let us answer them in a manner which the robbers will not soon forget again. The murderous capitalistic beats have become drunk with the smoking blood of laborers. The tiger lies ready for the jump; his eyes sparkle eager for murder; impatiently he whips his tail, and the sinews of his clutches are drawn tight. Self-defense causes the cry, "To arms!" "To arms!" If you do not defend yourselves you will be torn in pieces and ground by the animals' teeth. The new yoke which awaits you in case of cowardly retreat is heavier still and harder than the severe yoke of slavery as it exists now.

All the powers hostile to the workmen have been (made) common cause. They recognize their common interest. They have the necessary class consciousness. In such days as ours are everything else must be subordinated to this one thought: How can the thieving ——, together with their gangs of hired murderers, be made harmless?

The whole newspaper gang makes up the lie today that the strikers who were in the neighborhood of McCormick's factory yesterday were the first to fire. That is a bold, bare-faced lie on the part of the journalistic ragamuffins. Without any warning whatever they fired at the workmen when they, of course, returned the fire. Indeed, why should they make so much ado about the rabble? To be sure, if they had been sheep or cattle, instead of human beings, one might have reflected a little before shooting, but as it was a laboring man is quickly replaced and the gluttons then at their rich dinners and in the circles of their mistresses boast of the splendid achievements of law and order.

In the poor shanty miserably-clad women and children are weeping for husband and father. In the palaces they touch glasses filled with costly wine and drink to the happiness of the bloody bandits of law and order. Dry your tears, ye poor and wretched; take heart, ye slaves; arise in your might and overthrow the system of robbery, present order based on robbery.

The following is a portion of the article already quoted from which was written by the defendant Spies and published in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* Tuesday, May 4, 1886:

> Six months ago, when the eight-hour movement began, there were speakers and journals of the I. A. A. who proclaimed and wrote: "Workmen, if you want to see the eight-hour system introduced, arm yourselves. If you do not do this you will be sent home with bloody heads and birds will sing May songs upon your graves." "That is nonsense," was the reply. "If the workmen are organized they will gain the eight hours in their Sunday clothes." Well, what do you say now? Were we right or wrong? Would the occurrence of yesterday been possible if our advice had been followed?
>
> Wageworkers, yesterday the police of this city murdered at the McCormick factory, so far as it can now be ascertained, four of your brothers, and wounded, more or less seriously, some twenty-five more. If brothers who defended themselves with stones (a few of them had little snappers in the shape of revolvers) had been provided with good weapons *and one single dynamite bomb, not one of the murderers would have escaped his well-merited fate.* As it was only four of them were disfigured. That is too bad. The massacre of yesterday took place in order to fill the 40,000 workmen of this city with fear and terror—took place in order to force back into the yoke of slavery the laborers who had become dissatisfied and mutinous. Will they succeed in this? About seventy-five well-fed, large, and strong murderers, under the command of a fat police lieutenant, were marching toward the factory, and on their heels followed three patrol-wagons besides, full of law and order beasts; 200 policemen were on the spot in less than ten or fifteen minutes, and the firing on fleeing working men and women resembled a promiscuous bush-hunt. A few of the strikers had little snappers of revolvers, and with these returned the fire. With their weapons, mainly stones, the people fought with admirable bravery. They laid out half a dozen bluecoats, and their round bellies, developed to extreme fatness in idleness and luxury, tumbled about, groaning on the ground. Four of the fellows are said to be very dangerously wounded; many others, alas! escaped with lighter injuries. (The gang, of course, conceals this, just as in 1877 they carefully concealed the number of those who were made to bite the dust). But it looked worse on the side of the defenseless workmen. Dozens who had received slight shot wounds hastened away amid the bullets which were sent after them. The gang, as always, fired upon the fleeing, while women and men carried away the severely wounded. How many were really injured and how many were mortally wounded could not be determined with certainty, but we think are we not mistaken when we place the number of mortally wounded at about six and those slightly injured at about two dozen. We know of four, one of whom was shot in the spleen, another in the forehead, another in the breast, and another in the thigh. A dying boy, Joseph Doedick, was brought home on an express wagon by two policemen.

Also in the issue of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* of Tuesday, May 4, 1886, appeared the following:

> An outbreak was expected on the Southwest Side this morning. A regiment of militia and the whole municipal gang of murderers were held in readiness. Just stir, ye free workmen of America, if you want to be shot down.

In the same issue of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* of May 4, 1886, also appeared the following:

> The heroes of the club dispersed with their cudgels yesterday in the most brutal manner a crowd of girls, many of whom had scarcely outgrown their baby shoes. Whose blood does not rush quicker through the veins when he hears of this atrocity of the minions of the law? He who is a man show it these days! Men, to the front!
>
> The armory on Michigan avenue is guarded by militia tramps. The youngsters say they are fully equipped. Should the Anarchists venture an attack from any point they would find a warm reception. Well, as long as the youngsters are in their barracks they will probably not be molested. But if they appear on the streets circumstances might be altered.

INFLUENCE OF THE PAPERS.

The Criminals in the Habit of Consulting the "Arbeiter-Zeitung."

The *Alarm* and the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* were more than mere newspapers to the members of the International Association. They were the organs of that association. The members looked to those papers for orders and directions. More especially was this the case with the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* and its German readers. The record contains many evidences of this fact.

The seventy or eighty armed men who assembled in the basement of Greif's Hall, and their absent confederates, who were to be informed of their conspiracy, were to look for the word "Ruhe" in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*. From that word the papers were to learn when the social revolution had come, and when they were to assemble for conflict. This showed that they were in the habit of reading that paper and consulting it. When a special meeting of the armed sections was desired, they who belonged to those sections found the signal words calling them together in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*. This implied that they were readers of that paper. The seventy or eighty men just referred to went to Greif's Hall because they saw the summons to go there in their organ. Some of them testify that they went there for that reason, and there is no evidence that they received any other notice of the Monday night meeting than the one published in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*. The assemblage of seventy or eighty of them there may be regarded as proof that seventy or eighty of them read the paper in question Sunday and Monday.

Many witnesses in this case, both for the State and for the defense, who testify to their membership in the International Association, testify also to the fact that they were in the habit of reading one or the other of the two organs here referred to.

Waller, a member of the Lehr und Wehr Verein, who presided at the gathering in the basement of Greif's Hall and who was armed with a revolver at the haymarket Tuesday night, says that he saw the word "Ruhe" in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* at 6 o'clock Tuesday afternoon in a saloon on Milwaukee avenue, and that Monday he saw the words "Y-kounne montag atende" in the same paper.

When Lingg desired to explain to Seliger the disturbance that was expected on the West Side he went to the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* and showed the word "Ruhe."

Without going further into the testimony, we think the jury were warranted in believing that most of the editorials in those papers, which were generally in the form of appeals or addresses to the workingmen, were read at least by those of the workingmen who belonged to the groups herein mentioned. More especially were these organs consulted during the excitement of the eight-hour movement, when information as to the progress of that movement was eagerly sought after among the classes affected by it.

As already stated, the weight of the evidence is in favor of the conclusion that Degan was killed by some member of the International Association. It was for the jury to say how far that fatal result may have been brought about through the influence of the utterances put forth by the organs here designated.

As late as Tuesday afternoon Spies said to the workingmen in an editorial in his paper, proven to have been written by himself:

> Then do not delay a moment; then, people, to arms! Annihilation to the beasts in human form who call themselves rulers!

As late as Tuesday afternoon Schwab said to the workingmen in an editorial in the same paper, proven to have been written by himself:

> The murderous capitalistic beats have become drunk with the smoking blood of laborers. The tiger lies ready for the jump; his eyes sparkle eager for murder; impatiently he whips his tail, and the sinews of his clutches are drawn tight. Self-defense causes the cry, "To arms! To arms!" If you do not defend yourselves you will be torn in pieces and ground by the animal's teeth.

"He who inflames people's minds and induces them by violent means to accomplish an illegal object is himself a rioter, though he takes no part in the riot." (Reg. vs. Sharpe, 3 Box, C. C. 288.)

One is responsible for what wrong flows directly from his corrupt intentions. If he set in motion the physical power of another he is liable for its result. If he contemplated the result he is answerable though it is produced in a manner he did not contemplate. If he awoke into action an indiscriminate power he is responsible. If he gave directions vaguely and incautiously, and the person receiving them acted according to what he might have foreseen would be the understanding, he is responsible." (1 Bishop, C. L., Sec. 641.)

We conceive that it can make no difference whether the mind is affected by inflammatory words addressed to the reader through the newspaper organ of a society to which he belongs, or to the hearer through the spoken words of an orator, whom he looks up to as a representative of his own peculiar class. (Queen vs. Most, L. R. 72, B. D. 244.)

It was a question for the jury whether, with the evidence before them, the attack upon the police at the haymarket "was so connected with the inflammatory language used that they can not be separated by time or other circumstances."

We do not wish to be understood as deciding that the influence of these publications in bringing about the crime at the haymarket could be considered by the jury if they were the *only* evidence of encouragement of that crime which was furnished by the record. We only hold that the jury were at liberty to consider the publications in question in connection with all other facts and circumstances of the particular case, and as a part of those facts and circumstances, with a view of determining whether the defendants who were responsible for their issuance did or did not belong to the conspiracy now under consideration.

It has already been stated that the defendant Schwab was present at the haymarket a part of Tuesday evening, but left and went to Deering, where he made a speech. What he said in that speech is not disclosed by the record. The proof shows that those who called the haymarket meeting expected an attendance of 25,000 workingmen at that place. As a matter of fact only about 2,000 came. Several thousand had assembled at Deering. That Schwab went to Deering and there addressed some of the workingmen, who were expected at the haymarket but failed to come, would in no wise lessen his responsibility for the death of Degan if his acts and declarations, as heretofore and hereafter noticed, helped cause that death. If he belonged to the same conspiracy with Degan's murder, and the murder of Degan was perpetrated in furtherance of that conspiracy, then the act of the murderer was his act. It is noted that he did not go to Deering until he first went to the haymarket and had a consultation with one or more of the leaders who had control of the matters at the latter place. But a further consideration of this branch of the case will be postponed for the present.

Spies spoke to the crowd at the haymarket. One of the witnesses says that in his speech he dwelt upon the occurrences of Monday afternoon at the lumber-shovers' meeting and the part he took in them, and then "advised the using of violent means by the workingmen to right their wrongs; that law and Government were the tools of the wealthy to oppress the poor; that the ballot was no way in which to right their wrongs; that by physical force was the only way in which they could right their wrongs." The following is another portion of his speech as testified to by a witness who heard it:

> The fight is going on; now is the chance to strike for the existence of the oppressed classes. The oppressors want us to be content; they will kill us. The thought of liberty which inspired your sires to fight for their freedom ought to animate you today. The day is not far distant when we will resort to hanging these men. [Applause and cries of "Hang them now!"] —— is the man who created the row Monday and he must be held responsible for the murder of our brothers. [Cries of "Hang him!"] Don't make any threats, they are of no avail; whenever you get ready to do something, do it, and don't make any threats beforehand. There are in the city today between 40,000 and 50,000 men locked-out because they refuse to obey the supreme will of dictation of a small number of men. The families of 25,000 or 30,000 men are starving because their husbands and fathers are not men enough to withstand and resist the dictation of a few thieves on a grand scale to put out of the power of a few men to say whether they should work or not. Would they place their lives, their happiness, everything out of the arbitrary power of a few rascals? To say whether you shall work or not you place your lives, your happiness, everything, out of the arbitrary power of a few rascals who have been raised in idleness and luxury upon the fruits of your labor. Will you stand that?

Still another witness says:

> He talked about the police, the blood-hound, of the law, shooting down six of their brothers and he said: "When you get ready to do something, do it, and don't tell anybody you are going to." At the time Mr. Spies was showing them how the officers came down the "Black Road" and commenced shooting into the crowd of workingmen. They appeared very much excited in the neighborhood of the wagon and in the neighborhood, where they hallooed out: "Let us hang them!"

The observations hereafter made in regard to the speech of the defendant Parsons and its effect apply also to this speech of the defendant Spies.

The evidence thus far commented upon in reference to the acts and declarations of the defendants Spies and Schwab is such that the jury were warranted in finding them to be parties to the conspiracy. In addition, however, to the facts and circumstances already noticed, there was other testimony introduced by the State for the purpose of proving that the defendants Spies and Schwab, either one or both of them, gave the bomb that killed Degan into the hands of the person who threw it, and aided him in his murderous design.

Malvern M. Thompson testifies that he saw Spies and Schwab together in Crane's alley the night of the haymarket meeting, and heard the words "police" and "pistols" uttered in a conversation between them; that Spies said to Schwab: "Do you think one is enough or hadn't we better go and get more?" That they came out of the alley and walked together west on Randolph street to the southwest corner of Randolph and Halsted streets, where they entered the thickest of a crowd of about twenty-five men, remaining there some three minutes and then returning to Desplaines street; that, on the way back, the word 'police' was again used, and Schwab said to Spies: "Now, if they come we will give it to them"; that, upon their return, Rudolph Schnaubelt met them on the sidewalk near the wagon and Spies handed Schnaubelt something which the latter put in his pocket on the right hand side; that Spies then mounted the wagon and began to speak; and just after him Schnaubelt also mounted the wagon and sat upon it with his hands in his pockets until Fielden began to speak, when the witness left.

The witness did not know what it was that was handed to Schnaubelt, but, upon the assumption that he tells the truth, it was evidently something that was to be used against a body of policemen, and as a bomb with a projecting fuse is made to be thrown into a crowd of men, the jury looking at the circumstances here noted in the light of the other facts and circumstances developed by the testimony in the case were warranted in believing that the thing given to Schnaubelt was a bomb. Therefore, the evidence of Thompson, if true, tends very strongly to connect Spies and Schwab of aiding and abetting the crime of the haymarket.

Schwab testifies that while he was in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* office that evening a call came through the telephone for a speaker to address the meeting at Deering, and that he at once went over to the haymarket to consult Spies about it; that he failed to find Spies, and did not see him or talk with him at all; that he met Schnaubelt, his brother-in-law, and, after talking with him about sending a speaker to Deering, concluded to go himself; that he thereupon took a Randolph street car and went east to the Court-House, there boarding a Clybourn avenue car for the north.

The testimony in regard to the matters about which Thompson testifies is very conflicting. There is much that tends to confirm him and much that tends to contradict him.

First—As to the proof tending to confirm Thompson.

It is established beyond question that Schwab went to the haymarket for the express purpose of seeing Spies; that Schnaubelt was at the haymarket until after 10 o'clock, and was on the wagon with Spies, Parsons, and Fielden; that Spies *did* walk in company with *somebody* from the wagon westward on Randolph street for the avowed purpose of finding Parsons, who had been seen before 8 o'clock at the corner of Randolph and Halsted streets, and *did* return along Randolph street to the wagon in company with the same person who started with him.

The statements of Owen and Heineman and of Spies and Schwab themselves, when analyzed and compared, show that Schwab was at the haymarket that evening for at least half an hour, and that Spies was there at the same time.

Thompson is confirmed in many particulars. He says that "Schwab came rushing along Desplaines street in a great hurry." Owen also says: "Schwab came up and almost run into the Mayor before he saw him."

Thompson says that just after seeing Schwab he crossed to the east side of Desplaines street, went north towards Lake, then returned southward, saw Spies get on the wagon and heard him ask if Parsons was present; then while he was standing at the entrance to the alley saw Spies after his descent from the wagon go with Schwab for a few moments into the alley, etc. Owen says that when Schwab saw the Mayor at the corner of Desplaines and Randolph street he "immediately upon that turned about and went north on Desplaines street." It thus appears that Schwab was seen going in the direction of the alley, where Thompson claims to have seen the meeting between him and Spies, and about the time when that meeting is claimed to have been witnessed. Schwab says himself that he "went across Randolph street, and north of Randolph, on Desplaines, I met my brother-in-law, Rudolph Schnaubelt."

Cosgrove says:

> I saw Mr. Schwab there before the meeting began. I saw him there just after the time Mr. Spies returned. . . . The first time I saw him was about forty feet south of Randolph, on Desplaines street, on the west side of the street,

The last time I saw him was at the wagon; it was about half-past 8.

McKeough says:

I saw Schwab on the wagon in the early part of the evening and a man named Schnaubelt. Spies started away then, and Officer Myers and I followed him as far as the corner. There was a man with him who I think was Schwab. I saw Schwab there in the early part of the evening. I lost sight of him finally somewhere in the vicinity of half past 8 o'clock. After that I did not see him at all during the entire evening. He got on the wagon, I think, before the meeting started, and tapped Mr. Spies on the shoulder and said something to him. I saw him at the side of the wagon talking to Spies.

Freeman, a reporter, also says that he thought he saw Schwab on the wagon.

The person who thus spoke to Spies, and who was Schwab according to McKeough's evidence, is said by Spies to have been one Schroeder. Spies also says that the man who started away with him to the corner of Desplaines and Randolph streets was Schnaubelt. As McKeough speaks of seeing Schnaubelt on the wagon he must have known him, and he does not refer to Schnaubelt as being with Spies when the latter went off to the west.

The south end of the wagon was only a few feet from the alley, and if Schwab and Spies did step into the alley and utter a few words, which Thompson claims to have heard, it could all have happened in a few seconds and before they started towards Randolph street.

The utterance of the words "pistols" and "police" at that time and under those circumstances was natural, as Schwab had passed the Desplaines Street Station, and he must have seen what Lahl, one of the witnesses for the defense, says he saw at about a quarter before 8 o'clock—namely: "three patrol wagons, manned with police, and about 100 to 150 men drawn up in the rear of patrol-wagons on Waldo place." That this created such an excitement among those interested in the haymarket meeting as would have given rise to the expressions which Thompson claims to have heard is manifest from the language used by Spies and Parsons in their speeches.

The conversation between Spies and Schwab as sworn to by Thompson would indicate a knowledge of the place where bombs were to be had. Schwab belonged to the same North Side group, engaged in arming for May 1, to which Seliger and Lingg belonged. Seliger, one of the bombmakers, was a member of the Central or General Committee, which held its meetings every two weeks in the library-room in the rear of Schwab's office at the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* building. Schwab says that he started from his house, No. 51 Fiorimond street, to his office Tuesday night at twenty minutes after 8. At that time Lingg and Seliger were preparing to leave No. 442 Sedgwick street to take the bombs to Neff's Hall.

The remark, "*Now* we will give it to them," would imply that, if Spies and Schnaubelt had a bomb, they obtained it from some one among the twenty-five men, into whose midst they went, at the corner of Halsted and Randolph streets. The most direct route to the haymarket from No. 58 Clybourn avenue is south on Larrabee street to Chicago avenue, west on Chicago avenue to Halsted street. It is proved in this record that Tuesday night a patrol wagon went from the corner of Chicago avenue and Larrabee street—a point considerably north of No. 58 Clybourn avenue—to the haymarket in eight minutes by the route here indicated. From the precautions which the record shows to have been necessary in the handling of these bombs they could not have been handled safely and comfortably on a street-car without attracting attention. If they had been brought in a wagon of any kind or by a person on foot from Neff's Hall to the haymarket along the route traveled by the patrol wagon one of the corners of Halsted and Randolph streets would have been a very natural place to look for them.

Second—As to the proof tending to contradict Thompson.

Spies and Schwab both swear that they not only did not talk together or walk together at the haymarket meeting, but that they did not see each other that evening.

Henry W. Spies also contradicts Thompson, but we regard his evidence as seriously weakened by his cross-examination. He testifies upon his direct examination as follows:

While the speaking was going on I was standing alongside of the wagon. I stood there during the entire meeting. I saw Fielden getting off at the back of the wagon. I told my brother (August Spies, the defendant) to get off, and I reached my hand over to him to help him jump. He took my hand. Just at that time the explosion took place. As he jumped somebody jumped behind him with a weapon right by his back, and I grabbed it, and in warding off the pistol from my brother I was shot.

On his cross-examination he says:

The 6th of May I was arrested at my house by officers Whalen and Lowenstein. I told them that when the bomb exploded I was at Zepf's Hall, walked out, and was shot in the door. I told them that I was not at the haymarket from beginning to end. That was not true when I told it to them. I lied to them. I also said that I did not see my brother that evening until he called at the house and asked me if I had a good physician. I now state what I then said about that was not the truth.

Richter says that he was standing at about the middle of the mouth of the alley and saw Spies on the wagon when he asked "Is Parsons here?" but did not see him go into the alley after he descended from the wagon. He says, however, that he did not notice on which side of the wagon Spies alighted, nor in what direction he went after leaving the wagon.

Lindinger says that he did not see Spies or Schwab enter the alley, but he also says that after Spies called for Parsons he descended from the wagon on the north side, and "I didn't follow him only until he was down off the wagon."

So with Liebel. He says that he did not see Spies enter the alley. But he also says that he did not see in what direction or where Spies went after he left the wagon.

Sahl's testimony tends more strongly to contradict Thompson than that of the other witnesses. He says that he knew Spies and Schwab, and had been in Zepf's Hall at about 8 o'clock; that he saw and Zepf's Hall; that he saw Spies mount the wagon and heard him ask for Parsons; that Spies after he came down from the wagon passed witness in company with two or three other persons, and that Schwab was not one of them. Lahl was at that time in the middle of the street in a northwesterly direction from the wagon, in the crowd of persons standing there.

Thompson's testimony is positive in its character, and he is unimpeached as a witness, while that of the defense upon this subject is for the most part negative in character.

The jury had a right to consider the evidence of Spies and Schwab in the light of the facts that they were both on trial for murder and that their statements on the stand were inconsistent and contradictory of previous declarations made by them. (Greenleaf on Evidence, Vol. 1, Sec.—,Note.)

GILMER'S TESTIMONY.

The Weight of Authority Is that It Should Be Accepted.

The prosecution introduced a witness by the name of Harry L. Gilmer. If the testimony of this witness is true there is no doubt but that the defendant Spies is guilty of the murder of Degan. He swears that Spies struck and lighted the fuse of the bomb in the hand of Rudolph Schnaubelt, and that Schnaubelt applied the match and threw the bomb. Gilmer says that he came to the haymarket meeting at about a quarter before 10 o'clock; that he had been on the South Side and was going to his home on the West Side, and stopped at the meeting on his way; that he went up from Randolph street, on the east side of Desplaines, while Fielden was speaking, and stood between the lamp-post on the southeast corner of the alley and Desplaines street and the wagon—near the east end of the wagon; that he stepped back into the alley on the north side thereof, and noticed some parties opposit him on the south side of the alley who were talking in German, and whose conversation he did not understand; that he heard some on the edge of the sidewalk say: "Here comes the police," and there was a rush as if to see the police as they were coming up, that a man came from the wagon to the parties on the south side of the alley and "lit a match and touched it off, something or other; the fuse commenced to fizzle, and he gave a couple of steps forward and tossed it over into the street, . . . the man that lit the match came on this side of him, and the two or three of them stood together, and he turned around with it in his hand," etc. The witness stated that he did not know the name of the man who threw the bomb, but knew him by sight, as he had seen him several times at meetings at different places in the city. When shown a photograph of Schnaubelt he said: "I say that is the man that threw the bomb out of the alley."

When asked who the man was that came from the wagon toward the group referred to and lighted a match, he pointed to the defendant Spies and said: "That is the man right there." The defense have proved that a match was lighted in the alley at this time, but claim that it was struck by a laborer in order to light his pipe.

The defense introduced nine witnesses living in Chicago for the purpose of impeaching Gilmer. The prosecution introduced eight witnesses from Iowa, where Gilmer lived from 1870 to 1879, and ten witnesses from Chicago, where he lived from 1879 to 1886, to sustain his reputation for truth and veracity. Before a witness can say that he will not believe a man under oath he must first swear that he knows that man's reputation for truth and veracity among his neighbors, and that such reputation is bad. The unwillingness to believe under oath must follow from and be based upon two facts: First, the fact that the witness knows the reputation for truth and veracity among the man's neighbors; second, the fact that such reputation is bad. As the reputation must be bad before it can be sworn to be bad, the most material fact to be proved is that such reputation is bad. What a man's reputation is is a fact to be proved, just as any other fact. Where, as here, eighteen witnesses of standing and credulity swear that a man's reputation is good, while nine of equal standing and credulity swear that it is bad, the jury must determine for themselves whether they will believe the eighteen men or the nine men.

Other testimony introduced to discredit Gilmer was, intended to establish, first, that the bomb was not thrown from the point from which Gilmer said that it was thrown; second, that Spies was just getting off the wagon when the explosion occurred, and, therefore, could not have been in the alley lighting a match. A witness by the name of Barnett swore that he saw the bomb thrown, and that the man who threw it stood right in front of him, and threw the bomb toward the northwest.

Desplaines street between the sidewalks is forty-eight feet and six inches wide. The bomb fell "on the west side of Desplaines street slightly north from the south line of the alley," extended. The testimony of Barnett does not cast much light on the subject, either as to the person who threw the bomb or as to the point from which it was thrown. When shown the photograph of Schnaubelt and asked if that was the man who threw the bomb, he says: "I guess not. I never could recognize anybody." He says that the man who threw the bomb had his back turned towards him, and that he could not describe him, and would not know him if he saw him. As to the place where he stood when the bomb was thrown he placed it at one time ten or fifteen feet south of the alley, at another thirty-eight feet south of the alley, at another forty-eight feet south of the alley.

The testimony of the witnesses differs very greatly as to the point with reference to the alley from which the bomb ascended into the air before it fell. One witness says it came from a point north of the alley, another that it came from a point five or six feet south of the corner of the alley; others fix the point at various distances south of the alley, varying from five to forty feet. Witnesses for the defense, identified mostly with the International organization and from whose members the shots fired at the police must have come, place the point from which the bomb was thrown at the greatest distances south of the point where Gilmer fixes it.

Heineman, the reporter, a witness whose testimony is favorably quoted by both sides, says that he was forty-eight feet south of the alley on the east sidewalk of Desplaines street when the bomb exploded, and that he saw the bomb or the burning fuse rise out of the crowd from "very nearly the southeast corner of the alley" and "fall among the police." This is just about the place from which Gilmer says that it ascended.

When the police halted and the Captain gave the order to disperse, they were very near the south end of the wagon. The main body was on a line with the mouth of the alley, which was eleven feet wide. Bonfield says "the front rank of the first division was near up to the north line of the alley." All the police faced towards the north and were standing in regular fixed lines. Several of the officers describe the course of the bomb through the air, as seen by them from their position in the ranks. It could not have been seen by them in the manner indicated in their testimony if it had started from a point as far south as that sworn to by Barnett and some of the other witnesses for the defense.

The defense introduced a number of witnesses, more or less identified with the defendants in their conspiracy against the police and who stood around the wagon during the evening, for the purpose of showing that Spies could not go into the alley as before the explosion. The testimony is negative in its character. It may have been true that Spies did go into the mouth of the alley as Gilmer says, and yet it may be true that most of the witnesses, whose attention was naturally directed towards the approaching columns of the police, may have seen him enter the alley. The defendant Spies swears that when the order to disperse was given he was still on the wagon, and that when he dismounted the bomb exploded just as he touched the sidewalk. The evidence of other witnesses for the defense tends to confirm this statement. He says that, after the explosion, he was carried northward by the pushing crowd and went into Zepf's Hall, and that he did not go into the alley nor in the direction of the alley. But Ronfield swears that, after his arrest, Spies claimed to have gone, after the explosion, eastward through Crane's alley and southward therefrom to Randolph street. Henry Spies inquired for his brother at Zepf's Hall just after the explosion, but did not find him there.

To further contradict Gilmer a witness was examined for the purpose of showing that Schnaubelt left the haymarket before the bomb was exploded. This witness was August Krueger, the orderly sergeant and corresponding secretary of the second company of the Lehr und Wehr Verein. He was present at the Monday night meeting of the armed sections, at which Schnaubelt was also present. Krueger states that he saw the notice of the haymarket meeting in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* and went there about 9 o'clock and remained until 10 o'clock; that about 10 o'clock he was standing on the west side of Desplaines street about 30 or 40 feet north of Randolph street, when Schnaubelt came toward him from the northwest; that he had seen Schnaubelt before, but did not know his name; that Schnaubelt proposed to him to go home; that he walked south to Randolph street with Schnaubelt, then eastward to Clinton street, when Schnaubelt proceeded on eastward on Randolph street, while he went north on Clinton street, thence by way of Milwaukee avenue to Engel's house.

If this were all true, Schnaubelt may have returned and entered Crane's alley through its opening into Randolph street. Krueger stated, after he was arrested May 6, that he was not at the haymarket at all the evening of May 4, and upon his cross-examination in this case he admits that he so stated.

There is a mass of testimony in the record in reference to the statements made by Thompson and Gilmer. Some of this testimony sustains those statements and some of it discredits them. Any further review of it than that which has already been made will be impossible in this opinion. It is sufficient to say that it is very conflicting. It was the province of the jury to pass upon it. They had the right to consider it in connection with all the other facts and circumstances in the case. It is not necessary for us to pass any opinion upon it, as we think there is evidence enough in the record to sustain the finding of the jury independently of the testimony given by Thompson and Gilmer.

FIELDEN'S PART IN THE CONSPIRACY.

A Review of the Evidence on This Point.

Monday evening the defendant Fielden was making a speech to some wagonmakers on one of the upper floors of the building No. 54 West Lake street, while the armed sections were concocting their conspiracy in the basement of that building. The proof does not show, however, that he was present at the meeting in the basement or took part in the original formation of the Monday night conspiracy.

A conspiracy may be described in general terms as a combination of two or more persons by some concerted action to accomplish some purpose not in itself criminal or unlawful by criminal or unlawful means. (3 Greenleaf on Ev., Sec. 89; Heaps vs. Dunham, 95 Ill., 583.) It is not necessary, however, that the accused should have been an original contriver of the mischief, "*for he may become a partaker in it by joining the others while it is being executed.*" (2 Bishop's Criminal Law, 190.) If he concur, no proof of *agreement to concur* is necessary. . . . As soon as the union of wills for the unlawful purpose is perfected the offense of conspiracy is complete. This joint arrest of minds, like all other parts of a criminal case, may be established as an inference of the jury from the other facts proved; in other words, be circumstantial evidence. (2 Bishop on Criminal Law and note 7).

Are there such facts and circumstances proven in this case as would warrant a jury in finding that the defendant Fielden became a partaker in the conspiracy planned Monday night by joining those who were engaged in its execution Tuesday night?

He says that he had an engagement to make a speech Tuesday night on West Twelfth street, but that he saw in an English evening paper a call to the members of the American Group to meet at No. 107 Fifth avenue on important business; that, as he was the treasurer of that Group and had its funds in his hands, he canceled his engagement and went to the meeting, so called, arriving at ten minutes before 8. It was held in the office of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* newspaper and has already been referred to.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock he left the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* building and went over, in company with Parsons and other members of the "International Rifles," to the haymarket. After the crowd there had been addressed by Spies and Parsons the defendant Fielden made a speech from the wagon, some of which was as follows: —

There are premonitions of danger. All knew. The press say the Anarchists will sneak away; we are not going to. If we continue to be robbed it will not be long before we will be murdered. There is no security for the working classes under the present social system. A few individuals control the means of living and holding the workingmen in a vise. Everybody does not know. Those who know it are tired of it and know the others will get tired of it too. They are determined to end it and will end it, and there is no power in the land that will prevent them. Congressman Foran said: "The laborer can get nothing from legislation." He also said that the laborers can get no relief from their present condition when the rich man knew it was unsafe for him to live in a community where there were dissatisfied workingmen, for they would solve the labor problem." I don't know whether you are *Democrats or Republicans, but whichever you are you worship at the shrine of rebels. John Brown, Jefferson, Washington, Patrick Henry, and Hopkins said to the people: The law is your enemy.* That is his language. The law is only framed for those that are your enslavers. [A voice: "That is true."] Men in their blind rage attacked McCormick's factory and were shot down by the *life blood of the City of Chicago in the protection of property.* Those men were going to do some damage to a certain person's interest, who was a large property-owner; therefore the law came to his defense. And when McCormick undertook to do some injury to the interest of those who had no property the law also came to his defense, and not to the workingman's defense when he (Mr. McCormick) attacked him, and his living. (Cries of "No.") There is the difference. The law makes no distinctions. A million men own all the property in this country. The law has no use for the other 54,000,000. [A voice, "Right enough."] You have nothing more to do with the law except to lay hands on it and throttle it until it makes its last kick. It turns your brothers out on the wayside and has degraded them until they have lost the last vestige of humanity, and *they are mere things and animals. Keep your eye upon it. Throttle it. Kill it. Stab it. Do everything you can to wound it, to impede its progress.* Remember, before trusting them to do anything for yourself prepare to do it for yourself. Don't turn over your business to anybody else. No man deserves anything unless he is man enough to make an effort to help himself from oppression. Is it not a fact that we have no choice as to our existence, for we can't dictate what our labor is worth? He that has to obey the will of any is a slave. *Can we do anything except by the strong arm of power very plainly to say that we will declare war; but I tell you war has been declared upon us, and I ask you to get hold of anything that will help to resist the onslaught of the enemy and the usurper. The skirmish lines have already been established. Men, women, and children have not been spared by the capitalists and minions of private capital. It has no mercy, so you!* You are called upon to defend yourselves, your lives, your future. What matter is it whether you kill yourselves with work to get a little relief or die on the battlefield resisting the enemy? What is the difference? Any animal, however loathsome, will resist when stepped upon. Are men less than snakes or worms? I have some resistance in me. I know that you have, too. You have been robbed and you will be starved into a worse condition.

At this point the policemen appeared and ordered the meeting to disperse, as has already been stated. Witnesses for the State swear that when the policemen were approaching the alley either Fielden or some one with him or near the wagon used the following language: "Here come the bloodhounds; do your duty men and I'll do mine." Witnesses for the defense swear that no such words were spoken. Whether one set of witnesses or the other told the truth upon this subject was a matter for the jury to decide.

There is evidence of a very distinct and positive character that Fielden shot at the police.

Lieut. Martin Quinn says:

There was a shot fired from the wagon by the man that was speaking at that time. It is Mr. Fielden here. He made the remark, "We are peaceable," just as he was going down off the wagon onto the sidewalk, and just as he was going down he fired right where the Inspector was and Capt. Ward and Lieut. Steele, etc.

Officer Krueger says:

He (Fielden) stood at the south end of the wagon. He stepped down from the wagon and passed his rights to my left hand to take him on in about a moment the bomb fell behind me. *Then I saw a pistol in his hand and it exploded twice. I am certain of two shots being fired by that gentleman.* He stood within about six or eight feet of the wagon on the street side of it. He (Fielden) passed right past me; I could almost have touched him with my hand, and he went right behind the wagon and stepped upon the sidewalk, and the same instant I heard *Then I saw him have a pistol in his hand, and he fired twice to my recollection.* He took cover behind the wagon; he covered himself with the wagon between the police and him; I then returned his fire, and at the same instant I received a bullet in my knee-cap; he fired directly at the column of the police, and he fired two shots from there, and he stooped down behind the wagon.

L. C. Baumann, a policeman of Lieut. Steele's company, says:

I was standing north of that alley there, I should judge about three or four feet from the wagon. *I saw Mr. Fielden,* that he was standing on the hind wheel, behind the hind wheel of the wagon, and *had a revolver in his hand and fired off a shot;* he was standing on the sidewalk right by the hind the hind wheel; he shot from east to west; *that was after the explosion of the bomb, I should say about half a minute.*

Officer Hanley says:

At the time the bomb exploded I was about four or five feet from the wagon; I was facing north; I noticed the man that was the last speaker; immediately after the bomb exploded I turned my face from (to) where the explosion was and I looked for the wagon again, and I noticed that man right over there (referring to defendant Fielden) by the wheel of the wagon, with a revolver, right behind, firing. I saw one shot go, then I thought it was time to draw my revolver, and, just as I got my revolver *I was pushed for the alley* that was a little south of the wagon.

Q.—Who rushed into the alley?

A.—Well, him (Fielden), and about. I really should judge, about twenty more; they kept firing about fifteen or twenty shots after they started to run in the alley.

Officer Spierling says:

I was facing north when the bomb exploded; I was about ten or twelve feet from that wagon at that time. *I saw Mr. Fielden get off of the wagon and fire one shot; he was standing behind the wagon on the sidewalk.*

John Wessler, a policeman in Lieut. Bowler's company, testified:

The wagon stood next to the curb lengthwise, and at the middle of the south end of the wagon Mr. Fielden stood there, and I noticed before I got there a man who would not stand up, and he would shoot into the police and get down behind the wheel, and I went and saw that Mr. Fielden was there, and he got up a second time and shot into the police.

Fielden swears that he not only fired no shots on Tuesday evening, but that *he had no revolver and never carried one in his life.* It was for the jury to determine whether he told the truth or not. They had a right to consider that he was on trial for murder, and that for more than a year prior to the haymarket meeting he had not only been urging others to arm themselves, but himself belonged to the *armed* section of the American Group, otherwise known as the International Rifles.

Besides Fielden, six witnesses were produced by the defense who swore that they did not see any shots fired by Fielden.

If there was a bias against the defendant Fielden on the part of the policemen testifying for the State there was just as much of a bias in his favor on the part of those testifying for the defense. Here is a conflict of testimony. Six men swear that they saw pistol shots fired by the defendant Fielden; six other men swear that they did not see such shots fired. The jury saw the witnesses and heard them testify, and marked their manner and bearing on the stand. It was their special province to determine whether the witnesses for the people told the truth.

It is true that Degan was killed by the bomb that was thrown, and not by the shots that were fired. But the attack at the haymarket was a joint attack made by a number of persons with two different kinds of weapons in pursuance of a previously arranged conspiracy. When Fielden lent himself to the execution of that conspiracy by participating in that joint attack he was just as guilty of the murder of Degan by reason of firing his pistol as though he had thrown the bomb.

If the man who threw the bomb and the twenty men whom Officer Hanley saw running into the alley had stood up together and one had thrown his bomb and the others had fired their shots all at the same time into the ranks of the police, and one of the policemen had at once fallen dead, would not each of the twenty men have been as responsible as the bomb-thrower for the death of the man killed, whether such death was caused by the bomb or by the shots?

All had the murderous intent. All were using deadly weapons in pursuance of a common design to destroy life.

The conduct of Fielden at the haymarket, considered in connection with his acts prior thereto, and with all the other facts as herein set forth, certainly warrant the jury in finding that he was one of the conspirators.

PARSONS' CASE CONSIDERED.

Investigating His Connection with the Meeting at Haymarket Square.

What are the facts in regard to the connection of the defendant Parsons with the haymarket meeting?

The call to the American Group to meet at half-past 7 o'clock at the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* office Tuesday evening was published by the defendant Parsons. The notice, which has already been referred to, was inserted by him in the *Evening News*, and the original manuscript from which it was printed was in his handwriting. He was seen by several witnesses at the haymarket on the corner of Randolph and Halsted streets before 8 o'clock and before he appeared at the gathering of the group he had called together at No. 107 Fifth avenue. From the latter place he went in company with Fielden, Snyder, and others to the speakers' wagon on Desplaines street and made a speech to the crowd there gathered. The witness Allen, who heard his speech, says:

About the only thing that I could quote exact was that at one time he said: "What good are these strikes going to do? Do you think that anything will be accomplished by them? Do you think the workingmen are going to gain their point? No, no, they will not. The result of them will be that you will have to go back to work for less money than you are getting." That is his language in effect. At one time he mentioned the name of Jay Gould; there were cries from the crowd: "Hang Jay Gould; throw him into the lake," and so on. He said: "No, no, that would not do any good. If you would hang Jay Gould now there would be another, and perhaps a hundred, up tomorrow. It don't do any good to hang one man. You have to kill them all or get rid of them all." Then he went on to say that it was not the individual always, but the system; that the Government should be destroyed. It was the wrong government, and these people who supported it had to be destroyed en masse. The temper of the crowd was extremely turbulent, especially after that speech he made about the workingmen not gaining anything by the strike. The crowd seemed to me to be thoroughly in sympathy with the speaker, and applauded almost every utterance.

Tuttle says:

The crowd that was enthusiastic was near the wagon or around it, and some were on the north side of the wagon—the same parties who had spoken when he referred to Gould. I think the same, one of them anyway, because I had my eye on him for two or three minutes; two minutes, I should say. I think I could describe the man, and would, if I saw him—he stuck up his hand like that (illustrating), with a revolver in it and said: "We will shoot the devils," or some such expression. And I saw two others sticking up their hands near to him, who made similar expressions, and had what I took to be at that time revolvers; but this one I speak of I took particular notice of him, and remember his appearance, and saw his revolver plainly in his right hand; and he grasped it about the centre of the weapon and stuck it up in front of the speaker.

Cosgrove says that Parsons talked of the police, and capitalists, and militia, and Pinkertons. He said he was down in the Hocking Valley region, and said they were only getting 24 cents a day, and that was less than Chinamen, and he said: "My friends, you will be worse than Chinamen if you don't arm yourselves," and he said they would be held responsible for the blood that would flow in the near future.

McKeough testifies:

Parsons, among other things, said: "I am a tenant and I pay rent to a landlord. The landlord pays taxes, the taxes pay the Sheriff, the police, the Pinkerton knights, and the militia that are on duty out at the barracks, who are ready to shoot you down when you are looking for your rights. I am a Socialist from the top of my head to the soles of my feet, and I will express my sentiments if I die before morning." He said that very strongly and made a great commotion. That seemed to kind of catch the crowd in the neighborhood of the wagon and they let out a great cheer. I went to the outer edge of the crowd. The next remark I heard Mr. Parsons say, taking off his hat in one hand, said he: "To arms, to arms, to arms," three times distinctly.

English says:

Spies, I think, spoke fifteen or twenty minutes. Well, now here is an abstract of Parsons, and I can't give the exact language when he first started off. It was about the workingmen, that the remedy for their wrongs lay in Socialism. He said without them they would soon become Chinamen. He said: "It is time to raise a note of warning. There is nothing in the eight-hour movement to excite the capitalist. Don't you know that the military are under arms, and a Gatling gun is ready to mow you down? Was this Germany, or Russia, or Spain? [A voice, "It looks like it."] Whenever you make a demand for eight hours or any increase of pay, the militia and the Deputy Sheriffs and Pinkerton Police are called out and you are shot and clubbed and murdered in the streets. I am not here for the purpose of inciting anybody, but to speak out to tell the facts as they exist, even though it should cost me my life before morning." Then he went on to tell about the Cincinnati demonstration and about the rifle-guard being needed.

There is another part of it here. "It behooves you, as you love your wife and children, if you don't want to see them perish with hunger, killed, or cut down like dogs on the street—Americans, in the interest of your liberty and your independence, to arm, arm yourselves!"

Simonson, a witness for the defense, says of the speech made by Parsons:

I remember in his speech he said, "*To arms, to arms, to arms,*" but in what connection I cannot remember.

There is no dispute about the fact that Spies spoke first, Parsons next, and Fielden last. It is claimed by the defense that just before Fielden closed his speech Parsons left the speakers' wagon, or a wagon standing just north of it, on account of an appearance of rain, and went to Zepf's Hall, and that he was in the saloon at Zepf's Hall when the bomb exploded. Allen, one of the newspaper reporters, says:

When the bomb was thrown I was in the saloon of Zepf's Hall, standing about the middle of the room at the time. I did not see any of the defendants there. I am almost certain Parsons was not at Zepf's Hall. There was a constant passing to and fro from the furniture-workers' meeting up-stairs to the meeting over at the haymarket. I was with Mr. Malkoff at Zepf's Hall.

Parsons says that "In a moment or two" after the explosion two or three men rushed breathlessly in at the door of the saloon, and that he "remained there possibly twenty minutes or so." Knox, another newspaper reporter, swears that he had a conversation with Spies the night of May 5, and Spies then said that when the bomb exploded he ran to Zepf's Hall and there found a certain party "waiting for" Parsons.

The statement of Parsons that he was in the saloon at Zepf's Hall when the bomb exploded is sustained by the testimony of Ingram, of Malkoff, a Russian who May 4, 1886, was a reporter for the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* and a correspondent for a paper in Moscow, Russia, and had roomed with Rau and lived with Schwab; of Brown, a member of the American Group who had attended the meeting at No. 107 Fifth avenue Tuesday night, and had been arrested by reason of his connection with the haymarket meeting; and of Wandray, who had belonged to the Northwest Side Group for three years before December, 1885.

Two circumstances are to be noted: First, it can hardly be said that Parsons was absent from the haymarket meeting when he went into Zepf's Hall. It has already been stated that the latter place was only a few steps north of the speakers' wagon and in sight from it. Parsons himself says that before he left the wagon he "saw the lights through the windows of the hall." From the window of the saloon he was watching the proceedings around the wagon when the explosion occurred. He says: "All at once, looking directly at the meeting, I saw an illumination." Second, he did not start to Zepf's Hall until five or ten minutes before the police came up to the wagon. When he left the wagon for the saloon Fielden had just uttered the words about stabbing and throttling the law, which had so excited the crowd as to induce McKeough to go to the Desplaines Street Station and report to the Police Inspector what had been said.

We do not think that the defendant Parsons can escape his share of the responsibility for the explosion at the haymarket because he stepped into a neighboring saloon and looked at the explosion through the window. While he was speaking men stood around him with arms in their hands. Many of these men were members of the armed sections of the International groups. Among them were men who belonged to the "International Rifles," an armed organization, in which he himself was an officer, and with which he had been drilling in preparation for the events then transpiring. To the men then listening to him he had addressed the incendiary appeals that had been appearing in the *Alarm* for two years. He had said to them: "One dynamite bomb properly placed will destroy a regiment of soldiers, a weapon easily made, and carried with perfect safety in the pockets of one's clothing." He had said to them Saturday, April 24, 1886, just ten days before May 4, 1886, in the last issue of the *Alarm* that had appeared before May 4: "Workingmen, to arms! War to the palace, peace to the cottage, and death to luxurious idleness. The wage system is the only cause of the world's misery. One pound of dynamite is better than a bushel of bullets. Make your demand for eight hours with weapons in your hands to meet the capitalistic bloodhounds, police, and militia in proper manner"; and at the close of another article in the same issue he had also said: "*The social war has come, and whoever is not with us is against us.*"

To many of these same men then gathered around the wagon from which he was speaking, after denouncing the police and militia as ready to shoot them down, he took off his hat and cried out, "To arms! To arms! To arms!" Within less than an hour after the delivery of this appeal, and on the spot where it was made, persons in the crowd to which it was addressed attacked the police with bomb and revolver and Degan was killed. What is the law applicable to the state of facts here recited?

"If one purposely excites another to commit an offense—as, if he harangues people, inflaming them to riot—and the offense is accordingly committed, he is guilty, though he personally takes no part in it." (1 Bishop on Criminal Law, 640.)

In Reg. vs. Sharpe, 3 Box C. C., 288, Chief-Justice Wilde, in charging the jury, said:

If persons are assembled together to the number of three or more, and speeches are made to those persons to excite or inflame them, with a view to incite them to acts of violence, and if that same meeting is so connected in point of circumstances with a subsequent riot that you cannot reasonably sever the latter from the incitement that was used, it appears to me that those who incited are guilty of the riot, although they are not actually present when it occurs. I think it is not the hand that strikes the blow or throws the stone [bomb] that is alone guilty under such circumstances, but that he who inflames people's minds and induces them by violent means to accomplish an illegal object is himself a rioter, though he takes no part in the riot. It will be a question for the jury whether the riot that took place was so connected with the inflammatory language used by the defendant that they cannot reasonably be separated by time or circumstances.

The jury were warranted in believing from the evidence that the defendant Parsons was associated with the man who threw the bomb and the men who fired the shots at the haymarket in a conspiracy to bring about a social revolution in Chicago by force on or about May 1, 1886, or, in other words, to destroy the police and militia on or about that date with bombs and revolvers or rifles. It is well settled that, where the fact of a conspiracy is once established, any act of one of the conspirators in the prosecution of the enterprise is considered the act of all. (Nudd vs. Burrows, 91 W. S. 426; 1 Marston's Am. Crim. Law (6th ed.) Sec. 702; 3 Greenleaf on Ev., Sec. 94.)

It makes no difference that Parsons may not have been present in the basement of Greif's Hall when the Monday night conspiracy was planned. He belonged to the armed sections, whose representatives entered into that conspiracy, and was one of the absent members who were to be informed of its provisions. One of those provisions was the holding of a meeting at the haymarket. When he went to that meeting in obedience to a summons from Rau, and there made an incendiary speech, he joined the others in their execution of the conspiracy and thereby became a party to it. "Individuals who, though not specifically parties to the killing, are present and consenting to the assemblaze by whom it is perpetrated, are principals when the killing is in pursuance of the common design." (Marton on Homicide, 2, Sec. 301; Roscoe's Law of Homicide, pages 345, 346, etc.; R. vs. Jackson, 7 box, C. C. 357; Commonwealth vs. Daley, 4 Penn., L. G. 150.)

The plan adopted Monday night was merely a specific mode of carrying out the more general conspiracy to which Parsons and those present Monday night were all parties. The adoption of the Monday night plot was the act of those who were co-conspirators with Parsons. It was therefore his act. He had advised the use of bombs and arms against the police on or about May 1. The men who met Monday night merely indicated more specifically the time, when, and places where, and mode in which such bombs and arms should be used so as to be most effective.

"A man may be guilty of a wrong which he did not specifically intend if it came naturally or even accidentally through some other specific or a general evil purpose. When, therefore, persons combine to do an unlawful thing, if the act of one proves wrong or growing out of the common place terminates in a criminal result, though not the particular result meant, all are liable." (1 Bish. Br. L. 656 and cases cited.)

"There might be no special malice against the party slain nor deliberate intention to hurt him; but if the act was committed in the prosecution of the original purpose, which was unlawful, the whole party will be involved in the guilt of him who gave the blow." (2 Bishop, Sec. 650.)

"When there is a conspiracy to accomplish an unlawful purpose and the means are not specifically agreed upon or understood each conspirator becomes responsible for the means used by any co-conspirator in the accomplishment of the purpose in which they are all at the time engaged." (State vs. Cahill, 30 N. W. R., 553.)

He who enters into a combination or conspiracy to do such an unlawful act as will probably result in the taking of human life must be presumed to have understood the consequences which might reasonably be expected to flow from carrying it into effect, and also to have assented to the doing of whatever would reasonably be necessary to accomplish the objects of the conspiracy, even to the taking of life. (1 Marton's Crim. Law, Sec. 225 A (9th Ed.); Brendan et al. vs. People, 15 Ill., 511; Hanna vs. People, 86 Ill., 243; Lamb vs. People, 96 Ill., 74.)

NEEBE.

The defendant Neebe, as has already been stated, was a member of the North Side group which had resolved to meet the enemy, unarmed May 1, 1886." He was one of the stockholders of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, and, next to Spies and Schwab, the most active man in its management. He was looked for and found at the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* office in consultation with Spies and Schwab during the week prior to May 4. The testimony of Gruenhut shows that Neebe was active in organizing and preparing for the movements then going on. He was found in possession of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* building after the arrest of Spies and Schwab, and announced himself as the person who had charge of the office. He stated to the officers that a package of dynamite which was found in a closet on one of the floors of the building was something for "cleaning type." There were found at his house May 7 a red flag, a sword, a breech-loading gun, and a 38-calibre Colt revolver, five chambers of which had been fired; one chamber was loaded with a cartridge and one had a shell in it. He is shown to have presided at meetings where the use of arms and dynamite against the police were advocated. Monday night, May 3, 1886, he was seen distributing the "Revenge" circular. He took a package of them into a saloon at the corner of Franklin and Division streets that night between 9 and 10 o'clock and placed some on the counter and some on the tables while seven or eight persons were present. He stated there that the circulars had just been printed. He exhibited anger toward the police and said, in reference to the riot of that afternoon: "It is a shame that the police act that way, but maybe the time comes that it goes the other way—that they get the chance, too."

When a man as prominently connected as Neebe was with the International organization and its organ and leaders was proven to have been engaged late on the night before the haymarket murder in distributing an inflammatory circular calling upon ignorant workingmen to arm themselves and avenge the act of the police in quelling a riotous disturbance, we cannot say that the jury were not justified in holding him responsible, along with his confederates, for the murder Tuesday night of one of the very policemen whose death he was urging and advocating Monday night. We do not think that the trial court erred in refusing the instructions asked on his behalf.

THE LAW DETERMINED.

Errors Assigned in the Record Considered Seriatim.

Various errors are assigned upon the record. These errors relate to the evidence introduced, the instructions given, and the impaneling of the jury.

EVIDENCE IN THE CASE.

No Inadmissible Testimony Introduced.

It is claimed that the trial court admitted improper testimony. The newspaper articles and the speeches, already referred to, are complained of as having been improperly received in evidence. We think there was no error in admitting them, for the following reasons:

First—The International Association in Chicago, as above described, was an illegal organization engaged in making bombs and drilling with arms for the unlawful purpose of attacking the police if the latter should assume to do their duty in the protection of the public peace. Its members were conspirators, and by their act of conspiring together they "jointly assumed to themselves, as a body, the attribute of individuality, so far as regards the prosecution of the common signal." (3 Greenleaf on Ev., Sec. 93.) The papers which published the articles in question were the organs of their conspiracy. The men who made the speeches in question were its spokesmen and mouthpieces. Hence the utterances of these papers and speakers were competent evidence as showing the purposes and intention of the conspiracy which they represented.

Second—Spies, Schwab, Parsons, and Engel were responsible for the articles written and published by them, as above shown. Spies, Schwab, Fielden, Parsons, and Engel were responsible for the speeches made by them respectively. As against these defendants the articles and speeches in question were properly introduced in evidence, not because they gave general advice to commit murder, but because they advised and encouraged a particular class in Chicago, to wit: The members of the International groups and such other workingmen as could be persuaded to join them, "to arm themselves with guns, revolvers, and dynamite," and kill another particular class in Chicago, to wit: The police at a particular time, to wit: About May 1, 1886. There is evidence in the record tending to show that the death of Degan occurred during the prosecution of a conspiracy planned by members of the international groups, who read these articles and heard these speeches. How far the formation and execution of this conspiracy may have been aided and encouraged by the printed and spoken ut

has crept into the record it is so inconsiderable that it could not in any way injure the other defendants. We think the point was sufficiently guarded by the trial Judge in his rulings and in his instructions.

A further objection is made as to the order in which the trial court permitted certain portions of the evidence to be introduced. It is claimed that some of the acts and declarations proven in the case were allowed to come in before proof was made of the conspiracy or of the connection of the defendants with it. This matter is largely discretionary with the trial Judge.

The proof of conspiracy, which will authorize the introduction of evidence as to the acts and declarations of the co-conspirators, may be such proof only as is sufficient in the opinion of the trial Judge to establish prima facie the act of con-piracy between the parties, or proper to be laid before the jury, as tending to establish such fact.—[1 Greenl. on Ev., Sec. 111.] Sometimes for the sake of convenience the acts or declarations of one are admitted in evidence before sufficient proof is given of the conspiracy; the prosecutor undertaking to furnish such proof in a subsequent stage of the cause.—[Idem].

The rule that the conspiracy must be first established prima facie, before the acts and declarations of one conspirator can be received in evidence against another, cannot well be enforced "where the proof of the conspiracy depends upon a vast amount of circumstantial evidence, a vast number of isolated and independent facts, and, in any case, where such acts and declarations are introduced in evidence, and the whole of the evidence introduced on the trial, taken together, shows that such a conspiracy actually exists, it will be considered immaterial whether the conspiracy was established before or after the introduction of such acts and declaration." (State vs. Winnid, 17 Kan., 298).

The prosecutor may either prove the conspiracy which renders the acts of the conspirators admissible in evidence, or he may prove the acts of the different persons, and thus prove the conspiracy. (Roscoe's Crim. Ev., page 415, seventh edition.)

In many important cases evidence has been given of a general conspiracy before any proof of the particular part which the accused parties have taken. (Iden.) In some peculiar instances, in which it would be difficult to establish the defendants' privity without first proving the existence of a conspiracy, a deviation has been made from the general rule, and evidence of the acts and conduct of others has been admitted to prove the existence of a conspiracy previous to the proof of the defendant's privity. (Roscoe's Crim. Ev., page 414.)

The term "acts" as here used includes written correspondence and other papers relative to the main design. (1 Green on Ev., Sec. 111.)

Many other objections to different items of testimony are insisted upon by counsel for the defense. We have noticed those which have seemed to us to be the most important. Any further comment would swell this opinion, already of inordinate length, into still more tiresome proportions. Taking the whole record together we are unable to see that the lower court committed any such errors, either in the admission or exclusion of evidence, as prejudiced the rights of the defendants.

INSTRUCTIONS OF THE COURT.

The Wise Discretion Exercised by Judge Gary.

The second class of errors assigned relates to the giving and refusal of instructions.

First—The instructions, numbered 4 and 5½, which were given for the State, are claimed to be erroneous because they did not require the prosecution to establish the identity of the bomb-thrower. The fourth instruction told the jury that, upon a given state of facts, certain members of the conspiracy mentioned would be guilty of murder "whether the identity of the person throwing the bomb be established or not." Instruction No. 5½ said: "All of such conspirators are guilty of such murder whether the person who perpetrated such murder can be identified or not," etc. The identity here intended had reference to name or personal description. The jury were expressly required by the fourth instruction to find from the evidence that the person throwing the bomb was at the time a member of the conspiracy to unlawfully resist the officers of the law, and that he threw the bomb in pursuance of such conspiracy and in furtherance of the common object.

The theory of the fourth instruction was that the bomb-thrower was sufficiently identified if he belonged to the conspiracy, and if he threw the bomb to carry out the conspiracy and further its designs, even though his name and personal description were not known. We do not think that this theory was an erroneous one.

Counsel for plaintiffs in error say that "membership in the supposed conspiracy could not be proved without some evidence of identification." In the first place, some of the counts in the indictment charged that Rudolph Schnaubelt threw the bomb. Evidence was introduced tending to support these counts. If the jury believed it, they must have found that the crime was committed by a member of the conspiracy, the proof as to Schnaubelt's membership in it being uncontradicted.

In the next place, some of the counts in the indictment charged that the bomb was thrown by some unknown person. All the proof introduced by the defendants themselves tending to show that Schnaubelt did not throw the bomb tended also to prove that an unknown person threw it. If the jury believed the evidence of the defense upon this subject they had before them other testimony from which they were justined in believing that the bomb-thrower, though unknown by name or personal description, was a member of the conspiracy and acting in furtherance of its objects. This testimony, introduced by the State, tended to show that the bomb-thrower threw a bomb made Tuesday afternoon by Lingg, the agent of the conspiracy; that he obtained it from a place where only a member of the conspiracy could have obtained it, and at a time when no one but such a member would have sought to obtain it; that he threw it at a meeting appointed by the conspiracy, from the midst of a company of persons belonging to the conspiracy, upon the happening of a contingency provided for by the conspiracy, and as part of an attack planned by the conspiracy. These and other circumstances already spoken of were sufficient to establish his membership.

It is a mistake to assume that a defendant cannot be charged with advising, encouraging, aiding, and abetting an unknown principal in the perpetration of a crime. Suppose that A instructs B to hire some person to kill C. B hires a person, whose name is unknown to A and never becomes known to the State, and that person kills C in pursuance of B's employment. Will it be said that A is not guilty as an accessory before the fact because the instrument employed by B is unknown by name or personal description? Archbold says that if the principal felon be unknown, the indictment of the accessory may state it accordingly. (Pr. & Pl. Vol. 1, p. 67.) It is also held that if the principal is declared to be unknown in the indictment, and the proof on the trial shows that he is known, there is a fatal variance. (Rex vs. Walker, 3 Camp. 264; Rex vs. Blick, 4 C. & P. 377.)

But where there are two separate counts, one charging the principal to be known and the other charging him to be unknown, it is sufficient if either is proven. (Whart. Crim. Law, Vol. 1, Secs. 207, 225, 226, and 231; Bishop, C. L., Vol. 1, Secs. 651 and 677; Reg. vs. Tyler, 8, C. & F., 616; State vs. Green, 26, S. C., 105, 128; Pilger vs. Com, 112 Penn. St., 239; Bremen vs. People, 15 Ill., 516; Baxter vs People, 3 Gilm, 368; Ritzman vs. People, 110 Ill., 382). The objection that the instructions on behalf of the State are faulty in not requiring the principal in the commission of the crime charged to be identified is not well taken.

Counsel for plaintiffs in error make the general objection that the instructions for the State were at variance with the proof introduced by the State. If we understand the meaning of this objection it is this: That some of the counts in the indictment having charged the defendants with advising, encouraging, aiding, and abetting Schnaubelt in the perpetration of the crime, and the State having introduced testimony to show that Schnaubelt *did* perpetrate the crime, therefore the instructions should have directed the attention of the jury solely and exclusively to the theory that Schnaubelt was the perpetrator of the crime, and that such instructions were erroneous in having called the attention of the jury to the theory that an unknown person may have been the perpetrator of the crime, notwithstanding the fact that some of the counts charged the defendants with advising, encouraging, aiding, and abetting an unknown person in the commission of the crime, and notwithstanding the fact that there was evidence in the record tending to show that the perpetrator of the crime was an unknown person. We regard this position as wholly untenable.

Under our statute and the construction given to it by the decisions of this court (Baxter vs. People, 3 Gilm., 368, and other cases) the man who, "not being present aiding, abetting, or assisting, hath advised, encouraged, aided, or abetted *the perpetration of the crime*" may be considered as the *principal* in the commission of the crime, may be indicted as principal and may be punished as principal. The indictment need not say anything about his having aided and abetted either a known principal or an unknown principal. It may simply charge him with having committed the murder as principal. Then, if upon the trial, the proof shows that he aided, abetted, assisted, advised, or encouraged the perpetration of the crime, the charge that he committed it *as principal* is estab lished against him. It would make no difference whether the proof showed that he so aided and abetted, etc., a *known* principal or an *unknown* principal.

In the case at bar some of the counts in the indictment charge the defendants with the murder of Degan as *principals*, and not as accessories before the fact. If the jury believed from the evidence that the defendants aided, abetted, advised, or encouraged the perpetration of such murder, then they were justified in finding the defendants guilty as principals as charged in the indictment. The material question for them to consider was not so much whether the man who threw the bomb was a known person or an unknown person as whether these defendants aided, abetted, advised, or encouraged the throwing of the bomb.

The instructions commented upon and not fully quoted in this opinion are set out in the statement which precedes it. They will not be here quoted, except so far as may be necessary to understand the comments made upon them.

The portion of the fifth instruction for the State, which is complained of by the plaintiffs in error, is found in the following words: "Although the jury may further believe from the evidence that the time and place for the bringing about of such revolution or the destruction of such authorities had not been definitly agreed upon by the conspirators, but was left to them and the exigencies of time or to the judgment of any of the conspirators."

It is said that there was no evidence in the record to support the hypothesis contained in the quotation here made. We think there was such evidence. The hypothesis is that the time and place for bringing about the destruction of the authorities was left to the judgment of some of the conspirators instead of being definitly agreed upon by all of them. The publication of the word "Rube" in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* was to indicate the *time* for the social revolution to begin and for the armed men to gather at their meeting-places. Its publication was left to the judgment and discretion of a committee appointed by the conspirators. This committee was also to report to the armed men at what *place* the conflict with the police had occurred.

Counsel for plaintiffs in error claim that instruction No. 5½, given for the State, was erroneous mainly for the following reasons—to wit: First, "because it assumes that mere *general advice* to the public at large to commit deeds of violence, as contained in speeches or publications, without reference to the particular crime charged and without specifying object, manner, time, or place, works responsibility for murder." Second, because in it "there was the fatal error of an omission of all *reference to the evidence*," or, in other words, that "the jury are not told in it that *if they find from the evidence* so and so, then they can conclude thus and so."

As to the last objection, we think that the defect therein indicated was cured by the instruction which the trial Judge gave to the jury *sua moto*. We have held that a Judge of the Circuit Court is at liberty to instruct at his discretion if he reduces his instructions to writing so that the jury can take them with them in considering their verdict. (Brown vs. People, 4 Gilm., 439; Green vs. Lewis, 13 Ill., 642.) In this case the Judge who presided at the trial in the court below himself wrote an instruction and read it to the jury, which contained the following words:

"What are the facts and what is the truth the jury must determine *from the evidence and from that alone*. If any of the unguarded expressions *in any of the instructions*, which seem to assume the existence of any facts, or to be any intimation as to what is proved, all such expressions must be disregarded and the *evidence only* looked to to determine the facts." It is difficult to see how, after such a clear and explicit injunction as this, the jury could have made any finding that was not based on the evidence.

As to the first objection, if we construed the instruction to mean as counsel claim it to mean we would be forced to agree with them that it was erroneous.

It is the duty of the jury to consider all the instructions together, and when this court can see that an instruction in the series, although not stating the law correctly, is qualified by others, so that the jury were not likely to be misled, the error will be obviated. (Toledo, W. & W. R. W. Co. vs. Ingraham, 77 Ill., 309.)

Although an instruction, considered by itself, is too general, yet if it is properly limited by others given on the other side, so that it is not probable that it could have misled the jury, judgment will not be reversed on account of such instruction. (Kendall vs. Brown, 88 Ill., 387; Skiles vs. Caruthers, 88 Ill., 458.)

The Supreme Court of Iowa has said: "It is usually not practicable in any one instruction to present all the limitations and restrictions of which it is susceptible. These very frequently must be presented in other and distinct portions of the charge. The charge must be taken together, and if, when so considered, it fairly presents the law and is not liable to misapprehension nor calculated to mislead, a cause should not be reversed simply because some one of the instructions may lay down the law without sufficient qualification." (Rice vs. City of Des Moines, 40 Iowa, 638.)

The same court held in a criminal case, where the indictment was for murder, that "instructions are all to be considered, and construed together," and that an omission to state the law fully in one instruction, where the omission is fully supplied in another, does not constitute error. (The State vs. Maloy, 44 Iowa, 104.)

The Supreme Court of California said in a criminal case: "While some instructions are subject perhaps to criticism and may not state the law with precise accuracy, yet, taken as a whole, they were substantially correct, and could not have misled the jury to the prejudice of the defendant." (People vs. Cleveland, 49 Cal., 577.)

The principle here announced that an instruction which is general in its character may be limited or qualified by other instructions in the series does not contravene the rule that in a criminal case "material error in one instruction calculated to mislead is not cured by a subsequent contradictory instruction." (Whar., Cr. Pl. and Pr., 8th Ed., Sec. 793.)

An application of the foregoing views to the instruction now under consideration will show that it could not have misled the jury to the prejudice of the defendants.

Counsel contend that the language of instruction No. 5½ was broad enough to lead the jury to believe that if some other than either of the plaintiffs in error had advised and encouraged the commission of the murder, and the murder had been committed by reason of his advice and encouragement, the plaintiffs in error would be guilty, provided such person was a party with them to the conspiracy to excite crime, etc. The instructions for the defense, however, limited the responsibility of the defendants to such advice and encouragement as were given by themselves alone.

In one instruction given for the defense the court charged the jury as follows: "Unless the prosecution has established in the minds of the jury, beyond all reasonable doubt, that either some of the defendants threw the said bomb, or that the person who did so throw the same was acting under the advice and procurement of defendants or some of them, the defendants and all of them should be acquitted."

In another instruction given for the defense the court said: "It will not do to guess away the lives or liberties of our citizens, nor is it proper that the jury should guess that the person who threw the bomb which killed Degan was instigated to do the act by the procurement of defendants or any of them. That fact must be established beyond all reasonable doubt in the minds of the jury," etc.

In still another instruction for the defense the court said: "Therefore, the jury must be satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that *the person throwing said bomb was acting as the result of the teaching or encouragement of defendants or some of them*, before defendants can be held liable therefor, and this you must find from the evidence."

Counsel also claims that the instruction now under consideration may be construed to mean that *mere general advice*, in print or by speech, addressed to the public at large, urging them to commit deeds of violence, works responsibility for murder. If the instruction was too general in this regard it was limited and qualified by other instructions given for the defendants.

In an instruction given for the defense the court said to the jury:

It will not do to say that, because defendants *may have advised violence*, therefore, when violence came, it was the result of such advice. There must be a direct connection established by credible testimony between the advice and the consummation of the crime to the satisfaction of the jury beyond all reasonable doubt.

In another instruction for the defense—and all the instructions for the defense were prepared by the defendants themselves and the giving of them was asked by the defendants—the court said:

Before a party can be lawfully convicted of the commission of a crime under our statute concerning accessories it is incumbent on the prosecution to show beyond all reasonable doubt, by credible evidence, that the crime was committed by some persons or person acting under the advice, aid, encouragement, abetting, or procurement of the defendant or defendants whose conviction is asked. Though the jury should believe from the evidence that a party in fact advised generally the commission, in certain contingencies, of acts amounting to crime, yet if the act complained of was in fact committed by some third party of his own mere volition, hatred, malice, or ill-will, and not materially influenced, either directly or indirectly, by such advice of the party charged, or if he was actuated only by the advice of other parties not charged, and for whose advice the defendants are not responsible, the party charged would not in such case be held responsible.

In another instruction for the defense the court said:

Although the defendants, or some of them, may have spoken and also published their views to the effect that a social revolution should be brought about by force, and that officers of the law should be resisted, and to this end dynamite should be used to the extent of taking human life; that persons should arm to resist the law; that the law should be throttled and killed; *although such language might cause persons to desire to carry out the advice given as aforesaid and do* the act which caused Officer Degan's death, yet the bomb may have been thrown and Degan killed by some one unfamiliar with, and unprompted by the teachings of defendants or any of them. Therefore the jury must be satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that the person throwing said bomb was acting as the result of the teaching or encouragement of defendants," etc.

The instruction last quoted, which was drawn by the counsel for the defense and given at their request, recognizes and admits the claim that advising, encouraging, aiding, and abetting murder, within the meaning of our statute, may be effected through the utterance of such speeches and the publication of such articles as have been heretofore referred to. The only thing insisted upon in the instruction is that the proof must show, clearly and beyond a reasonable doubt, the connection between the speeches and publications as the cause and the murder as the result.

The last instruction given for the defendants limited the instructions having reference to general advice to commit murder or general counsel to commit murder by calling the attention of the jury specifically to the Monday night plot. It was as follows:

If the jury find that on the evening of May 3 at No. 54 West Lake street, at a meeting at which some of the defendants were present, a proposition was adopted that in the event of a collision between the police force, militia, or firemen on one side and the striking laborers on the other, it was agreed that a certain organization of which some of the defendants were members should meet at certain designated places in the City of Chicago; that a committee should attend public places and public meetings where an attack by the police and others might be expected, and, in the event of said attack being made, report the same to said armed sections, as aforesaid, to the end that such attack might be resisted and the police stations of the city destroyed. And if the jury further find that on the night of May 4 some person unknown went to a meeting at the haymarket and threw a bomb into the assembled police, the explosion of which killed Matthias J. Degan, and that the defendants at the meeting at the same time jury are not satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that said act causing the death of said Degan was the result of any act in furtherance of the common design as herein stated, but may have been the unauthorized act of the individual act of some person acting upon his own responsibility and volition, then none of the defendants can be held responsible therefore on account of said West Lake street meeting.

But instruction No. 5½ will not be found to be so general in character as it is claimed to be if its language is carefully analyzed and considered in connection with other instructions given for the State.

The persons referred to therein as being excited to tumult and riot, and to the use of deadly weapons and to the taking of life, are "the people or classes of people of this city." The expression is in the alternative. "Classes of people of this city" are words which, when construed in the light of the evidence in this record, could only have only been understood to designate workingmen of the City of Chicago connected with the groups already referred to. The persons advised by print or speech to commit murder were the same persons who were excited to tumult and riot and so forth. Therefore the instruction, fairly interpreted, means that the persons advised to commit murder were the workingmen belonging to and acting with the international groups, and that the murder spoken of as resulting from the advice given was murder committed by one or more of such workingmen. It is said that the instruction does not indicate the murder of Degan, but speaks simply of murder generally. It was not necessary to repeat the name of Degan in every instruction. The instructions must be considered together, and, as Degan's name was mentioned in the two instructions preceding and the one following No. 5½, the jury could not have been misled upon the subject. The words "whether the person who perpetrated such murder can be identified or not" could have referred to no one else than the man who threw the bomb that killed Degan. The words "without designating time, place, or occasion" must be taken with the qualification given to them in the fifth instruction—that is to say, such time, place, and occasion as the committee of the conspirators appointed for that purpose might designate.

According to the theory of this instruction the defendants consured to excite certain classes to tumult, riot, use of weapons, and taking of life, "as a means to carry their designs and purposes into effect." The instruction does not specify what those designs and purposes are, because they had been stated in the two preceding instructions to be the bringing about of a social revolution and the destruction of the authorities of the city. The ordinary workingman had two purposes in view, first, to get an eight-hour day of labor; second, to keep the police from interfering to protect non-union laborers against strikers. The defendants in this case cared nothing about the eight-hour movement or the contentions between union and non-union men. They looked beyond to the social revolution. Their sought to make use of the excitement among the workingmen over the eight-hour movement and over the attacks of police upon strikers in order to create riot and tumult and thus precipitate the social revolution. The starring up of riot and tumult was with them a means to an end. There is testimony tending to support this view. The men who excited the tumult and riot by print and speech may have had a different end in view from that sought by the classes they so excited. But they are none the less responsible for murder that resulted from their aid and encouragement.

If the defendants, as a means of bringing about the social revolution and as a part of the larger conspiracy to effect such revolution also conspired to excite classes of workingmen in Chicago into sedition, tumult, and riot, and to the use of deadly weapons and the taking of human life, and for the purpose of producing such tumult, riot, use of weapons and taking of life, advised and encouraged such classes by newspaper articles and speeches to murder the authorities of the city, and a murder of a policeman resulted from such advice and encouragement, then defendants are responsible therefor.

It is a familiar doctrine of the law, in criminal cases, that if a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the prisoner is entertained the jury have no discretion but must acquit. The twelfth and thirteenth instructions for the prosecution are objected to as not correctly stating to the jury the meaning of "reasonable doubt." The twelfth instruction is an exact copy, verbatim et literatim, of the sixth instruction in Miller et al. vs. The People, 39 Ill., 457, which we approved in that case, and which, since that case, we have indorsed as correct in at least three cases, to-wit: May vs. The People, 60 Ill., 119; Connaghan vs. The People, 88 Ill., 460; and Dunn vs. The People, 109 Ill., 635.

The portion of the thirteenth instruction, which plaintiffs in error complained of, is that which is contained in the following words: "You are not at liberty to disbelieve as jurors if from the evidence, you believe as men." This expression has been sanctioned by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania as having been properly used in the instruction given to the jury by a trial Judge and we are inclined to follow the ruling there laid down. That court said in Neyling vs. Commonwealth, 88 Penn., S. 322: "The learned Judge then proceeded to say that the doubt must be a reasonable one, and that jurymen could not doubt as jurymen what they believed as men. In all this, there was no error. It is the familiar language found in the text-books and decisions which treat of the subject."

By the twelfth and thirteenth instructions considered in connection with the eleventh instruction for the State and also in connection with the definitions of reasonable doubt as embodied in the instructions given for the defense, we think the law upon this subject was correctly presented to the jury.

The statute of this State provides that "juries in all criminal cases shall be judges of the law and fact." Instruction No. 18½, given for the prosecution, is objected to as improperly limiting and qualifying this provision of the statute. It tells the jury that "if they can say upon their oaths that they know the law better than the court itself, they have the right to do so," . . . but that "before saying this upon their oaths it is their duty to reflect whether, from their study and experience, they are better qualified to judge of the law than the court," etc.

All that was material in instructions 9, 11, and 18 was embodied in the instructions which were given for the defendants.

The defendants also complain that the court refused to give an instruction for them which contained the following statement: "It cannot be material in this case that defendants, or some of them, are or may be Socialists, Communists, or Anarchists," etc.

If there was a conspiracy it was material to show its purposes and objects with a view of determining whether and in what respects it was unlawful. Anarchy is the absence of Government; it is a state of society where there is no law or supreme power. If the conspiracy had for its object the destruction of the law and the Government and of the police and militia as the representatives of law and Government, it had for its object the bringing about of practical anarchy. Whether or not the defendants were Anarchists may have been a proper circumstance to be considered in connection with all the other circumstances in the case, with a view of showing what connection, if any, they had with the conspiracy, and what were their purposes in joining it. Therefore we cannot say that it was an error to refuse an instruction containing such a broad declaration as that announced in the above quotation.

Defendants further complain because the instruction, numbered thirteen, which was asked by them, was refused by the trial court. The refusal of this instruction was not error.

It was proper enough, so far as is stated, that if a person at the haymarket "without the knowledge, aid, counsel, procurement, or abetting of the defendants or any of them, then or theretofore given, threw a bomb among the police, whereupon resulted the murder charged in the indictment, then the defendants would not be liable for the results of such bomb," etc. But the instruction is so ingeniously worked as to lead the jury to believe the person who threw the bomb at the haymarket was justified in doing so, if the meeting there was lawfully convened and peaceably conducted and if the order to disperse was unauthorized and illegal. Counsel inject into the instruction the hypothesis that the bomb may have been thrown by an outside party "in pursuance of his view of the right of self-defense." A mere order to disperse cannot be an excuse for throwing a dynamite bomb into a body of policemen. If the bomb-thrower had been illegally and improperly attacked by the police while quietly attending a peaceable meeting, and had thrown the bomb to defend himself against such attack, another question would be presented. The vice of the instruction is the insidious intimation embodied in it—that when a body of policemen, even if in excess of their authority, give a verbal order to an assemblage to disperse, a member of that assemblage will be excusable for throwing a bomb on the ground of self-defense and because of the supposed invasion of his rights.

The instruction, given by the court of its own motion and which has already been referred to, is also claimed to be erroneous. So far as it speaks of murder and advice to commit murder in general terms it is sufficiently limited and qualified when read in connection with all the other instructions, to which it specifically calls attention. It does not supersede and stand as a substitute for the other instructions, given for both sides. It does not so purport upon its face. On the contrary the jury are directed to "carefully scrutinize" such other instructions, and are told that their apparent inconsistencies will disappear under such scrutiny. In the last sentence they are requested to disregard any unguarded expressions that may have crept into the instructions "which seem to assume the existence of any facts," and look only to the evidence, etc. Why caution the jury to disregard certain expressions of a particular kind in the other instructions if the latter were to be entirely superseded? We do not think that the instructions given by the trial Judge sua motu is obnoxious to the objections urged against it.

Defendants also object to the instruction as to the form of the verdict as being erroneous. It is claimed that the jury were obliged, under this instruction, to find the defendants either guilty or not guilty of murder, whereas the jury were entitled to find that the offense was a lower grade of homicide than murder if the evidence so warranted. This position is fully answered by our decisions in the cases of Dunne vs. The People, 109 Ill., 646, and Dacey vs. The People, 116 Ill., 555.

If counsel desired to have the jury differently instructed as to the form of the verdict they should have prepared, an instruction indicating such form as they deemed to be correct, and should have asked the trial court to give it. They did not do so, and are in no position to complain here.

The court, at the request of the defendants, did give the jury an instruction defining manslaughter in the words of the statute and specifying the punishment therefor as fixed by the statute. The court also gave the jury the following instruction: "The jury are instructed that under an indictment for murder a party accused may be found guilty of manslaughter; and in this case, if from a full and careful consideration of all the evidence before you you believe beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendants or any of them are guilty of manslaughter, you may so find by your verdict."

IMPANELING THE JURY.

No Case Made Out in the Attack Upon Sanford's Competency.

The next error assigned has reference to the impaneling of the jury. The counsel for plaintiffs in error have made an able and elaborate argument for the purpose of showing that the jury which tried this case was not an *impartial* jury in the sense in which the word "impartial" is used in our Constitution. We do not deem a consideration of all the points presented as necessary to a determination of the case, and shall notice only those that seem to us to be material.

Nine hundred and eighty-one men are called into the jury-box and sworn to answer questions. Each one of the eight defendants was entitled to a peremptory challenge of twenty jurors, making the whole number of peremptory challenges allowed to the defense 160. The State was entitled to the same number; 757 were excused upon challenge for cause; 160 were challenged peremptorily by the defense and 59 by the State.

Of the twelve jurors who tried the case eleven were accepted by the defendants. They challenged one of these, whose name was Denker, for cause; but after the court overruled the challenge they proceeded to further question him, and finally accepted him, although 142 of their peremptory challenges were at that time unused. They accepted the ten others, including the juror Adams, without objection. When Adams, the eleventh juror, was taken they had forty-three peremptory challenges which they had not yet used.

Therefore as to eleven of the jurymen the defendants are estopped from complaining. They virtually agreed to be tried by them because they accepted them, when, by the exercise of their unused peremptory challenges, they could have compelled every one of them to stand aside.

Counsel for the defendants complain that the trial court overruled their challenges for cause of twenty-six talesmen, to whose examinations they specifically call our attention. As they afterwards peremptorily challenged the talesmen so referred to, no one of them sat upon the jury. Every one of these twenty-six men had been peremptorily challenged before the eleventh juror was taken.

After the eleventh juror was accepted the forty-three remaining challenges which then remained to the defendants were all used by them before the twelfth juror was taken.

After the defendants had examined the twelfth juror, whose name was Sanford, they challenged him for cause. Their challenge was overruled and they excepted.

The 160 talesmen who were peremptorily challenged by defendants were first challenged for cause and the challenges for cause were overruled by the trial court.

It is claimed that, inasmuch as the defendants exhausted all their peremptory challenges before the panel was finally completed, the action of the court in regard to these particular jurors will be considered, and, if erroneous, such action is good ground of reversal. We think it must be made to appear that an objectionable juror was put upon the defendants after they had exhausted their peremptory challenges. "Unless objection is shown to one or more of the jury who *tried* the case the antecedent rulings of the court upon competency or incompetency of jurors who have been challenged and stood aside will not be inquired into in this court." (Holt vs. State, 9 Tex. Ct. App. 571.)

We cannot reverse this judgment for errors committed in the lower court in overruling challenges for cause to jurors, even though defendants exhausted their peremptory challenges, unless it is further shown that an objectionable juror was forced upon them and sat upon the case after they had exhausted their peremptory challenges. This doctrine is ably discussed in Loggins vs. The State, 12 Texas Ct. App. 65. We think the reasoning on that case is sound and answers the objection here made.

In addition to this reason we have carefully considered the examinations of the several jurors challenged by the defendants peremptorily, and while we cannot approve all that was said by the trial Judge in respect to some of them we find no such error in the rulings of the court in overruling the challenges for cause as to any of them as would justify a reversal of the cause. The examinations, as they appear in the record, of the forty-three talesmen who were challenged peremptorily after the eleventh juror was accepted, shows that many of the forty-three challenges were exercised arbitrarily and without any apparent cause. Such challenges were not compelled by any demonstrated unfitness of the jurors, but seem to have been used up for no other purpose than to force the selection of one ju or after the forty-three challenges were exhausted. The only question, then, which we deem it material to consider is: Did the trial court err in overruling the challenge for cause of Sanford, the twelfth juror; or, in other words, was he a competent juror?

The following is the material portion of his examination:

Q.—Have you an opinion as to whether or not there was an offense committed at the haymarket meeting by the throwing of the bomb? A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, from all that you have read and all that you have heard, have you an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of any of the eight defendants of the throwing of that bomb? A.—Yes.

Q.—You have an opinion upon that question also? A.—Yes, I have.

Q.—Now, if you should be selected as a juror in this case to try and determine it, do you believe you could exercise legally the duties of a juror, that you could listen to the testimony, and all the testimony, and the charge of the court and after deliberation return a verdict which would be right as between the defendants and the people of the State of Illinois? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You believe that you could do that? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You could fairly and impartially listen to the testimony that is introduced here? A.—Yes.

Q.—And the charge of the court and render an impartial verdict, you believe? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of the principles contended for by Socialists, Communists, and Anarchists? A.—Nothing except what I read in the papers.

Q.—Just general reading? A.—Yes.

Q.—You are not a Socialist, I presume, or a Communist? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Have you a prejudice against them from what you have read in papers? A.—Decided.

Q.—Do you believe that that would influence your verdict in the case, or would you try the real issue which is here as to whether these defendants were guilty of the murder of Mr. Degan or not, or would you try the question of Socialism and Anarchism, which really has nothing to do with the case? A.—Well, as I know so little about it in reality at present it is a pretty hard question to answer.

Q.—You would undertake, you would attempt, of course, to try the case upon the evidence introduced here upon the issue which is presented here? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Well, then, so far as that is concerned I do not care very much what your opinion may be now, for your opinion now is made up of random conversation and from newspaper reading, as I understand? A.—Yes.

Q.—That is nothing reliable. You do not regard that as being in the nature of sworn testimony at all, do you? A.—No.

Q.—Now, when the testimony is introduced here and the witnesses are examined you see them and look into their countenances, judge who are worthy of belief and who are not, don't you think then you would be able to determine the question? A.—Yes.

Q.—Regardless of any impression that you might have or any opinion? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you any opposition to the organization by laboringmen of associations, or societies, or unions so far as they have reference to their own advancement and protection and are not in violation of law? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you know any of the members of the police force of the City of Chicago? A.—Not one by name.

Q.—You are not acquainted with any one that was either injured or killed, I suppose, at the haymarket meeting? A.—No.

Q.—If you should be selected as a juror in this case do you believe that, regardless of all prejudice or opinion which you now have, you could listen to the legitimate testimony introduced in court, and upon that and that alone render and return a fair and impartial, unprejudiced, and unbiased verdict? A.—Yes.

The foregoing examination was by the defense. The following was by the State:

Q.—Upon what is your opinion founded—upon newspaper reports? A.—Well, it is founded on the general theory and what I read in the newspapers.

Q.—And what you read in the papers? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Have you ever talked with any one that was present at the haymarket at the time the bomb was thrown? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Have you ever talked with any one who of his own knowledge professed to know anything about the connection of the defendants with the throwing of the bomb? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Have you ever said to any one whether or not you believed the statements of facts in the newspapers to be true? A.—I have never expressed it exactly in that way, but still I have no reason to believe they were false.

Q.—Well, the question is not what your opinion of that was. The question simply is—it is a question made necessary by our statute, perhaps? A.—Well, I don't recall whether I have or not.

Q.—So far as you know, then, you never have? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you believe, that, if taken as a juror, you can try this case fairly and impartially and render a verdict upon the law and the evidence? A.—Yes.

It is objected that Sanford had formed such an opinion as disqualified him from sitting upon the jury.

It is apparent from the foregoing examination that the opinion of the juror was based upon rumor or newspaper statements, and that he had expressed no opinion as to the truth of such rumors or statements. He stated upon oath that he believed he could fairly and impartially render a verdict in the case in accordance with the law and the evidence. That the trial court was satisfied of the truth of his statement would appear from the fact that the challenge for cause was overruled.

Therefore the examination of the juror shows a state of facts which brings his case exactly within the scope and meaning of the third proviso of the fourteenth section of Chapter 78, entitled "Jurors," of our Revised Statutes. That proviso is as follows:

And provided further, That in the trial of any criminal case, the fact that a person called as a juror has formed an opinion or impression based upon rumor or upon newspaper statements (about the truth of which he has expressed no opinion) shall not disqualify him to serve as a juror in such case if he shall, upon oath, state that he believes he can fairly and impartially render a verdict therein in accordance with the law and the evidence, and the court shall be satisfied of the truth of such statement.

In Wilson vs. The People, 94 Ill., 299, one William Gray was examined touching his qualifications as a juror and said:

I have read newspaper accounts of the commission of the crime with which the defendants are charged and have also conversed with several persons in regard to it since coming to Carthage and during my attendance upon this term of court; do not know whether they are witnesses in the case or not; do not know who the witnesses in the case are. From accounts I have read and from conversations I have had I have formed an opinion in the case; would have an opinion now if the facts turn out as I have heard them, and I think it would take some evidence to remove that opinion; would be governed by the evidence in the case and can give the defendant a fair and impartial trial according to the law and the evidence.

Gray was challenged for cause and the challenge overruled by the trial court. We held that all objection to Gray's competency was clearly removed by the proviso above quoted. We also there said: "The opinion formed seems not to have been decided, but one of a light and transient character, which at no time would have disqualified the juror from serving."

The expressions of Sanford in the case at bar as to the opinion formed by him are not as strong as those used by Gray in the Wilson case in regard to his opinion. Sanford's impressions were not such as would refuse to yield to the testimony that might be offered, nor were they such as to close his mind to a fair consideration of the testimony. They were not "strong and deep impressions," such as are referred to by Chief-Justice Marshall when he said upon the trial of Aaron Burr for treason: "Those strong and deep impressions which will close the mind against the testimony which may be offered in opposition to them, which will combat that testimony and resist its force, do constitute a sufficient objection to a juror." (1 Burr Trial, 416.)

Counsel for the defense seem to claim in their argument that the proviso quoted is unconstitutional in that it violates Sec. 9 of Article 2 of the present Constitution of this State, which guarantees to the accused party in every criminal prosecution "a speedy public trial by *an impartial jury* of the county or district where the offense is alleged to have been committed." We do not think the proviso is unconstitutional for the reason stated.

The rule which it lays down, when wisely applied, does not lead to the selection of partial jurors. On the contrary, it tends to secure intelligence in the jury-box, and to exclude from it that dense ignorance which has often subjected the jury system to just criticism. A statute upon this subject similar to ours, and attacked as unconstitutional for the same reason here indicated, was held to be constitutional by the Court of Appeals in the State of New York in Stokes vs. The People, 53 N. Y., 171.

The juror Sanford further stated that he had a prejudice against Socialists, Communists, and Anarchists. This did not disqualify him from sitting as a juror. If the theories of the Anarchists should be carried into practical effect they would involve the destruction of all law and government. Law and government cannot be abolished without revolution, bloodshed, and murder. The Socialist or Communist, if he attempted to put into practical operation his doctrine of community of property, would destroy individual rights in property. Practically considered, the idea of taking a man's property from him without his consent for the purpose of putting it into a common fund for the benefit of the community at large involves the commission of theft and robbery. Therefore, the prejudice which the ordinary citizen, who looks at things from a practical standpoint, would have against anarchism and communism would be nothing more than a prejudice against crime.

In *Winn Shiek Insurac Company vs. Scueller*, 60, Ill., 465, we said: "A man may have a prejudice against crime, against a mean action, against dishonesty, and still be a competent juror. This is proper, and such prejudice will never force a jury to convict an innocent and honest man." In *Robinson et al. vs. Randall, Supra*, we again said: "The mere fact, therefore, that a juror may have a prejudice against crime does not disqualify him as a juror. A juror may have a prejudice against larceny or burglary or murder and yet such fact would not in the least disqualify him from sitting upon a jury to try some person who might be charged with one of these crimes."

Sanford stated that he would "attempt to try the case upon the evidence introduced here upon the issue which is presented here." The issue presented was whether the defendants were guilty or not guilty of the murder of Matthias J. Degan. Any prejudice against Communism or Anarchism would not render a juror incapable of trying that issue fairly and impartially.

We cannot see that the trial court erred in overruling the challenge for cause of the twelfth juror. This being so, it does not appear that their rights were in any way prejudiced by his selection as a juryman.

On the motion for a new trial the defendants read three affidavits for the purpose of showing that shortly after May 4, 1886, two of the jurors had given utterance to expressions showing prejudice against the defendants. The two jurors made counter affidavits denying that they used the expression attributed to them. We do not think that the affidavits satisfactorily proved previously expressed opinions on the part of the two jurors referred to. It is a dangerous practice to allow verdicts to be set aside upon ex-parte affidavits as to what jurors are claimed to have said before they were summoned to act as jurymen. The parties making such affidavits submit to no cross-examination, and the correctness of their statements is subject to no test whatever. We adhere to the views which we have recently expressed upon this subject in the case of Hughes vs. The People, 116 Illinois, 330.

The defendants claim that

SINGER AND HIS FAMILIES.

THE NUMEROUS PROGENY LEFT BY THE SEWING-MACHINE INVENTOR.

Five Wives and Twenty-four Children Were Borne His Real or Assumed Names—His Early Struggles with Poverty—Some of His First Inventions Perfected in Chicago—Vast Wealth Which He Acquired Before His Death—How It Was Divided.

Friday, Sept. 2, Victor Nicolas Reubsaet, Vicomte de Estenburgh, but best known of late years as the Duke de Campo-Selice, died suddenly at the Chateau du Bloseville, in Normandy. He was suffering from heart-disease, and had never completely recovered from the shock he received at Mentone during the earthquake. The dead man's end is said to have been hastened by a cruel trick of one of his enemies, who sent an employé of the Pompes Funèbres to his house to take measurements for his coffin. The Duke was the second husband of Mrs. Isabella Eugenie Singer, the third legal wife of Isaac M. Singer, the inventor of a sewing machine. The Duke had nothing but his title when he married Mrs. Singer; but she was wealthy, and they attempted virtually to buy their way into polite society in Paris. In this they were hardly successful. The Duke was a musician of much ability, and he and his American wife gave many enjoyable musicales at their home in Avenue Kleber, Paris. He had a splendid collection of violins, among which was a genuine Stradivarius. But when he was buried few of those who were so prompt to respond to invitations to the dead man's fêtes and concerts thought it worth while to attend his funeral.

July 28 Miss Winnaretta Singer was married in Paris to Prince Louis de Scey-Montbeillardo. She is the daughter of the Duchess, and her marriage to Prince Louis is supposed to have been the result of her desire to possess a home of her own and protection from the importunities of her mother's impecunious but enterprising husband. Now death has relieved her of the old Duke's presence, and she may have occasion to regret her haste. Her wedding was witnessed by her second brother, Washington, and Franklin, another brother, was chief mourner at the funeral of their stepfather, the Duke.

These few facts serve to bring to mind something about Singer and his numerous wives and progeny. The inventor was a millionaire, father of twenty-four children, and head of five separate families. Mr. Singer's estate when he died was inventoried at about $8,000,000, but it proved to amount to about twice that sum. He was born in Schenecticoke, N. Y., and in early manhood lived from hand to mouth as a wood turner and general mechanic. In 1830 he was married by a country squire to Miss Catharine N. Haley. His first child was born in 1834. They then lived in Waterloo, N. Y., and he was a shiftless fellow, capable of turning his hand to any sort of work, but not doing well at anything. He was given to consorting with other women besides his wife, and gave evidence of being a natural born actor, able to imitate any living thing he had ever heard or seen. In 1837 a child was born to them in New York City, and from there he started out as a strolling player. From the stage on which he was performing in Baltimore one night he saw a very beautiful woman, 15 years old. He became enamored of her, sought her father's house, introduced himself, proposed in time, and was accepted.

This was Mary Ann Sponsler, wife or companion No. 2. Singer hurried to New York to get wife No. 1 and her family out of the way, and he and she quarreled and separated. He took Mary Ann Sponsler to New York, and when she insisted that he must marry her he told her he was in trouble with another woman; that he had just grounds for a divorce, and after he got it he would have their relationship legalized. Miss Sponsler had to share a great deal of poverty with him, even more, indeed, than Mrs. Singer had endured. Miss Sponsler took lessons to fit herself for the stage, and with her husband, under the names of Mr. and Mrs. Merritt, played temperance pieces in churches all over the country. For fourteen years they followed this life. She called him "father," and he called her "wife." They were wretchedly poor. Everything they had in the world was in the one-horse wagon in which they wandered about, and time and time again they had to pawn that and its contents, and their horse, to get food. While they were in Chicago he invented a reaping machine, and later on a machine for carving type. He began to have money in consequence. In 1850 he had completed the inventions that make up the Singer sewing-machine, from which he was in time to accumulate the colossal fortune he finally left behind him. Again he went to New York, and this time it was to set up a stylish establishment at No. 14 Fifth avenue. The first and only true Mrs. Singer seems then to have been forgotten. She was living in Brooklyn. No. 2 was everywhere regarded as the inventor's wife. Nice people visited the house. Her visiting cards and invitations to parties that she gave bore the name of Mrs. I. M. Singer. She ordered goods at the dry-goods and other stores as Mrs. Singer, and Mr. Singer paid the bills. She and her companion visited her people in Baltimore as man and wife, and so registered whenever they stopped in hotels. She bore him ten children. Catharine Haley had borne him two children. He used to boast that boys and girls came alternately to him. He had a huge and gaudy vehicle capable of seating twenty-five persons, and in this, with Miss Sponsler and the ten children, he used to ride in the park every day. In 1860, twenty-three years after he had left the first companion of his poverty, Mrs. Catharine Haley Singer, he got a divorce from her.

Singer led a fast life in those days, and was very frequently seen in company with women whom Miss Sponsler's friends were not acquainted with. Seven months after he was divorced Miss Sponsler, riding in her own carriage, saw him in his carriage with Mary Ann McGonigal. She screamed until he saw her. He went home and beat her and she had him arrested. Then he went to Europe, and in the year that he was away the fact was revealed that he had been living with two other women in New York City who thought themselves his only companions at the same time that he was getting his divorce from his first wife and calling Mary Ann Sponsler his second one. Mary McGonigal, for instance, had borne him five children. He and she lived together as Mr. and Mrs. Mathews. Miss Mary E. Walter, who lived with him under the name of Merritt, had added one other child to the list. Mary Ann Sponsler began a suit for divorce and was awarded $8,000 alimony—then the largest amount ever obtained. Singer tried to compromise with her. She accepted a round sum of money and a valuable house. But, within a month after she was divorced, she had secretly married John E. Foster. She hurt herself by a fall from a chair, and, believing herself to be dying, told one of her daughters of the marriage. Her daughter's husband, a Mr. Proctor, was an officer of the Singer company. Mr. Singer speedily learned about the wedding and caused his divorced wife to relinquish all claims upon him, and to vacate the house, for which he had not yet given a deed to her. She went to live with Foster.

No. 5 next appeared. She was a French woman whom he had met abroad. June 18, 1865, seven weeks after No. 2 had renounced her claims upon him, he was married in New York to Isabelle Eugenie Boyce (the wife of the Duke de Campo-Selice), under the name of Isabelle E. Summerville, and with her went to Paris to live. He caused to be built in Yonkers a palatial home in a great park, and when it was finished returned to New York and invited hundreds to the house warming. The public knew of his complicated family affairs, however, and but few went to the house. In 1873 he resolved to live abroad. He bought a nobleman's fine estate in Oldtown, Paighton, Devonshire, England, and began the construction of an enormous castle, to be called "the wigwam," and to contain a theatre, riding-hall, banqueting hall, and all the conveniences his money commanded. It was not finished when, in July, 1875, he died on that estate. These were the families he left behind him:

By Mrs. Catharine Haley Singer (the mechanic's wife):
William A. Singer,
Lillian C. Singer,

By Mary Ann Sponsler (the actor's wife):
Isaac Augustus,
Vonsettie Theresa,
John Albert,
Fanny Elizabeth,
Jasper Hamet,
Mary Olive,
Julia Ann,
Caroline Virginia,
Two others died.

By Mrs. Mathews (the wife under an assumed name):
Florence A. Mathews.
Mary A. Mathews.
Charles A. Mathews.
Two others died.

By Mrs. Merritt (the wife under his middle name):
Miss Alice Merritt, afterward Mrs. Lagrove.

By Mrs. Isabelle Eugenie Singer (the third legal wife):
Adam Mortimer.
Winaretta Eugenie.
Washington Merritt Grant.
Paris Eugene.
Isabella Blanche.
Franklin Morse.

By marrying the Duke the last Mrs. Singer lost her life interest in the English estate, which was then valued at $5,000,000. She had to give up the castle and park at Paighton. She had about 5,000 shares of Singer stock, however, which was worth about a million and a half of dollars. All her children, except the eldest, lived in Paris with her. He left her and lived in England in princely style. The others had their own horses and carriages, and tutors, and servants. They were worth $1,500,000 each.

Mr. Singer's will was contested by Mrs. Sponsler Singer, who proved a marriage with Singer from the time he was divorced from Mrs. Haley Singer until she married Foster—a period of less than one year. This made her last child, Caroline Virginia, a legitimate daughter. All the other children by her thus became illegitimate. Her eight children received $1,750,000, but she got only a small sum for the liquidation of the costs of the suit. Mrs. Mathews' five children received about $1,750,000. Mrs. Merritt's child got about $400,000. Of the children of Mrs. Catharine Haley Singer, the first wife, one got $500 and one $10,000. The estate was largely composed of Singer company stock.

THE DIRT EATERS IN NEWPORT.

Snobs and Toadies Who Entertained the Blackguard Duke of Marlborough.

A cottager here who has had long conversations with the Duke of Marlborough says that any report that the Duke has been neglected is absurd.

"He has been here nine days," said the cottager, "and I do not see what more the people could have done for him. There is no one of any position here who has not entertained him. Mrs. William Astor had departed for Bar Harbor in her husband's yacht before he came. The morning of his arrival the Duke lunched with Egerton L. Winthrop, who also gave him a dinner, at which were eighteen people, the most distinguished here. Mrs. Stevens' brilliant reception and dinner were followed by what I may call a banquet given him by Mr. and Mrs. J. Townsend Burden. This dinner, in all its appointments, was simply perfect. Gen. Fakenham and his wife and Col. and Mrs. Bonaparte were among the guests. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet would have given him a dinner, but on account of a previous engagement he was compelled to decline. But he did accept from the Goelets an invitation to a sailing party and lunch, and this was followed by a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills. Then came a breakfast at Gooseberry Island, where John Lee Carroll of Maryland, the beautiful Mrs. Cutting, and many other ladies and gentlemen were present. After this were a tea given by Ward McAllister, a luncheon by Cornelius Vanderbilt, a dinner by Mrs. Post at Gooseberry Island, a luncheon by Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, a yachting party by Mr. and Mrs. James P. Kernochan, and a dinner by George Bancroft, the historian. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews gave the Duke a breakfast at The Rocks, their beautiful place, next to that of Cornelius Vanderbilt the handsomest place of all. Now, the mere list of these entertainments shows how Newport has taken up Marlborough, and is a sufficient answer to the criticisms that have been made."

HEAVY LOSSES BY INCENDIARY FIRES.

Subject Discussed at the Meeting of the Northwestern Fire Underwriters.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest was called to order by President A. Williams in Kinsley's Hall yesterday morning. H. E. Hess, President of the New England Exchange, was introduced, and made some brief remarks in regard to the exchange.

Secretary J. C. Griffiths then read his report, showing that the total membership of the association was 291, 282 being active members and 9 honorary—an increase of 11 since September, 1886.

President Williams, in his address, likened the annual meetings of the association to the reunions of a large family, with all its joys and kindly feelings, and welcomed guests and members. He also spoke feelingly of the four members of the association who have died during the last year—Edward F. Rice of Cincinnati, ex-Vice-President of the association; George C. Clarke of Chicago, Walter E. Lewis of Hinsdale, Ill., and George D. Gould of Moline, Ill. The rest of the address was devoted to a discussion of the relations between insurance companies and their patrons.

The annual address was then delivered by Henry H. Hall, manager of the Northern Assurance Company of New York. The subject was "Something Besides an Insurance Man."

Lieut. John P. Finley of the United States Signal Corps then read a paper on "Meteorology and Its Relations to Commercial Pursuits, Especially Insurance."

Franklin Webster spoke on "Criminal Fires in the United States." He stated that in the United States the annual loss by fires was moderately estimated at $100,000,000, which was due to three different classes of fires: First, those that were purely accidental; second, those that originated from carelessness in various forms; and, third, those that were the result of deliberate crime. During the years 1884, 1885, and 1886 there were 44,216 noteworthy fires in the United States, and of 21,055 of these the causes were known. To incendiarism there were attributed 5,457, or 26 per cent of all whose causes were known, and from this it was safe to estimate that 26 per cent of all the fires were of incendiary origin. That placed the property loss by criminal fires during the last three years in the neighborhood of $60,000,000. He also devoted some time to showing the influence of the months on incendiarism, demonstrating that for the last three years the greatest number of incendiary fires had occurred during the months of September, October, and November. It was impossible to give any reason for this. In conclusion he showed what difficulties fire underwriters labored under in attempting to check this evil. Proper laws were lacking, and those in existence were not enforced. He believed the office of Fire Coroner in every county for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of fires would be of great benefit in this matter. Adjourned to this morning.

THE NEWS FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Quarantines Established Against Texas Fever in Several Counties of Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The State Board of Live-Stock Commissioners during August found outbreaks of supposed Texas fever in Cass, Scott, Greene, and Schuyler counties, in all of which quarantines were established. The diseased cattle were mostly from the South. They found glanders in McDonough, Lake, Clay, Christian, Gallatin, Fulton, Effingham, and Marshall. All the diseased animals were slaughtered. The last acute case of pleuro-pneumonia was found in Cook County July 10.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Secretary of State issued licenses of incorporation to these companies today:

Le Baron & Holt Company of Chicago; for transaction of dry-goods business; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, William Le Baron, Edgar Holt, Frances Le Baron.

Golden Eagle Merchandise Company of Chicago; to buy and sell at wholesale and retail clothing, dry goods, boots, shoes, and other kinds of goods and wares; capital stock, $3,000; incorporators, Adolph Schneider, Karl Brombach, and Jacob Harris.

Northwestern Reed and Rattan Company of Chicago; to carry on the business of buying and selling reed and rattan chairs, and all things needed in the manufacture of reed and rattan furniture; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, Joseph McCallum, Charles H. Chandler, Henry J. Thayer.

A certificate of increase of capital stock was issued to the Wentworth Avenue Loan & Building Association of Chicago, increasing the capital stock from $250,000 to $3,000,000.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Commissioner J. G. Rowland of Quincy will take charge of the Soldiers' Home at Quincy until a Governor is appointed to fill the vacancy in that office.

The Board of Examiners of applicants for mine inspectorships had before them today a class of seventeen men from eleven different localities, and will close the examination tomorrow.

The Governor today forwarded to Dr. J. B. Rauch, Secretary of the State Board of Health, who is now in Philadelphia, a commission to act as one of the representatives of Illinois at the Centennial Constitution Convention.

Excursion to Denver Via Rock Island Route.

Tickets to Denver and return, account of the Odd-Fellows' excursion, will be on sale Sept. 16 to 18, inclusive, at the rate of $30.65, one fare, for the round trip. Good to return until Oct. 31. For tickets and full information apply at ticket offices, No. 104 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, or depots on Van Buren street and Clark and Twenty-second streets.

Sweet Caporal.

See that you get the genuine article. Kinney Bros.' fac-simile signature on every cigarette.

Try (new) White-Caps, Cross-Country, and Latest English.—Kinney Tobacco Co., N. Y.

HOW STREETS ARE PAVED.

THE ART OF TEARING UP STREETS AND RELAYING THEM.

Five Different Kinds of Pavement in Use in Chicago—What Each Costs and How It Is Put Down—From Dirt Roads to an Asphalt Surface—A Method by Which the Roar of Traffic May Be Lessened—A Suggestion from a New-Yorker.

A New York business-man with a lawsuit in one of the Chicago courts sat talking with his lawyer in the latter's office on one of the upper floors of a building in the centre of the city a day or two ago. The day was warm and the windows were open. The roar of traffic rose up from the street below, and only by shouting could the two make themselves heard to each other. Finally the New-Yorker, after a particularly violent vocal effort, sat back in his chair with a groan, and then leaning forward shouted: "How on earth do you stand this noise? I should think it would drive you mad."

The Chicago man laughed and said, "It is no worse than you are accustomed to in New York, is it?"

"No worse than I have been accustomed to," answered the visitor, "but, thank the Lord, we don't have such a racket around our building any longer. We have stood it for years, always kicking, of course, but not knowing how to get rid of it. The street is a narrow one and the walls of the buildings act as conductors for the sound. The noise was simply deafening—worse, I will admit, than this. It happens that one of the other tenants is an officer of a hospital on a busy street up-town, and he was telling one day how they had solved a problem of vital importance in hospital work and eliminated the noise of street traffic, or at least reduced it to the minimum. The plan was very simple and not expensive. The granit-block pavement in front of the building had been torn up and in its place the hospital folks had laid sheet asphalt. A hint was enough for me. I got the tenants in our building together and we talked the matter over. Then we appointed committees and went to work. Inside of a month every foot of granit pavement on the three exposed sides of our building had been removed and asphalt substituted. You cannot imagine the difference. The roar of the street has been subdued to a murmur, and there isn't an office in the building where conversation cannot be carried on in ordinary tones. I suppose they will increase our rents, but they don't shall not object. Offices in that building are worth 25 per cent more than those exactly like them in a building fronting on a granit-paved street."

The problem which the New-Yorkers have solved is one which will have to be confronted in Chicago, and that before long. Only a few weeks ago during the trial of the omnibus boodle case it was found necessary to lay tanbark in front of the County Building, in Clark street, in order to deaden the noise from the street so that question and answer might be heard in the court-room. That, of course, was a temporary expedient and unsuited for permanent use. But the result was so satisfactory that it has already set the occupants of buildings on the busiest streets to thinking, and when Chicago business men get to thinking something is bound to come of it.

If the sounds which rise from the streets of Chicago during the day were to be analyzed it would be found that they are at least five in number, representing as many different kinds of pavement. There are two or three other kinds, but they are so little used that it may be safely said that there are only five varieties of pavement used in Chicago. These are cedar block, granit block, macadam, and block and sheet asphalt. Something about these pavements may be interesting.

When Chicago was in dresses it stumbled around on dirt roads, and in the course of time laid planks on top of the dirt. It got the tree-breeches when Nicolson came here and laid some of his wooden pavement. The Nicolson pavement was composed of wooden blocks, four by five inches, and twelve or fifteen inches long. These were laid loosely on the four-inch face, and between the blocks were placed strips of tarred wood. The whole was then treated with a preparation of tar. When first laid the Nicolson pavement was as fair to the eye as it was pleasant to travel upon. But it was made of pine, for the very simple reason that hard wood was too expensive, and it wore out. It cost about $2.50 a square yard completed. The finest stretch of it in the city was laid in front of the building occupied by the old Board of Public Works in Fifth avenue. Bits of the Nicolson pavement are now and then turned up in street excavations. It was first known in Chicago along in the '50s. Coincident with it was the bowlder, or cobblestone, pavement laid in State street from Lake to Madison—the first extensive stone pavement in Chicago. The Cedar-block pavement first appeared in Chicago after the fire. It has been here ever since and seems likely to remain for a good many years to come. At the end of last year there were in the City of Chicago 277.71 miles of paved streets. Of this 213.35 miles were cedar block. There is more of it on the West Side than on the South and North sides together, and there was nearly forty miles of it laid last year. Cedar block is the cheapest pavement laid in Chicago today. Dead cedar brought from the vicinity of Green Bay, Wis., was first used, but it was found that it did not wear well, and live timber is now required. The cedar is a tree which does not taper rapidly, and one of good size should furnish a stick thirty feet long. The logs are brought here by boat in lengths of about six feet, with the bark still on, peeled, and cut into blocks five inches long. The blocks range in diameter from three to nine inches, and cost 50 to 60 cents a yard, measurement being made after they are laid. The process of paving a street with cedar blocks is much the same as was used with the Nicolson pavement. A sand foundation is first provided, and on this are laid boards which serve as stringers. On the stringers planks are placed parallel with the curb and the cedar blocks are stood on end on the planks. The interstices between the blocks are filled with gravel and coal-tar distilled in the manufacture of gas. For the last three years block pavement has cost in this city from $1 to $1.30 a yard. The life of cedar-block pavement is three to seven years, and it is an excellent pavement when first laid. It is believed by many to be detrimental to health from the fact that it absorbs all liquids falling upon it, gives them out in the shape of vapor under the influence of the sun, and is itself constantly decaying. It is a curious fact that this pavement wears out faster on streets where traffic is light than where it is heavy. Cedar blocks are used for paving all through the West, but more freely probably in Chicago than in any other city in the world. They are cheap, and that is a great point in their favor.

Macadam ranks next above cedar blocks in cost as street pavement, and is an improvement on nature's method of making a highway. The farmers who strew gravel or broken stone on their roads and leave it there until it is ground into the earth are making a sort of macadam pavement, and one which serves their purpose very well. But the macadam pavement seen in Chicago is the product of a vastly more scientific procedure, and were it not bound to be very dusty when dry and very muddy when wet it would be an almost ideal pavement. In macadamizing a street there is first spread in the road-bed, fifteen inches below the future surface of the street, a layer of large limestone in pieces six to twelve inches in diameter. This limestone is obtained from city quarries and is bought by the cord, 13,000 pounds making a cord. On top of the first layer of stone is placed another layer of a smaller size, usually from one to three inches in diameter. Then above this is placed a still smaller grade, the stones being about the size of chestnuts. Then there is spread over this a top dressing of granit, and on this is spread a thin layer of Joliet gravel. The road is then rolled with a roller weighing fifteen to twenty tons, and when the sign of "Look out for the steam-roller," which was put up days before the steam-roller was in sight, has been taken down you are at liberty to drive over the new roadbed and say that Chicago has better pavements than any other city in the country. Macadam pavement is costing this year from $1.50 to $1.80 per square yard. There was nearly one and one-half miles of it laid in Chicago last year, and there will be two and one-half miles laid this year. Jan 1 last there was about twenty-eight and a quarter miles of macadam pavement in Chicago, four-fifths of it being on the West Side.

Ranking next above macadam in point of expense comes asphalt pavement in sheet form. There is no prettier pavement laid than sheet asphalt, but it is slippery for horses, and, it is said, when spread for a long distance, as in Dearborn avenue, for instance, it conveys sound rather too freely. It is not easy to mend, but when it is new it is as pleasant to the eye as a well-kept lawn and as easy to ride upon as a floor. It is the joy of the bicyclist and of people who for physical reasons require that the jar of carriage-riding shall be reduced to the minimum. The asphalt used in this pavement comes from the famous asphalt lake in the Island of Trinidad. A mixture is made of 70 per cent of sand, 15 per cent of lime dust, and 15 per cent of asphalt, and this is taken to the street in a plastic form. In the street there has been prepared a foundation six inches deep of cement concrete. Upon this is spread a thin layer of the plastic compound, and when that has cooled another layer is spread on top of it, making the asphalt surface two and one-half inches thick. This is smoothed and compressed by a steam-roller weighing about six tons. Sheet-asphalt pavement costs about $3 per square yard complete.

The expense of asphalt in block form, or asphalt blocks, as they are usually known, is no greater than the sheet asphalt, and it is claimed by the people interested in its manufacture that horses cannot slip upon the blocks as readily as upon sheet asphalt, the spaces between the blocks furnishing a foothold. Then, too, it can be more easily repaired. Like sheet asphalt, block-asphalt pavement when first laid is as handsome as you could desire, and it furnishes an unexcelled surface. It is so smooth that it is bound to be a little slippery, however. The asphalt blocks are made of 15½ per cent of asphalt and 84½ per cent of crushed limestone. This mixture, while at a high temperature, is run into a press, where it is subjected to a pressure of eighty-five tons to the square inch and comes out in the shape of blocks. The blocks are laid on a six-inch foundation of broken limestone, the spaces between the bits of stone being filled with sand. This is rolled to compactness with a fifteen-ton roller, and over the surface is spread a layer of fine sand one and a half inches deep. The blocks are laid in this sand on the four-inch face. They are placed as closely together as possible, and whatever interstices there are are filled with dried sand. Asphalt-block pavement has been in use to a limited extent in Chicago since 1878. It was formerly laid for $2.75 per square yard, but the price now is $3.

Granit-block pavement is the most expensive laid in Chicago and the most durable. It is noisier than all the other kinds put together, if such a combination can be imagined, but is also more durable than them all. It is the pavement of the future as far as the business part of Chicago is concerned, unless by private enterprise something less noisy is laid, as has been done in New York. A city ordinance provides that nothing but granit blocks shall be put down hereafter in the territory bounded by Twelfth street, the lake, and the river. The granit blocks come here in block form from quarries in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Maine, and the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence River. They cost the contractors who pave streets in Chicago about $3.50 per square yard delivered on board the cars at the quarries. The foundation for granit-block pavement is six inches of broken limestone flooded with sand and rolled, and on top of this three inches of sand. The blocks are set in the sand and the spaces between them filled with gravel and tar. Before the spaces are filled the blocks are rammed with a heavy rammer, a process to which the asphalt blocks are also subjected. Granit-block pavement costs from $3.50 to $4.25 per square yard laid.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

Sept. 8, 1860.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Sept. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—An old subscriber wants to know the date of the loss of the Lady Elgin.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Tree-Planting.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—There are many reasons why other trees than the soft maple should be planted. Cheapness should not be considered. Letter addressed to James McDonald, city, gives details. G.

Write to a Concord Lawyer.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please inform me what steps to take to procure money left for my name fifty-four years ago? I have been advertised for in Concord, N. H., papers. Papers are lost. READER.

One Year If He Has Declared His Intention to Be a Citizen.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—How many years has a foreigner to be in the United States, in the State of Indiana, before he can vote for President or at any other election? FREEPORT.

No.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In the event the Supreme Court affirms the judgment of the lower court in the case of the People vs. Spies et al. and the Governor declines to exercise clemency has the President of the United States the power to pardon the condemned or commute sentence? INQUIRER.

Wants to Be a Citizen.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly inform me of the name and address of office of the clerk to whom I should apply for citizenship; also the hours the office is open week-days and Saturdays, as I cannot get away between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. except Saturdays, when I get away from work at about 3 p. m. Please state the fee for first papers. A. SOLARI.

[Go to the Clerk of the County, Circuit, or Superior Court in the Court-House. The hours are 10 to 5. The fee is 50 cents.]

Ask the Health Department to Investigate.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Last May we moved into a new brick flat (second floor) 22x50 feet, with three windows east, three on the north, three on the south, and one on the west, forming altogether one of the sunniest and airiest we have ever occupied. The family is composed of three adults and two children. Everything is new and clean as a pin, the plumbing and sewerage—as far as we can see—is as good as can be, and no old, unhealthy surroundings. Our healths have been uniformly good. Within the last few months we have been much troubled with a sort of dry stickiness in the mouth and throat, and a grating feeling in the stomach. This is especially the case just before getting out in the morning. The party living under us, on the first floor, uses a gasoline stove, the smell of which in certain kinds of weather, and especially at night, appears to penetrate every part of the building. Notwithstanding we have, day and night, nearly every window either raised or lowered and all inside doors thrown open, the fumes and smell of that detested thing below are perfectly abominable.

Now, what we want you to give us light on is: Is our trouble complained of attributable to the fumes and gases of said stove or not? A SUFFERER.

Evidently a Dangerous Crank.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Having been informed that efforts are being made or will be made to release from the bridewell the crank, Thomas Christianson, who has been mentioned so often of late in the papers and who was sent there last Saturday by Justice Lyon of the Armory Court on an $85 fine, if such an effort has been or is being made I desire through your columns to protest against his release. I regard the man as dangerous and one who should be permanently confined, and if he is not trouble will be caused the authorities of Chicago.

The "pretty bookbinder" affair that was given so much prominence in the papers is only one part of the trouble caused by this man. He has been threatening and annoying various people for a year back people in my employ. On account of this last winter he was arrested, and the police at that time from his manner and general appearance judged him a fit subject for the insane court. He was brought before Judge Prendergast, adjudged insane, and sent to the asylum. He was allowed to escape therefrom and again commenced his annoyance; was again arrested, turned loose, and again began his old tricks. Five times after this were the police called upon to remove him from my office or my door, each time gathering large crowds, to my own and neighbors' great annoyance. Four times out of this five he was released, and again began his persecution. Last week I was obliged to send an escort from my office with a young lady to the cars as a protection against this man. This escort was attacked by Christianson at my door, and had not help been near he would have fared badly at the lunatic's hands, who was aided and abetted by his sister, who is apparently as cranky as himself.

I have been obliged in various ways to lose nearly two weeks' time looking after this man's case. People annoyed by him, as well as their friends who have been called upon as witnesses, have also lost considerable time appearing against him. The police officials say this man should be confined, but a power greater than they at the asylum refuses to receive him. Christianson has threatened my people and myself with his vengeance when he will be released, and I regard him devilish enough to carry out his threats. His attack Friday night shows his disposition. Shall he commit a murder he and his friends will only be too ready to offer the plea of insanity to help him escape punishment.

I have done all I could to put restraint upon this man through the law, and if he is now released by the officers whose duty it is to enforce the law and keep him confined, and he again begins his annoyance of myself and people, I shall not again appear against him. If the law fails to protect us we will have to protect ourselves. Officer Michael MacKay, who arrested Christianson several times, Lieut. Arch, Justice R. J. White, Justice Lyon, City-Attorney Nicholson, and the Armory Court reporters are familiar with the facts of this case. Christianson's mother, I have been told, has been insane for years.

J. S. MCDONALD.

THE CRANE AND GARDNER WILLS.

Record of New Suits Begun Yesterday in State and Federal Courts.

The will of the late Charles S. Crane was admitted to probate yesterday, and letters testamentary were issued to Eliza Jane Crane, his widow, and Frank R. Crane, his son. The deceased left an estate valued at $300,000. His heirs are his widow and son. He bequeaths to his son, Frank R. Crane, his Masonic ring and watch and chain. The rest of the estate is given to the widow.

Henry B. Chandler proved the will of the late George Gardner yesterday and took out letters testamentary. The deceased left an estate valued at $50,000. His heirs are his widow, Mary B. Gardner, Mary G. Chandler, Eleanor Gardner, and Robert J. Gardner, his children. He gives his widow his household furniture and effects. To his son Robert J. he gives $5,000 and to his daughters the residue of his estate not otherwise disposed of by the will.

Items.

In the case of Edson Keith & Co. against Sarah J. Hewes, widow of the late D. A. Hewes, a cross bill was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court by the complainants charging that the transfer by Hewes of his millinery stock to his wife was fraudulent.

In the suit of Cahn, Wampold & Co. vs. The Michigan Avenue M. E. Church, reported in yesterday's papers, there is no contest between the parties in reference to carrying out the contract of sale. The suit was begun by the solicitor for Cahn, Wampold & Co. because he thought there was some slight defect in the title to the land in the transfer of the same by the old Indiana Avenue Church to the present church. The trustees have never refused to carry out the contract, but are now ready and willing to do so.

THE RECORD.

United States District Court—New Suits.

8,363—Miller Bros. Dry Dock Co. vs. Schooner City of Shebeygan. Libel for supplies, $2,672. H. W. Wolseley, proctor.

Superior Court—New Suits.

111,903—Henry C. Durand vs. James Bartolomie. Confession of judgment, $55. Grant, Brady & Nortrup, attys.

111,904—Emanuel Stekner et al. vs. Frank Silha and Julie Silha. Confession of judgment, $337. Jones & Luse, attys.

111,905—Peck vs. K. Eichengreen. Appeal.

111,906—Alfred Elston vs. William Laft. Asst., $5,000. R. D. Hussagn, atty.

111,907—William Partridge vs. Leroy Payne. Appeal.

111,908—Stanislaus Mackoniak vs. Chicago & Alton Railroad Co. Case, $15,000. C. F. Dore, atty.

111,909—E. E. Lane vs. David Berling. Appeal.

111,910—Replevin. Suppressed.

111,911—Netta Fast vs. Tobey Furniture Co. and Boyington Folding-Bed Co. Case, $10,000. L. M. Paine, atty.

111,912—H. C. Godfrey vs. Leonard and Henriette Blatchford et al. Bayer & Waldo, attys.

111,913—Emma L. Poole vs. Edwin Herbert Poole. Bill for divorce for cruelty. J. C. Richberg, solr.

111,914—The People of the State of Illinois vs. John Murphy, Mott Young, and Fred Taeger. Debt, $500. A. Brookins, atty.

111,915—Wm. McCarthy vs. N. A. Poull, S. S. Poull, et al. Bill for accounting. C. F. M. Allen, solr.

111,916—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company vs. Benjamin Holliday et al. Petition to condemn. Williams & Thompson and E. J. Harkness, attys.

111,917—Lockport Paper Company vs. Chicago & Alton Railway Company. Case, $2,000. Williams & Thompson, attys.

111,918—Jas. Prettyman et al. vs. F. H. Whalen, Asst., $5.0. Frank B. Pease, atty.

111,919—Robert Furley vs. C. B. Ross. Appeal.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE GARY—2,968. Flint & P. M. R. R. Co. vs. Church Duncan. Jas. vs. Geo. E. Wood, $1,368—10,429. Canal Commissioners vs. Thomas Tully and John D. Tully; judgment by deft., $616.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

62,635—Lyman G. Holley vs. Joseph B. Quinn. Asst., $1,000. Clifford & Smith, attys.

62,636—Bill. Suppressed.

62,637—Chicago Brewing Co. vs. Michael L. Seller and Julie M. Seller. Confession of judgment, $622. L. Brentano, atty.

62,638—Cortlandten A. Cox vs. Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co. Asst., $1,500. Millard & Smith, attys.

62,639—In re petition Herman Ill et ux. to adopt Frederick Langbein. Hoffmeimer, Zeisler & Rosenberg, solrs.

62,640—Jeramesia C. Misner et al. vs. William K. Dunles and Winefred Dunlea. Bill to reform deed. Miller, Leman & Chase, solrs.

62,641—Thomas Hardaly vs. Edward P. Loomis. Attachment, $305. Pff. pro se.

62,642—Susan Ellis vs. C. V. Watson. Appeal.

62,643—Thy A. Wehe vs. Edward C. Wehe. Bill for divorce for drunkenness, cruelty, and failure to support. Nicholson & Bliss, solrs.

62,644—Michael Sullivan vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. Case, $5,000. J. J. Kerrigan and E. Maher, attys.

62,645—Thomas Fay vs. John W. Jones. Bill for divorce for drunkenness. Haynes & Eusley, solrs.

62,646—Diantha C. Eddy et al. vs. W. F. Hair. Appeal.

62,647—Edward E. Naugle vs. Leathern & Smith. Attachment, $4,021. Gardner, McFadon & Gardner, attys.

62,648—James C. Irey vs. Lucinda G. Irey. Bill for divorce for desertion. J. L. Taylor, solr.

62,649—Mary Earle vs. Joseph Berksen. Case, $10,000. W. S. Forrest, atty.

JUDGMENT.

JUDGE COLLINS—62,637—Gottfried Brewing Co. vs. Michael L. Seller and Julie M. Seller. Judgment by confession, $622.

DECREES.

JUDGE COLLINS—In the petition Henry Schaffner et ux., decree of adoption (Sept. 13).—8,820. Emil Hahn vs. Hannah Hahn. Decree, divorce, cruelty.—2,278. Illsworth L. Johnston vs. Georgiana Johnston. Decree, divorce, adultery.

County Court—New Suits.

7,405—Englewood Casino Co., for use, etc., vs. Clark Norton, Robert Larkin, and Edward L. Roberts. Garnishment. M. B. Loomis, atty.

The Call.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Nos. 122 to 127, 144 to 184, 222, and 193.

JUDGE WATERMAN—Village and town cases from the quasi-criminal calendar.

White Men in Oklahoma.

The Creek election of last week for Chief, Second Chief, and Council may turn out to have more than merely local significance and importance. One of the candidates for Chief favored the release of Creek rights over the region called Oklahoma, and at the latest advices he was ahead in the balloting. An obstacle to throwing open to settlement this part of the Indian Territory has been that the Creeks and Seminoles in ceding it back to the Government did so with the stipulation that white men should be excluded from it as from other portions of the Territory. Two years ago Congress provided that a commission should ascertain whether the Creeks and Seminoles would relinquish their rights under that agreement. The Seminole Council appointed a delegation to treat with the United States Commissioners, but when the matter came up in the Creek Council a vote taken in the House of Warriors resulted in a tie, forty-two being in favor of selling and the same number against it, whereupon Speaker Tom Adams cast the deciding ballot against the project. Last week's elections were for members both of the House of Kings and the House of Warriors, so that should it turn out that a change has taken place in the sentiment about the presence of white men in Oklahoma a peaceful solution of this question will probably be quickly effected without resort to further filibustering expeditions.

Where Is Mr. Schurz?

Mr. George William Curtis, the most conspicuous and probably the most influential of all the Republicans who supported Mr. Cleveland out of love for civil-service reform, sums up the situation from the mugwump's point of view in less than a dozen words: "It is a better time for thinking than for talking much."

The Baltimore *Civil-Service Reformer*, probably the ablest of the journals of its class, is actively engaged in supporting the Republican State ticket in Maryland. The course of the *Reformer*, and of the voters whom it represents, is essentially a revolt against the Administration.

But where is the Hon. Carl Schurz? He has not been heard from. Has he sought once more his muse-stool, and do the plaint

WANTS { WEEK DAY PRICE, 10cts. per line.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, FIRST-class penman, who understands bookkeeping, desires a position at office work; willing to begin on a small salary and work hard; cash security given for any responsible position. All reference from last employer. Address N 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper; city or elsewhere. Highest references. A 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERT AC-countant and mining engineer with a coal, iron, or copper mining company; salary reasonable. Best of references furnished. M 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS AN OFFICE ASSIST-ant by a young man 20 years old. M 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN A good business house or office; understands book-keeping. N 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER OR COL-lector or traveling salesman; can furnish reference or security. Address A N 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK FOR SOME first-class hotel; been in hotel business all my life. Can furnish best of references. Address N 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN country; 3 years' experience in general dry goods. M 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN GENTS' FURNISH-ing; 6 years' experience; no objection to country. Good references. Address LEWIS, 351 S. Clark-st.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT stenographer, typewriter, and general office man; good references; moderate salary. Address N 52, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS BLANK and printed book finisher who can also run stamping machine. Address N 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CUS-tom cutter to cut garments by the piece. Address N 73, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRICTLY FIRST-class coachman with a full suit of livery in first-class family. A No. 1 city reference for good driving and taking good care of fine horses and carriages. Obliging and sober; good habits. Please address for 5 days N 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN A private family; understands the care of horses and grounds; reference. N 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS coachman and gardener; not afraid of work. References. N 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COACH-man. Best references. N 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN as coachman in a private family; thoroughly understands his business, and can give the best of reference from last employer. N 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE AS COACH-man; thoroughly understands his business. Best city references. Address M C 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman in a small private family; temperate. 9 N. DUSENBERRY, 74 Twenty-second-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED GENtleman of good address, who has had a large practical business experience (having been "on the road" several years visiting all the cities in the United States and the Canadas, and seen to business for himself over twenty years in Chicago), which has given him a thorough knowledge of newspaper advertising in all its branches, and also of the introduction of patent medicines and other specialties, desires to connect himself with some party with capital who has a new specialty to put on the market or some large legitimate scheme to be carried out, and who seeks the time or the ability to do it. Best of references as to honesty, integrity, and business capacity. Address N 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; IS not afraid of any kind of work; thoroughly understands the care of horses and driving and is well acquainted in city. N 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG TEMPER-ate man not afraid to work in a private family; good references; bound if necessary for honesty. N 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO speaks English, Danish, Holland, and French; prefer dry goods business. Address N 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE MAN OF many years' experience in the outside management of large interests; also in office detail work and accounts. N 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS EDITOR AND MANA-ger of a trade journal. N 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS bartender, where I can learn the business; not afraid of work; have some experience. Good reference. N 37, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A CANADIAN woman who is a first-class cook and laundress; take entire charge; also by a second girl. 143 East Seventeenth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS; cook and second work, in nice private family. Good reference. Call at 141 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL for second or light housework in private family. Address N 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COOK AND LAUN-dress in small private family; South Side preferred. First-class references. M C 12, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl for second work or general housework. Address 457 Wentworth-av., near Root.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL for general housework; understands cooking; city or suburbs. References. 171 South Morgan-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY GOOD COOK AND second girl; want to work together; willing to go out of the city. Good references. 94 Thirty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework. Apply at 650 North Wood-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN a first-class private family. Apply 627 West Twelfth-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN, AS NURSE girl or second work. 2802 Portland-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED — LADIES DESIRING thoroughly reliable, competent, and well-trained servants of all nationalities, with first-class city references, for the West, North, and South Sides, can obtain such at the Throop-st. Employment Bureau, 10 THROOP-ST., NEAR MADISON.

SITUATIONS WANTED — PERSONS WISHING first-class help call 2248 Indiana-av.; good girls wanted.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES, IF YOU WANT servants, call at MRS. STORM'S office, 3108 Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE HELP—GOOD German or Scandinavian help. Apply at 103 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COOKS, SECOND AND dining-room girls for private and boarding houses. References. 3021 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 14 GIRLS, WHITE and colored. 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—BY A TAILORS' TRIMMING HOUSE a stock clerk who has had experience in this line. Address, stating where previously employed and salary expected, M 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN DRUG clerk, graduate. 1061 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIENCE IN tea or grocery store; must speak German. Apply this morning at 3112 Wentworth-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY CLERK; none but a competent man need apply. Must come well recommended. 434 North Clark-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 17 TO 19 YEARS, FOR office work by a large wholesale house; must be a good and rapid penman; one living with his parents preferred. Address N 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL CASHIER, YOUNG man preferred; bonds required; also an active young man who can write and figure rapidly. Apply tomorrow at 20 Wendell-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SCANDINAVIAN dry-goods clerks to go to Wisconsin. Inquire of L. H. KAHN, care of Marshall Field & Co., wholesale.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK—REGISTERED; GER-man. 3100 Wentworth-av.

STENOGRAPHERS.

WANTED—AN EXPERT STENOGRAPHER AND Remington typewriter operator who understands bookkeeping. WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, 20 La Salle-st.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; CALL EARLY at 151 Washington-st., Room 58.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER and typewriter. Chicago Labor Ex. Co., Room 3, 225 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SMALL NUMBER OF TRAVEL-ing salesmen to take a good-selling article, either on their present lines, on commission. State for whom and what class of goods you are handling. What territory you travel, and references. None but first-class men need apply. N 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELING MEN VISITING THE grocery trade to sell a store fixture. Pays large commission. No samples to carry. ROBT. S. WEST, Cleveland, O.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELER IN a wholesale jewelry house. Address N 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—CITY SALESMAN IN WHOLESALE drug house for the West Side; a German-American preferred. Address N 35, Tribune office.

BOYS.

WANTED—ANY GERMAN BOY ABOUT 16 years old that wants a good home and is willing to go to my stock ranch in Arizona can call on CHAS. D. COLE, 206 La Salle-st., Room 12.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT OFFICE BOY; MUST be a good penman and quick at figures; German preferred. Address M 57, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED — CORNICE HANDS (GALV. IRON); good workmen. MAYPOLE BROS., 60 S. Canal.

WANTED—GOOD JEWELERS AT 81 STATE-ST., second floor.

WANTED — FIREMAN; MUST UNDERSTAND running an engine and electric lights. 151 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TINNER; GERMAN preferred. C. CARR & SONS, 94 Fullerton-av.

WANTED—60 CABINETMAKERS FOR LARGE store furniture company in Kansas City; steady work; fare paid; highest wages. Call at once at the Anglo-American Varnish Company, 55 Fifth-av.

WANTED—BUTCHER. 1608 STATE-ST.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 18 TO 20, TO TAKE care of horse and work about house. Apply at 58 La Salle-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A CATHOLIC MAN OF GOOD CHAR-acter; must be thoroughgoing and trustworthy. References required; $15 per week. Apply after 10 a. m.

JOHN T. POOLE,
Room 7, 197 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN TO CANVASS THE offices of this city on a new and fast-selling article. R. W. SLOCUM & CO.,
Room 4, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN WITH $10 TO $50 CASH to handle a fast-selling, labor-saving invention; which saves buyers $10 a year. Retails $1.50; costs agents 90c. There is $145 every two weeks for smart men and women everywhere; $1 samples free. Address Merrill M'f'g Co., 106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN IN A PRIVATE FAM-ily to take care of one horse and make himself generally useful; wages $15 per month and board; must have references. Address N 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN IN COUNTRY towns to sell lady's writing-desk, combined with bookcase and table; large pay for good workers. P.-O. Box 338 Chicago.

WANTED—A MAN ABLE AND WILLING TO learn, located outside of Chicago, to represent in his locality a responsible house; good salary. References. Supt. Mfg. House, Lock Box 1585, New York.

WANTED—BY AN OLD-ESTABLISHED REAL-estate firm—A competent man to solicit renting and rent collecting. M 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN TO CANVASS IN CITY FOR sale of furniture on installments, giving security for collections. Address M 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN, OR MAN AND WIFE, who understand farm work and all details. 1098 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TICKET-WRITER AT once. Liberal salary to really competent man. C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE, Main Store.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN EXPERIENCED in addressing wrappers; steady employment. W. HILL & CO., 109 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in small family. Must bring references. Apply 513 Cleveland-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SECOND GIRL; must be good waitress. Apply at 10 Tower-place, corner Pearson-st., Water Works Park.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY A GOOD GER-man girl for general housework. 3423 Forest-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 4657 Greenwood-av., Kenwood.

WANTED—GIRL OR WOMAN FOR GENERAL housework at 1918 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SECOND GIRL, WITH reference. Call 552 Dearborn-av.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work; family of three. 2435 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL, GERMAN or Swede. 3369 Groveland-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, A COMPETENT cook and laundress, and a second girl, at 2618 Prairie-av. Protestant preferred.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL AS COOK AND laundress. 549 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—NEAT COMPETENT GIRL TO TAKE care of child 18 months old. References required. 3344 Wabash-av.

WANTED—IN SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY 2 good German girls, one as cook and laundress, other as second girl. Must have good references. Apply at 141 Michigan-av. between 2 and 4 p. m.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron. 3409 Rhodes-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. References required. Inquire at 3415 Calumet-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT SWEDISH COOK AND laundress. 3805 Lake-av.

WANTED—COLORED COOK AND LAUNDRESS. 436 Belden-av. Apply immediately.

WANTED—YOUNG NURSE GIRL, GOOD COOK and laundress, and girl general housework. 2246 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, and also girl for second work. Must have references. 2231 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GEN-eral housework in small family; wages, $4. Call immediately at 17 Oak-av., near Vincennes.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 3230 Calumet-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GEN-eral work; small family and good wages. 3314 Forest-av.

NURSES.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress. Must have good city references. M 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD TO nurse for a little child; German or Swede preferred. Apply at 10 Tower-place, Water Works Park.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—AT 308 CHESTNUT-ST. GIRLS CAN learn laundry starching, polishing, and new shirt ironing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY IN WHOLESALE jewelry house to do light office work; salary $5. Address, with reference, M 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CLOAK SALES-lady to go to St. Paul, Minn. Must furnish best of reference; no other need apply; good pay to the right party. Call between 9 and 10 o'clock at F. SIEGEL & BROTHERS, 130 and 132 Market-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN, ACTIVE AND INTELLI-gent, located outside Chicago, to represent in her locality a responsible house. References. Permanent position. B. BAINBRIDGE, Supt., 24 Reade-st., New York.

WANTED—AT ONCE, EXPERIENCED LADY crocheters. JOHN A. PEPPARD & CO., 233 and 235 Monroe-st. and 236, West Monroe.

WANTED—AT ONCE—20 EXPERIENCED GIRLS for book-folding, at J. La Rean Printing Co., 395 Lake-st.

WANTED—LADIES AND MISSES TO DO CRO-chet work at home; steady work; city or country. Western Lace M'f'g Co., 118 State-st.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES HAVING EXPE-rience in addressing wrappers and wrapping papers. N 71, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BEAUTIFUL 12-ROOM, NEWLY-FURNISHED house, walking distance from North Side, full of roomers and winter coal; this is worth $1,000; owner going to California, and will sacrifice for $600 for entire contents, with lease. ATWATER & CO., Room 9 Adams Express Building.

AN ESTABLISHED COFFEE AND SPICE MILL at Minneapolis, Minn. Good business and on the increase; everything in working order; needs more capital. Fine opening for right party with means to push. JOHN NAIL, Minneapolis, Minn.

A GOOD CHANCE—THE BUSINESS OF A GEN-eral store for sale or rent on easy terms. Investigation solicited. J. D. PADDOCK & CO., Malvern, Mills County, Iowa.

FOR SALE — WELL-FURNISHED BOARDING-house on Dearborn-av., south of Chicago-av., 14 rooms. WRIGHT & TURNER, Agents,
116 Dearborn-st., Room 49.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PATENT THAT will sell at 900 per cent all over the United States. Apply 191 Ontario-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—LODGING-HOUSE; BEST IN CITY; two fortunes made. L 100, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TOY PATENT, NEW AND TAKING; bonanza for live man. J. H. BURNS, 99 Carroll-st., Cleveland, O.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST profitable livery, boarding, and sale stables in Chicago; large and profitable business; a rare chance. Address M 74, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—WILL INVOICE one of the best-located corner-groceries on the South Side. Call and see. 286 Thirty-first-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN — STOCK, FIX-tures, and license of sample room and billiard hall; 5 tables; grand business chance at your own price; call at once. 84 North Clark-st.

IF TAKEN IMMEDIATELY, $5,000 WILL BUY a good, long-established business, centrally located; must have cash; will sacrifice; compelled to leave city. Address N 90, Tribune office.

I WANT TO BUY A RESTAURANT OR LUNCH-room. Address, with full particulars, H. WARD, 200 Washington-boulevard.

JUST READY—TWO CHEAP HOUSEHOLD SPE-cialties for cash or royalty, or if you want a patentable, practical and cheaper article in any line to replace something now in use address M G 85, Tribune office.

STOCK OF GOODS FOR SALE IN CENTRAL ILLI-nois; doing a business of $30,000 a year; dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, queensware, and wall paper; stock will invoice about $10,000; will sell or rent building; proprietor going to California and will give a bargain. Inquire of J. Y. FARWELL, Chicago, Ill.

SIMPLE INVENTION FOR SALE; WANTED IN every house and building; 3 cents to make; sell on its merits on sight. Address M 75, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BEST-LOCATED LIVERY BARN ON North Side; stock for sale. Address M 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR LEASE—A FUR-niture factory, or sash, door, and blind factory, with or without power and machinery; about 20,000 square feet floor room. Give location of building, etc. F 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO JOIN ME IN profitable business, needing little more money to advance it; only $175 required. N 39, Tribune.

WANTED—TO INVEST $2,000 TO $3,000 IN GOOD, legitimate, paying business; must bear investigation; saloons and boarding-houses not wanted. N 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—HALF INTEREST IN A WELL-ESTAB-lished and paying real-estate and rental business. Best of references given and required. N 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—INTEREST IN A WELL-ESTAB-lished and reputable manufacturing business; do not reply unless business will now show good profits; a thorough investigation required; give full particulars and how much money required; all correspondence strictly confidential. N 87, Tribune.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $2,500 AS BUSINESS associate with practical hotel man in furnishing and running new hotel in city of 70,000; particulars in personal interview. Address N 53, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PATZERN'S PATENT DRIVE-chain, the only perfect link belt; the link equally strong in all its parts; investigate.
O. C. LEONHARDSON, Attorney,
126 Washington-st., Room 68.

FOR SALE—LOW—A FIRST-CLASS TICKET TO New Orleans, Jackson route. Apply to Cashier at 42 La Salle-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

R. D. 289 SOUTH CLARK-ST. PAYS THE highest price for cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

HOSPITALS.

DOCTRESS MUELLER—251 MONROE-ST.—GOOD home for ladies during confinement; skillful; confidential; terms reasonable; adopts infants.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—30x125 ON VERNON-AV., NEAR 37TH-st., cheap.

22x125 on Halsted-st., near 33d; this is a bargain.

25x175, S. Park-av., near 30th-st.; 10-room residence, $6,000.

25x125, 2-story frame, 15 rooms, barn, 25th-st., near Hanover.

24x54, 2-story brick store and 7-room flat, Indiana, near Hoyne-av.

22x110, 2-story brick, 10 rooms, Campbell Park, $4,000.

25x150, good building lot, Taylor, near Centre-av.

17x111, corner Polk and Loomis-sts.

22x120, W. Ohio, near Hoyne-av., 2-story brick, 13 rooms; easy terms.

30x100, two 2-story 10-room bricks, Indiana-st., near Rush.

44x105, two 2-story 10-room bricks, Oak-st., nr. Rush.

44x100, two 2-story 10-room bricks, Huron-st., near La Salle-av.

20x100, 2-story brick, 15 rooms, Superior-st., near La Salle-av.

Cor. 23x75, 2-story brick, 10 rooms, Orchard-st., near Centre.

25x150, good building lot, La Salle-av., near Division-st., cheap. T. J. KINSELLA, R. 20, 154 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE PROPERTY—
HALSTED-ST.—North of North-av., 48 ft., by 124 feet, east front, $4,000.
CLARK-ST.—Near Division, 26 ft., east front, $7,800.
LEAVITT-ST.—South of North-av. 25 ft., $1,000.
MANUFACTURING PROPERTY
On Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Belt R. R., between 57th and 58th-sts., 2 acres.
ERNST PRUSSING,
10 Borden Block, 95 E. Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS CORNER PAYING OVER $4,000 annually; could be made to pay much more if in the hands of a business man; splendid opening for first-class saloon-keeper; price $30,000; one-third cash, balance long time at 6 per cent; must be sold; cannot manage it. Address K 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 108 DEAR-born-st.—A choice piece of central business property, 6-story and cellar stone front, at price to pay handsomely on the investment.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—
HIGH, DRY, AND DEEP BUILDING LOTS,
—Fronting on a—
BEAUTIFULLY IMPROVED BOULEVARD, 250 FT. WIDE,
—Being shaded by—
SIX ROWS OF HANDSOME ELM TREES.

Central-boulevard, on leaving the north entrance to Garfield Park, runs one mile directly toward the center of the city, parallel to and only 7 blocks north of Washington-boulevard, to
SACRAMENTO SQUARE, A 4-ACRE PARK.
Turning north at this point it runs directly to Humboldt Park, a distance of ¾ of a mile.

SACRAMENTO SQUARE SUBDIVISION
Is that beautiful piece of land with east and south front at this well-known turn in
CHICAGO'S FAMOUS AND POPULAR DRIVE.

These lots are
NOT SUBJECT TO EXTRA SPECIAL ASSESSMENT
by reason of being boulevard lots.
You can enjoy the luxury of a home on the boulevard, its freedom from dust, attractive shaded lawns, and beautiful flowers at the same rate of assessment paid by those who live on side streets.

CALL AT OUR OFFICE AND SEE PLANS
Of houses that we and our purchasers are going to build on this property. Values of lots sure to double.

WE WILL BUILD YOU A HOUSE OR LOAN YOU MONEY TO BUILD.

One mile inside city; 15 minutes' ride and 5 cents fare by steam-cars; also street-cars. Branch office on the property. Customers taken free from our down-town office. Maps and plat of lots free.
W. H. CARNDUFF & CO.,
Room 67 Calumet Building, 187 to 191 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID HOMES—
CHOICE INVESTMENTS.
WHERE TO FIND THEM.
Call for directory map of Chicago and Suburbs (free) showing location of our numerous subdivisions and how to get there.
Particular Attention is called to
MADISON AND MONROE-ST. SUBDIVISION.
A City within itself, near Garfield Park.
Take Madison-st. cars to Sacramento-av. Branch office open and salesman in waiting at all times to show you.
CHOICE 6 AND 7 ROOM COTTAGES.
Substantial 6 to 12 room houses.
MADISON-ST. STORES AND LOTS.
Genuine Bargains—Easy Terms.
S. E. GROSS,
Southeast corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE FOR 99 YEARS—400 FEET front, divided to suit, corner Desplaines and Harrison-sts. J. W. HEDENBERG, 109 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT A HOME IN FINE locality near Douglas Park call on us and we will show you.
Fine new, semi-detached, 9-room residences, near Ogden-av. cars and Douglas Park station on the C., B. & Q.
A building restriction and building line in the subdivision, and other desirable features.
Each house has a full lot and is fitted with furnace and all the other conveniences.
Low prices and terms to suit.
Spalding-av. and Twenty-first-st.
SEYMOUR & CO.,
95 Washington-st., R. 31.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST., NEAR CONGRESS, fine brick business block; good investment; $23,000. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE FOR 99 YEARS—30 LOTS, 330 feet front, divided to suit, in one block, on Hermitage-av. and Wood-st., near Harrison-st. J. W. HEDENBERG, 109 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$9,000—WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD residence, detached, brick, on lot 80x126, south front, corner of Ogden-av.; thirteen rooms, two bath rooms, furnace, 7 marble mantels, gas-fixtures, etc; all in complete order; nice furniture and carpets also for sale; best bargain offered for same in suit. Family going South, hence the low price to make quick sale; will rent if not sold. Apply at No. 835 Washington-boulevard.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—3-STORY brick on Ogden-av., store and flats; nets 11 per cent. N 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—64 FEET ON WARREN-AV., NEAR California, south front; bargain. C. D. SHEPHERD, Room 6, 126 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—IMMEDIATE possession; a fine new brick house, 961 West Jackson, near Oakley, only $7,500; worth $9,000. GERHARDT, WARD & CO., 1 Portland Block, 100 West Randolph-st. and Halsted.

FOR SALE—A SMALL CORNER IN DESIRA-ble location, 20x100, at the southeast corner of Canal and Depuyster-sts.; will improve if desired and lease for a term of years. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 94 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOT IN LAWNDALE BE-low market price for cash. SEYMOUR & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST., NEAR KEDZIE-AV. 25 or 50x124, all assessments paid. $200. also, near Albany-av. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NEW STORE WITH 4 flats, on Milwaukee-av., near Hoyne; good location for any kind of business; a bargain.
H. L. HILL, 51 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—678 MARSHFIELD-AV., 2-story and basement octagon-front brick; 10 rooms, bath, etc.; lot 22x100; $3,000 this week.
C. D. DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM HOUSE ON ABERDEEN-st., near Madison, for one-third less actual value.
C. D. SHEPHERD,
Room 31, 126 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV. LOTS, JUST EAST OF Garfield Park; cheap; some large pieces; $70 per ft.; all assessments paid.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—EASY PAYMENTS—1152 W. Jackson-st., elegant new modern 2-story and cellar brick; hot and cold water, bath, furnace, etc.; well built; open afternoons; want offer.
W. H. MOSHER, 276 Warren-av.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON WEDNES-day, September 21, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m., at my office, Room 61 Adams Express Building, 187 Dearborn-st., Chicago, I shall sell, subject to the approval of the Court, all the right, title, and interest of the north 115.29 feet of Lot 7 in Block 1 in Dyer & Davison's Subdivision of Section 34, 39, 14, fronting east on Wentworth-av., 132 to 230 feet between 38d and 35th-sts., in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, except the west 9 feet thereof, which is reserved for a gas alley, for the sum of one hundred and one dollars each front foot, and the purchaser to pay the general taxes of 1887, one-half the amount to be paid in cash on delivery of a good Receiver's deed, the balance to be paid in equal payments on or before one, two, and three years, with interest on deferred payments at 7 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, to be secured by trust-deed on the premises, any number of front feet to be released from trust-deed on payment of a proportionate sum. Provided that at the time and place above mentioned a higher and better bid or bids shall not then and there be made, in which case the premises described will be sold to the highest and best bidder.
SAMUEL D. WARD,
Receiver of the Republic Life-Insurance Company.
CHICAGO, Sept. 12, 1887.

FOR SALE—
CALUMET-AV., NEAR THIRTY-FIRST-ST.,

Elegant new stone-front residence, ten large, excellently-arranged rooms, replete with every improvement, modern architecture, hot air and steam heat, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, halls and dining-room finished in oak and parlors in cherry, all handsomely finished, hand-decorated wood mantels; in short, a perfect house, built by the owner as such; a genuine bargain; price, $20,000; possession now if desired. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW AND ELEGANT NINE-ROOM brown stone front houses; terms to suit—monthly, annual, or cash. Shown any time, just south of 31st-st., near 31st-st. Illinois Central Railroad depot. Cable and cross line cars; open. Go and see them.
GEO. J. TITUS, Owner, 172 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—251 221-ST., 33½x135 FT., BUSINESS property; large 2-story frame and barn; $15,000.
BARNARD & CALKINS, 109 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STYLISH-LOOKING BROWNSTONE house, with deep lot, Wabash-av., near 22d-st.; will take $10,000 vacant property part pay.
PIERCE & WARE, 151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—BEAUTIFUL LOT FOR a house, between Drexel-boulevard and Ellis-av.; cheap, cash and deferred payment. N 38, Tribune.

FOR SALE—3238 WABASH-AV.—FINE NEW 3-story and brownstone-cellar brick residence, 14 rooms; every convenience; built for owner's home; 2-story brick barn and lot 25x127; $18,000.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2-STORY BRICK HOUSE and 40-ft. lot. Inquire on premises, 459 Fifteenth-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE DE-tached family residence, 2100 Calumet-av., lot 50x180, containing 16 commodious apartments, heated by steam, finished in hardwood, and first-class in every respect.
A. D. HYDE & CO.,
Room 16, 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$6,500—FOREST-AV., NEAR 33D-ST., 2-story stone front; 11 rooms and cemented cellar; great bargain.
BARNARD & CALKINS, 109 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV., north of 22d-st., cheap and on time.
A. LOEB & BRO.,
129 and 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—PARTY GOING TO CALIFORNIA will sell the elegant two-story and mansard 12-room modern house 2217 South Park-av. for $6,750, if taken this week. D. F. BACON.

FOR SALE—OR PART EXCHANGE—FINE BUSI-ness and flat corner property, South Side, under good rental; $130,000. PHILIP MYERS, 164 Randolph-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 29 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 35 ft. near 28th-st., brick barn.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house near 29th-st.; lot 50x178 ft., brick barn.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Fine house, 25 ft. wide, near 30th-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house near 28th-st., 25 ft. wide.
MICHIGAN-AV.—A fine flat, 3033; well rented. A bargain; owner can occupy one and get stated income from the other two.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front near 32d-st.; 25 ft. wide; brick barn.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Modern house and 30 ft. north of 29th-st.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Modern house and 25x180 ft., near 29th-st.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Modern house, near 30th-st.; 25 ft. wide.
CALUMET-AV.—New modern house, bet. 31st and 32d-sts., 25 ft. wide.
INDIANA-AV.—Large brick house with 50x165 ft.
INDIANA-AV.—Modern brick house, 2012, with 30 ft. lot and brick barn.
GROVELAND-AV.—Modern house n. e. cor. 32d-st.; 25 ft. wide.
GROVELAND-AV.—Several new modern houses.

FOR SALE—THE 6-STORY BUILDING NORTH-east corner of Dearborn and Harrison-sts., a decided bargain; some acre property taken in payment. A. LOEB & BRO., 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 108 DEAR-born-st.—Two choice pieces of central business property, 6-story and cellar stone front, at price to pay handsomely on the investment.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—
HIGH, DRY, AND DEEP BUILDING LOTS,
—Fronting on a—
BEAUTIFULLY IMPROVED BOULEVARD, 250 FT. WIDE,
—Being shaded by—
SIX ROWS OF HANDSOME ELM TREES.

Central-boulevard, on leaving the north entrance to Garfield Park, runs one mile directly toward the center of the city, parallel to and only 7 blocks north of Washington-boulevard, to
SACRAMENTO SQUARE, A 4-ACRE PARK.
Turning north at this point it runs directly to Humboldt Park, a distance of ¾ of a mile.

SACRAMENTO SQUARE SUBDIVISION
Is that beautiful piece of land with east and south front at this well-known turn in
CHICAGO'S FAMOUS AND POPULAR DRIVE.

These lots are
NOT SUBJECT TO EXTRA SPECIAL ASSESSMENT
by reason of being boulevard lots.
You can enjoy the luxury of a home on the boulevard, its freedom from dust, attractive shaded lawns, and beautiful flowers at the same rate of assessment paid by those who live on side streets.

CALL AT OUR OFFICE AND SEE PLANS
Of houses that we and our purchasers are going to build on this property. Values of lots sure to double.

WE WILL BUILD YOU A HOUSE OR LOAN YOU MONEY TO BUILD.

One mile inside city; 15 minutes' ride and 5 cents fare by steam-cars; also street-cars. Branch office on the property. Customers taken free from our down-town office. Maps and plat of lots free.
W. H. CARNDUFF & CO.,
Room 67 Calumet Building, 187 to 191 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID HOMES—
CHOICE INVESTMENTS.
WHERE TO FIND THEM.
Call for directory map of Chicago and Suburbs (free) showing location of our numerous subdivisions and how to get there.
Particular Attention is called to
MADISON AND MONROE-ST. SUBDIVISION.
A City within itself, near Garfield Park.
Take Madison-st. cars to Sacramento-av. Branch office open and salesman in waiting at all times to show you.
CHOICE 6 AND 7 ROOM COTTAGES.
Substantial 6 to 12 room houses.
MADISON-ST. STORES AND LOTS.
Genuine Bargains—Easy Terms.
S. E. GROSS,
Southeast corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE FOR 99 YEARS—400 FEET front, divided to suit, corner Desplaines and Harrison-sts. J. W. HEDENBERG, 109 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT A HOME IN FINE locality near Douglas Park call on us and we will show you.
Fine new, semi-detached, 9-room residences, near Ogden-av. cars and Douglas Park station on the C., B. & Q.
A building restriction and building line in the subdivision, and other desirable features.
Each house has a full lot and is fitted with furnace and all the other conveniences.
Low prices and terms to suit.
Spalding-av. and Twenty-first-st.
SEYMOUR & CO.,
95 Washington-st., R. 31.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST., NEAR CONGRESS, fine brick business block; good investment; $23,000. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE FOR 99 YEARS—30 LOTS, 330 feet front, divided to suit, in one block, on Hermitage-av. and Wood-st., near Harrison-st. J. W. HEDENBERG, 109 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$9,000—WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD residence, detached, brick, on lot 80x126, south front, corner of Ogden-av.; thirteen rooms, two bath rooms, furnace, 7 marble mantels, gas-fixtures, etc; all in complete order; nice furniture and carpets also for sale; best bargain offered for same in suit. Family going South, hence the low price to make quick sale; will rent if not sold

H. A. PEARSONS, Treasurer. Paid in Capital, $125,000. OREN B. TAFT, President.

NORTHWESTERN

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

2% on Balances subject to Sight Draft. Computed monthly

3% on Time Certificates running from one month to one year.

4% on Savings Books; computed on First of May and November.

FUNDS INVESTED according BOND & to New Law of Illinois governing Savings Societies.

5% GUARANTEED BONDS } issued in sums of

$25, $100, $500, $1000,

Secured by transfer to THE ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, as Trustee of the well-known ILLINOIS FARM LOAN MORTGAGES of PEARSONS & TAFT, who now control an investment of over

FIVE MILLION DOLLARS.

6% Illinois Farm Loan Mortgages for sale. TRUST CO.

94 LA SALLE-ST.

Chicago Money to Loan.

We have special facilities for making

BUILDING LOANS.

Money in bank; loans quickly made at low rates.

KNOTT & LEWIS,

99 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

On improved Property at Current Rates.

MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

$20,000 6 and 7 per cent Kansas and Nebraska School Bonds for sale. N. W. HARRIS & CO., 115 Monroe-st.

GWYNNE & DAY,

Established 1854. No. 45 Wall-st., New York. Transact a General Banking and Brokerage Business in Railway Shares, Bonds, Etc. For Cash or on Margin.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Strawn & Indiana State Line Railroad Company will be held on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1887, at 9 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company in the First National Bank Building, Chicago, Illinois, pursuant to the following resolution of the Board of Directors:

Resolved, That a meeting of the Stockholders of the Strawn & Indiana State Line Railroad Company be held on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1887, at 9 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company in the First National Bank Building, Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of considering the advisability of consolidating the property and franchises of the Strawn & Indiana State Line Railroad Company with the property and franchises of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, and the Chicago, Danville & St. Louis Railroad Company, and the Momence & State Line Railroad Company, and the Eastern Illinois & Indiana State Line Railroad Company.

WILLIAM HILL, Secretary.

For Sale---A Great Bargain.

Acre property and lots. Just outside city limits. Large tract. About 40 acres. Surrounding property well improved. Lake water on the property. Sewerage and surface drainage perfect. Rapid transit, unsurpassed in Cook County.

FRANK KNAPP, Room 66, 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP FOR SALE.

Address H R 12, Tribune Office.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Sept. 14.	Sept. 7.
New York	$99,308,206	$158,190,758
Boston	12,139,306	15,035,696
Chicago	9,264,000	8,819,600
Philadelphia	9,115,118	9,467,279
St. Louis	2,850,138	3,105,256

[illegible]

CORN—Was offered more freely, and further weakened slightly on a moderately active business. Sales: No. 2, in store, at 50¾c, closing at 50⅝c; do here, delivered, at 51¼@51½c, closing here at 51⅛c; and ungraded mixed and yellow at 50½@51⅝c, as to quality and condition.

OATS—Had a moderate sale, but at a further slight reduction in prices, closing easy. Sales: No. 1 white, in elevator, at 37c; No. 2 white, in elevator, at 34¾@35c, closing at 34¾c; do October at 34¾@35c, closing at 34¾c; No. 2, in store and elevator at 33@33⅛c, closing at 33c.

RYE—Some inquiry noted, but very light offerings and extreme views of holders impeded business.

PROVISIONS—Hog products were less active, but otherwise little changed. Pork in light demand, but held firmly, including old mess at $15.50; new do, $16 50. Cut meats offered reservedly and wanted at very firm prices, including pickled bellies (12 to 9 lb) at 9¾@10c; pickled hams, in lots, at 12¼c; pickled shoulders at 6c; smoked hams at 13¼c; do shoulders at 6¾c. Western steam lard quiet for early delivery at easier prices, closing at $6.87½, and to arrive, cost and freight, at $6.77½.

BUTTER—Rather favored buyers, on freer offerings and a moderate inquiry, with best Eastern creameries quoted at 24c; prime to fancy Western do at 20@24c; State dairy, half-firkins, good to strictly fancy, at 18@24c; Western dairy, fair to fine, at 16@19c; and imitation creameries, fine to fancy, at 16@19c; Western factory, good to fancy, 14½@17c, and other kinds as before noted.

CHEESE—In request at stronger prices, with best Eastern factory quoted at the close at 11⅝@11¾c for white and colored, and fair to fine Ohio do at 8¾@11c.

TALLOW—Sold at 4@4 1-16c, closing at 4c.

SUGARS—Raw quoted unchanged on a very moderate demand; refined again weaker on a slow movement.

FREIGHTS—Business on berth and charter was, as a rule, very moderate, and generally at about former quotations.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—COTTON—Steady; uplands, 9¾c; Orleans, 10c; sales, 674 bales. Futures closed steady; September, 9.37c; October, 9.28c; November, 9.24c; December, 9.24c; January, 9.31c; February, 9.39c; March, 9.47c; April, 9.55c; May, 9.62c; June, 9.70c; July, 9.75c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 25,090 pkgs; exports, 1,249 brls, 17,433 sacks; steady; sales, 16,900 brls; good to choice, $3.50@4.90; common to choice white wheat, Western extra, $4.40@4.60; fancy do, $4.70@4.90; common to good extra Ohio, $3.00@4.80; common to choice extra St. Louis, $3.00@4.90.

HOPS—Quiet and weak; California, 6@15c.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot: fair Rio dull, 19¾c; options 10@15 points higher; sales, 34,000 bags; October, 17.90@18.00c; November, 18.10@18.25c; December, 18.25@18.40c; January, 18.35@18.40c; February, 18.35c; March, 18.35@18.45c; April, 18.40@18.50c; May, 18.45; June, 18.45c. Molasses dull. Rice steady and in fair request.

COTTONSEED OIL—Quoted at 32c crude; 41@42½c refined.

RESIN—Dull.

TURPENTINE—Dull.

EGGS—In fair demand and firm; receipts, 5,144 pkgs; Western, 15@19c.

COPPER—Weak; lake, $10.65@10.70.

LEAD—Steady; domestic, $4.60.

TIN—Steady.

PETROLEUM—It was an exciting day on the Petroleum Exchange. Oil opened weak at yesterday's closing prices, but was forced to 69c. Its stay at this figure was only temporary, however, for it was [illegible]

[illegible]

CHEESE—Quiet; cheddars, 11@11½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,600 brls; wheat, 23,500 bu; barley, 28,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,400 brls; wheat, none; barley, 17,800 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 soft, cash, 64c bid; May, 77c asked. Corn strong; No. 2, cash, 36⅝c bid, 37¼c asked; October, 37¼c bid, 36⅞c asked. Oats—22½c bid.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 14.—WHISKY—Steady; sales 1,099 brls finished goods on a basis of $1.05.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 14.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 29½c.

A Deluded Duke.

The Duke of Marlborough feels that he has been unjustly treated by the American press. In a manifesto which, naturally, is not remarkable for purity of style, he makes the assertion that American newspapers are fond of throwing mud at wicked foreign visitors while they neglect the exponents of vice who are of native birth. Such, at least, seems to be the meaning of the Duke's rather mixed metaphor regarding an American eagle who is, by some strange power, able to make "flights of mendacity" after he has "torn off both his wings and quills."

His Grace is laboring under a delusion. If he believes that an American, however wealthy or influential, would be received in respectable society after figuring in so many divorce suits as has his Grace of Marlborough, he grossly misjudges. Or if he thinks that the American press would hesitate to denounce any American who had proved himself to be an unprincipled rake, he is again wrong in his conclusions. Or if he is convinced that the newspapers of this country would rather expose the misconduct of a foreign nobleman than of a native scoundrel, his egotism is greater than his knowledge.

The fact is, the Duke has as unwarranted views regarding American journalism and society as he has in reference to the sacredness of other men's Lares and Penates. The very best thing he can do is to go home—and reform.—*New York World.*

Cut Rates Via the C., B. & Q.

The C., B. & Q. R. R. is now selling first-class tickets from Chicago to Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth via Quincy at $6 for continuous passage. Cut rates will also be made to other Western points. For tickets and further information call at No. 211 Clark street, Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams streets, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

Blackall's Best Coffee, 3 lbs. for $1.00.

Graham & Morton Transportation Company Steamers

FOR ST. JOSEPH AND BENTON HARBOR.

Office and Dock, foot of Wabash-av.

Twice daily at 9 a. m. and 11:30 p. m. except Saturdays and Sundays. Saturdays boats leave at 7 p. m. and 11:30 p. m. Sundays boats leave at 10 a. m. and 11:30 p. m. Sundays Excursion, leaving 10 a. m., $1.00 the round trip. Special inducements made to excursion parties of 50 or more on any day run at 9 a. m., [illegible]

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

ANCHOR LINE.

[illegible]